THE

MADRAS

University Calendar,

1880-81.

Madras:
HIGGINBOTHAM & CO.
PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.
1880.

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I.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1880-81.

APRIL.		
1	T	
2	F	
3	S	Meeting of Syndicate
4	Sun	Oliver Goldsmith d., 1774.
5	M	Hobbes b., 1588.
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	Lord Bacon b., 1626.
10	S	
11	Sun	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	Sun	
19	M	Byron d., 1824.
20	T	
21	W	Racine d., 1699.
22	T	Immanuel Kant b., 1724.
23	F	Shakespeare d., 1616.
24	S	
25	Sun	
26	M	Dr. Th. Reid b., 1710—Hume b., 1711.
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	B.A. Degree first conferred, 1858.
30	F	

MAY.

1	S	Last day of registration for Medl. Exmns., & of issuing Certificates of having passed the previous Matric. & F. A. Exmns.
2	Sun	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	Prof. Sir William Hamilton d., 1856.
7	F	Lord Brougham d., 1868.
8	S	
9	Sun	Schiller d., 1805.
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	Vaccination first performed, 1796.
15	S	
16	Sun	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	J. G. Fichte b., 1762.
20	T	J. S. Mill b., 1806.
21	F	
22	S	
23	Sun	
24	M	Queen Victoria b., 1819.
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	Sir Humphry Davy d., 1829.
29	S	
30	Sun	Voltaire d., 1778.
31	M	

JUNE.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
6	Sun	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	Sun	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19	S	
20	Sun	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	Sun	
28	M	Rousseau b., 1712.
29	T	
30	W	Last day of registration for M. A. Degree Exam.

JULY.

1	T	Leibnitz b., 1646.
2	F	Rousseau d., 1778.
3	S	
4	Sun	Bishop Watson d., 1816.
5	M	M.D. and 1st L. M. S. Examinations begin.
6	T	
7	W	John Huss burned, 1415.
8	T	Edmund Burke d., 1797.
9	F	
10	S	
11	Sun	
12	M	Preliminary Scientific Examination, and 2nd
13	T	[Examination for L. M. S. Degree begin.
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	Sun	The University of Bombay incorporated, 1857.
19	M	2nd Examination for the M.B.&C.M. Degree begins.
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	Sun	
26	M	1st Examination for the M.B.&C.M. Degree begins.
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	

AUGUST.

1	Sun	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
8	Sun	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	Sun	Napoleon Bonaparte b., 1769.
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	Pascal d., 1662.
20	F	Schelling d., 1854.
21	S	
22	Sun	Warren Hastings d., 1818.
23	M	Sir Astley Cooper b., 1768.
24	T	
25	W	Hartley d., 1757—Hume d., 1776—Faraday d., 1867.
26	T	Prince Albert b., 1819.
27	F	Hegel b., 1770.
28	S	
29	Sun	Locke b., 1632.
30	M	Hartley b., 1705.
31	T	

SEPTEMBER.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	Oliver Cromwell d., 1658.
4	S	
5	Sun	The University of Madras incorporated, 1857.
6	M	
7	T	Dr. Johnson b., 1709.
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	Mungo Park b., 1771.
11	S	
12	Sun	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	Sun	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	Sun	
27	M	
28	T	Sir William Jones b., 1746.
29	W	
30	T	

OCTOBER.

1	F	Last day of registration for the Matriculation and First Examination in Arts.
2	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
3	Sun	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	Laud b., 1573.—Dr. Reid d., 1796.
8	F	
9	S	
10	Sun	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	William Penn b., 1664.
15	F	
16	S	
17	Sun	Sir Philip Sidney d., 1586.
18	M	
19	T	Dean Swift d., 1745.
20	W	Sir Christopher Wren b., 1632.
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	Sun	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	Locke d., 1704.
29	F	
30	S	
31	Sun	

NOVEMBER.

1	M	Last day of registration for the B. A., B. L.,
2	T	[M.L., & B.C.E. Degree Examinations.
3	W	Queen's Proclamation assuming the Government
4	T	[of India, 1859.
5	F	
6	S	
7	Sun	
8	M	
9	T	Prince of Wales b., 1841.
10	W	Luther b., 1483.
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	Sun	Leibnitz d., 1716.—Hegel d., 1831.
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	Duke of Wellington d., 1852.
19	F	
20	S	
21	Sun	Voltaire b., 1694.
22	M	Clive d., 1774.
23	T	
24	W	Spinoza b., 1632.—Sir Henry Havelock d., 1857.
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	Sun	
29	M	
30	T	

DECEMBER.

1	W	
2	T	Cortes d., 1554.
3	F	
4	S	Richelieu d., 1642 —Hobbes d., 1679.— [illegible]
5	[illegible]	
6	M	
7	T	Princess of Wales b., 1844.
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	[illegible]	
13	M	
14	T	Prince Albert d., 1861.
15	W	[illegible]
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	[illegible]	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	[illegible]	
27	M	
28	T	Lord Macaulay d., 1859.
29	W	Thomas à Becket killed, 1170.
30	T	
31	F	Wickliff d., 1384.

JANUARY.

1	S	Queen's Proclamation assuming the title of Empress of India, 1877.
2	Sun	Livy d., A.D. 18.
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	Fenelon d., 1715.
8	S	
9	Sun	
10	M	Penny Postage commenced, 1840.
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	Berkeley d., 1753.
15	S	
16	Sun	[Examinations begin.
17	M	B. A., M. A., B. L., M. L. and B. C. E. Degree
18	T	Montesquieu b., 1689.
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	Lord Bacon b., 1561.
23	Sun	
24	M	The University of Calcutta incorp., 1857. Fred-
25	T	[erick the Great b., 1712.
26	W	
27	T	Schelling b., 1775.—J. G. Fichte d., 1814.
28	F	
29	S	
30	Sun	
31	M	

FEBRUARY.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
6	Sun	
7	M	Charles Dickens b., 1812.
8	T	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1587—Lord Mayo assassinated, 1872.
9	W	Sir D. Brewster d., 1868.
10	T	Queen Victoria married, 1840.
11	F	Descartes d., 1650.
12	S	Kant d., 1804.
13	Sun	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	Sun	Montesquieu d., 1755.
21	M	Spinoza d., 1677.
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	Sun	
28	M	

MARCH.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	Volta d., 1827.
6		
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	Prince of Wales married, 1863.
11	F	Tasso b., 1544.
12	S	Bishop Berkeley b., 1684.
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20		Sir Isaac Newton d., 1727.
21	M	
22	T	Goethe d., 1832.
23	W	Laplace b., 1749.
24	T	Opening of the New Building of the Presy. College,
25	F	Madras, by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, 1870.
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	Descartes b., 1596.

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT XXVII. OF 1857.

(PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.)

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th September, 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate an University at Madras.*

Preamble

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects to all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort St. George and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Madras for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purpose aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows;* (*that is to say*)—

Incorporation.

1. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable GEORGE FRANCIS ROBERT, Lord HARRIS, Governor of Fort St. George,

The Honorable Sir CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

* Repealed by Act XII of 1876 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

The Right Reverend THOMAS DEALTRY, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir PATRICK GRANT, Lieut.-General, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Madras, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir Henry CONYNGHAM MONTGOMERY, Baronet, Member of the Council of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*,

EYRE BURTON POWELL, Esquire, Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

HENRY FORTEY, Esquire, Acting Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

JAMES KELLIE, Esquire, President of the Medical College Council, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir HENRY DAVISON, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,

THOMAS PYCROFT, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government,

EDWARD MALTBY, Esquire, Acting Chief Secretary to Government,

JAMES DEWAR BOURDILLON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

HENRY FORBES, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government,

COLONEL CHARLES ALFRED BROWNE, Secretary to Government,

JAMES BLAIR PRESTON, Esquire, Physician-General,

The Reverend ROBERT HALLEY, Master of Arts, Principal of the Doveton College,

J. TOWNSHEND FOWLER, Esquire, Principal of the Government Normal School,

P. SOOBROYLOO NAIDOO, President of Patchcappah's Institution,

WILLIAM AMBROSE MOREHEAD, Esquire, Provisional Member of the Council of Madras,

GUY LUSHINGTON PRENDERGAST, Esquire, Accountant-General,

Colonel ARTHUR THOMAS COTTON, Commandant of Engineers,

Colonel CHARLES EDWARD FABER, Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works,

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS TOWNSEND PEARS, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Consulting Engineer for Railways,

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE BALFOUR, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,

The Reverend JOHN RICHARDS, Master of Arts,

Lieutenant-Colonel FREDRICK CONYERS COTTON, Acting Mint Master,

CHITTOR RUNGANADUM SASTRY, Head Interpreter in the Supreme Court of Judicature,

JOHN EMELIUS MAYER, Esquire, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Madras Medical College,

The Reverend ROBERT KERR HAMILTON, Master of Arts,

The Reverend GEORGE HALL, Master of Arts,

The Reverend PETER SORENSON ROYSTON, Bachelor of Arts,

JAMES SANDERSON, Esquire, Surgeon in the Madras Army,

The Reverend JOHN BRAIDWOOD, Master of Arts,

JOHN DAWSON MAYNE, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Law, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Logic in the Presidency College,

RICHARD BURGASS, Esquire, Master of Arts, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes,

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN JOSEPH LOSH, Military Auditor-General,

WILLIAM JUDSON VANSOMEREN, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Madras Medical College,

SAMUEL JESUDASEN, Native Surgeon,

Major JOHN MAITLAND, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Manufactory,

The Reverend A. BURGESS,

The Reverend W. GRANT,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Madras; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise: and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council hath already ap-

pointed, or shall, from time to time, by an order published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being, shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India, without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

IV. The Governor of Fort St. George for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University,* *and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable George Francis Robert, Lord Harris.*

Chancellor.

V. *The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight.* The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only;* *and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January*, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy, in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall have power to re-appoint* *the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or* any future Vice-Chancellor, to such office.

Vice-Chancellor.

* Repealed by Act XII of 1876 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Madras, the Members of the Council of Madras, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal and Acting Principal of the Presidency College, the President of the Medical College Council, all for the time being shall, while filling such offices, be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows exclusive, as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The Appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and, as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner

as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power, from time to time, to make and alter any Bye-laws and Regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such Bye-laws and Regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such Bye-laws and Regulations shall have been first submitted to, and shall have received the approval of, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Bye laws.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a Meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such Meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No questions shall be decided at any Meeting unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the

Meetings of the Senate.

Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present *at the time of the decision*. At every Meeting of the Senate the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power, from time to time, to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer Degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several Degrees marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the Bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for Degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancel-

lor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the Bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf by this Act.

Examination for Degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, or by other Examiners, so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of Degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said Degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Madras, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the Degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, shall from time

to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Fort St. George in Council may direct.

Annual accounts.

SUPPLEMENTARY ACT.

Act No. XLVII of 1860.

The following Act passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 6th October, 1860.

An Act *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees, in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed, or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to, and approved by, the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

I. THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year in the month of April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the senior Fellow, according to date of appointment, shall convene a Meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Fellows.

3. Nine Fellows shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Fellows present

4. The Vice-Chancellor, in the absence of the Chancellor, shall preside at Meetings of the Senate, or, if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, a Chairman for the occasion shall be elected by the Fellows present. If the votes including that of the Chairman are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

II. THE FACULTIES.

5. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering: every Fellow shall belong to one Faculty at least, and any Fellow may belong to more than one Faculty.

6. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting in April

7. Each Faculty shall elect its own President at the Annual Meeting in April. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty according to date of appointment.

8. If any Faculty omit to elect a President within one month after its appointment or after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Fellow of such Faculty to be its President.

9. At all Meetings of a Faculty the President shall take the Chair, but in case of his absence the Fellows present shall appoint a Chairman. If the votes including that of the Chairman are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

10. Three Fellows of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

III. THE SYNDICATE.

11. The executive government of the University will be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and eight of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, in April, in the following proportions :—

Five by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

12. No Fellow shall be eligible as a Member of the Syndicate who is not resident in or near Madras; and any Member of the Syndicate who shall have been absent from the town of Madras, for a period of more than three months, or shall have quitted the town of Madras with the inten-

tion of being absent for more than three months, may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat.

13. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the Syndicate, a new Member shall forthwith be elected by the Faculty for the remainder of the current year.

14. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

15. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily in the first week of every alternate month, or at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the senior Member of the Syndicate according to date of election.

16. Three Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

17. The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at Meetings of the Syndicate; but, in case of his absence, the Members present shall appoint a Chairman, for the occasion, and, if the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

18. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint and to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to regulate examinations; to recommend for Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

19. The Syndicate shall be empowered to appoint during the current year, until the Annual Meeting of the Senate in April, any Fellow recently appointed, to any one or more of the Faculties.

20. The Syndicate shall be empowered to frame such Bye-laws as may, from time to time, be necessary, and to submit them to the Senate for confirmation.

21. The Syndicate shall be empowered to refer any subject to a Faculty for consideration, and to call upon it for a report thereupon.

22. No question shall be brought under the consideration of the Senate which has not first been submitted to the Syndicate.

23. Any Faculty or Fellow shall be at liberty to submit any question to the Syndicate for its consideration, and subsequently to bring before the Senate the decision of the Syndicate thereupon, with a view to its modification or annulment.

24. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate, under special circumstances, to dispense with a strict compliance with the Bye-laws, so far as they regulate the time, place and manner of any examination and the interval to elapse between one examination and another, provided that the Resolution passed in every such case shall be reported to the Senate at its next Meeting with a full statement of the special grounds upon which the Syndicate acted.

IV. THE REGISTRAR.

25. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate.

26. The tenure of the office of Registrar shall be limited to two years, but the same individual shall be eligible for re-election.

27. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Registrar, a special Meeting of the Senate, if necessary, shall be convened for the purpose of appointing a Registrar and in the meanwhile the Syndicate may appoint a Registrar *pro tempore*.

28. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

29. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate.

30. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to give notice of Meetings of the Senate, Syndicate, and Faculties, to the respective Members thereof, and to keep a record of the proceedings of all such Meetings.

31. The Registrar shall give not less than five days' notice of a Meeting of the Senate, and three days' notice of a Meeting of the Syndicate or of a Faculty, to each Member thereof.

32. The Registrar shall circulate, together with the notice of any Meeting, the subjects to be considered, and any papers connected therewith which have to be laid before such Meeting. He shall further, within four days after every Meeting of the Senate or Syndicate, circulate to such Members as were present, a draft of the Minutes of such Meeting for confirmation, and the Minutes so confirmed shall be attested by the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman.

V. EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES.

I.—Matriculation Examination.

33. A Matriculation Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case it shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, a list of places at which examinations shall be held.

34. Applications for admission to the Matriculation Examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding, and Candidates must, at the same time, notify the optional language in which they elect to be examined.

35. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Ten Rupees. Candidates failing to pass a Matriculation Examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

36. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all Candidates, and shall be given out to them on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

37. Candidates for the Matriculation Examination shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Urdu.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. MATHEMATICS.

(*a.*) *Arithmetic.*—The first four Rules, Reduction, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, Practice, Extraction of the Square Root, Interest.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

(*b*) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution and Evolution of Algebraical Quantities, and Simple Equations with Easy Problems.

(*c.*) *Geometry.*—The first three books of Euclid with easy deductions.

iv. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

(*a.*) The leading facts of the History of India.

(*b*) General Geography, and the Geography of India in particular.

(*c.*) Physical Geography—Prof. Geikie's *Physical Geography* (Science Primer Series)

(*d.*) Elements of Physics—Prof. Balfour Stewart's *Physics* (Science Primer Series), first 67 paragraphs.

38. There shall be two papers of questions in the English language, one of which shall bear exclusively upon the selected text-books, and the other contain a piece or pieces for paraphrase not selected from the text-books and questions on the language generally.

In the second language there shall also be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books, and on the Grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of Vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

39. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered

within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

40. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as herein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
First day.	10—1 2—5	English.....	100
Second day	10—1 2—5	Optional language	80
Third day.	10—12.30 2— 3.30	Arithmetic . Algebra .	50 30 } 120
Fourth day.	10—12 2— 5	Geometry ..... Indian History	40 40
Fifth day.	10—12 2— 5	Physics . . . . Geography, Physical and General	30 50 } 120

41. At the close of each day's examination the answers of the Candidates shall be sealed up by the officer appointed to superintend the examination, and transmitted immediately to the Registrar, who shall forward them directly to the Examiners.

42. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the Examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

43. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, each Examiner shall submit his paper, together with the marks he intends to assign to each question, to his colleagues in the same subject for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

44. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the

marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the Tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

45. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English, one-fourth in each of the other branches, or one-third upon the whole, shall not pass.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men, when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional language.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what Class ranked.	Remarks.
			English.	Optional language.	Mathematics.	General Knowledge.				
			100	80	120	120	420			

46. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each passed Candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

II.—FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

47. The First Examination in Arts shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case it shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, a list of places at which examinations shall be held.

48. Candidates for this examination must have completed two years from the time of passing the Matriculation Examination either in this or some other Indian University.

49. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October. Each Candidate not specially exempted by the Syndicate from so doing must forward with his application his Matriculation certificate and a certificate from the Head of some College or school authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council to the effect that he has studied the subjects prescribed for this examination and has attended an authorized institution or institutions for a period of at least eighteen months since passing the Matriculation Examination. The optional language in which the Candidate elects to be examined must also be specified.*

50. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty Rupees on each occasion.

51. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all Candidates, and shall be given out to them on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

* "The Syndicate has power to consider and decide on exceptional cases as contemplated by Section XII of the Act of Incorporation."

52. Candidates shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Urdu.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

(*a*) Freeman's General Sketch of European History.

(*b*) A selected portion of Ancient History, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the examination.

N.B.—The Examiners shall be at liberty to put geographical questions bearing upon the historical subjects.

iv. MATHEMATICS.

(*a*) *Arithmetic.*—The whole subject.

(*b*) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Division, Involution, and Evolution.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, with Problems.

Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions, Binomial Theorem.

(*c*) *Geometry.*—Euclid—Books I, II, III, IV, VI, and XI to proposition 21, with Deductions.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

(*d*) *Plane Trigonometry.*—The solution of Plane Rectilineal Figures, with the investigations of the Formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

The use of the Level and Theodolite.

v. ELEMENTS OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

Huxley's *Elementary Lessons in Physiology.* (First seven lessons).

53. There shall be three papers on the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* on the authors brought up for examination, while the third shall contain passages for paraphrase and explanation not taken from the text-books, and general questions on the grammar, idiom, and structure of the language.

In the second language there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language, and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of Vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

54. The paper on Euclid, Books I to VI, and Algebra, as well as that on Euclid, Book XI, and Plane Trigonometry, shall consist mainly of book-work, and the riders and problems introduced into it shall be only of moderate difficulty.

55. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty, than can be answered

within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

56. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	
First day	10—1	English Poetry	60	150
	2—5	English Prose	50	
Second day	10—1	General English	40	50
	2—5	Physiology		
Third day	10—1	Optional Language		80*
	2—5			
Fourth day	10—1	History		70
	2—5	Arithmetic	50	120
Fifth day	10—1	Algebra and Geometry.	70	
	2—5	Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI		70

57. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

58. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, each Examiner shall submit his paper, together with the marks he intends to assign to each question, to his colleagues in the same subject for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

* 100 marks are allowed for Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Arabic and Persian

59. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

60. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English, one-fourth in each of the other branches, or one-third upon the whole, shall not pass.

Provided always that any Candidate who fails in one or more subjects,* except the English language, shall nevertheless be allowed to pass, if he secures one-third of the aggregate number of marks, after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he has failed.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

61. A Certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed Candidate, setting forth the date of

* The word "subject" shall mean in Mathematics either Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid, Books I to VI, or Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI.

the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional Language.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.						Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
			English.	Optional Language.	History.	Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.	Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI.	Physiology.				
			150	80	70	120	70	50	540			

III.—Examination for the Degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS.

62 An examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

63. Candidates for the Degree of B. A. must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts either in this or one of the other Indian Universities.

64. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November. Each Candidate must forward with his application a certificate of his having passed the First Examination in Arts and a certificate from the Head of some College or school authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council to the effect that he has studied the subjects prescribed for this examination and has attended an authorized institution or institutions for a period of at

least eighteen months since passing the First Examination in Arts. The optional language and subject in which the Candidate elects to be examined must also be notified.*

65. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

66. The examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

67. Candidates for the Degree of B. A. shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge:—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate;—

Sanskrit.†	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Urdu.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. HISTORY.

(a.) The History of England.

(b.) Selected periods of Modern History or of the Histories of the Jews, Greeks, or Romans, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the examination.

iv. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Bain's *Mental and Moral Science*, Introduction, Books I., II. (Chap. i., ii., iii., iv.), III. (Chap. i., ii.)

Masson's *Recent British Philosophy.*

N.B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the books stated.

* "The Syndicate has power to consider and decide on exceptional cases as contemplated by Section XII of the Act of Incorporation"

† In the Déva Nágari character only.

V. Optional Subjects.

One of the three following subjects at the option of the Candidate must be brought up, viz., (*a*), Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; (*b*), Physical Science; (*c*), Logic and Moral Philosophy.

(a.) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

(1.) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution, and Evolution.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

Simple and Quadratic Equations with Problems.

Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions.

Binomial Theorem.

Simple and Compound Interest, Discount, Stocks, and Annuities for terms of years.

Calculation and Use of Logarithms.

(2.) *Geometry.*—Enclid: Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI., to Proposition 21, with definitions of Book V.; also Deductions.

The Fundamental Propositions in Conic Sections, geometrically demonstrated.

(3.) *Plane Trigonometry.*—The solution of Plane Rectilineal Figures, with the investigations of the Formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

The use of the Level and the Theodolite.

(4.) *Statics and Dynamics.*—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Composition and Resolution of Forces in one Plane.

The centre of Gravity.

The Mechanical Powers and their principal applications.

Virtual Velocities.

Friction.

The three laws of Motion, with different measures of Force, and their relation to one another.

Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc; with the theory of the simple pendulum.

Impact.

5. *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.*—Treated as in the case of Statics and Dynamics.

The transmission of pressure by fluids, the variation of pressure within a fluid, the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

Specific Gravity.

The application of Hydrostatic and Pneumatic Principles to the explanation of the Steam Engine, Barometer, Thermometer, Common Pump, Air Pump, Condenser, Hydraulic Press, Fire Engine, Diving Bell, and Siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the Barometer.

6. *Astronomy.*—Popularly treated.

The Explanation of the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes.

The origin and general character of Refraction, Parallax, Precession, Nutation, and Aberration.

Kepler's Laws.

The apparent motion of the heavenly bodies explained upon the Copernican system in a general manner.

The magnitudes and distances of the principal members of the Sōlar System.

The phases of the moon and of the planets.

The general nature of solar and lunar eclipses, of occultations, of stars, and of transits of the inferior planets over the sun's disc.

Illustrative diagrams to be given together with the explanations.

(7.) *Geometrical Optics.*—Reflection and Refraction of direct pencils of light at plane and spherical surfaces, omitting calculations for aberration and dispersion; action of prisms and lenses. Theory of microscopes and telescopes in their simplest forms; Description of the Eye.

(*b.*) *Physical Science.**

1. Inorganic Chemistry, theoretical and practical (Qualitative analysis only.)

2. Chemical Physics, including Light, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism.

3. Elements of Botany.—Oliver's *Lessons in Elementary Botany.*

(*c.*) *Logic and Moral Philosophy.*

1. *Logic.*—Deduction. Including the functions and value of the Syllogism, and the relations between Deduction and Induction.

Induction.

Definition.

2. *Morals.*—Bain's *Mental and Moral Science,* Ethics, Part I.

Butler's Three Sermons *Upon Human Nature.*

* The practical examination will be conducted in a Chemical Laboratory.

Butler's Dissertation *Of the Nature of Virtue.*

The History of Morals in England, France, and Germany during the 18th century.

N.B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the books stated.

68. There shall be four papers in the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* upon the authors brought up for examination. The third paper shall consist of questions on the English language generally in relation to its history, grammar, idiom, and structure. The fourth paper shall be devoted to testing the Candidate's ability in original prose composition.

In the second language, if a classical language, there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other (unless it be Sanskrit) shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English. But if the second language be Sanskrit the second paper shall also contain questions on a* prescribed portion of the history of Sanskrit literature, but these questions shall not bear more than one-fifth of the total marks allotted to that paper.

If the second language be a Vernacular, there shall be three papers, of which the first shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, the second, passages for translation from English into the Vernacular and from the Vernacular into English, and the third shall be devoted to testing the Candidate's ability in original prose composition. Two hours shall be allowed for each paper.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

* The History of Indian Literature, by Prof. A. Weber, pages 175 to 232.

69. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

70. The written examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ..	10—1	English Poetry 60	200
	2—5	English Prose 60	
Tuesday ..	10—1	General English 40	
	2—5	English Composition 40	
Wednesday		Optional Language.	
		Classical.	
	10—1	Text-books and Grammar	140
	2—5	*Translation	
		Vernacular.	
	10—12	Text-books and Grammar	120
	12— 2	Translation	
	3— 5	Composition	
Thursday...	10—1	Pure Mathematics, Deductive Logic or Botany	200†
	2—5	Statics & Dynamics, Inductive Logic, & Definition, or Chemical Physics.	
Friday ...	10—1	Hydrostatics & Pneumatics, Theory of Morals, or Inorganic Chemistry	
	2—5	Astronomy and Optics, History of Morals, or Inorganic Chemistry (practical)	
Saturday...	10—1	Mental Philosophy	100
	2—5	History	100

71. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in

* In the case of Sanskrit the paper will consist of Translation and the history of Sanskrit Literature.

† 50 marks shall be assigned to each Paper except that on Statics and Dynamics, for which 60 marks, and that on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, for which 40 marks shall be allowed.

order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

72. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, each Examiner shall submit his paper together with the marks he intends to assign to each question, to his colleagues in the same subject, for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

73. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

74. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to English, one-fourth of the marks assigned to each of the other branches, or one-third on the whole, shall not pass.

Provided always that any Candidate who fails in one or more subjects, except the English language, shall nevertheless be allowed to pass if he secures one third of the aggre-

gate number of marks after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he has failed.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.					Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked	REMARKS.
				English.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Mental Philosophy.	History.				
				200	120	200	100	100	720			

IV.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

75. An examination for the Degree of M A. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

76. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. must have taken the Degree of B. A. in this or some other University in the British Empire.

77. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 30th June preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application his B. A. Diploma, or afford other satisfactory evidence of having obtained such a Degree, and notify the Branch in which he

elects to be examined. Candidates in the First Branch must also specify the optional language which they propose to bring up.

78. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

79. The examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

80. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. shall be examined in one or other of the following branches of knowledge :—

FIRST BRANCH.

Language.

(1.) *English*—in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

(2.) One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.	Arabic.
Greek.	Persian.
Latin.	

SECOND BRANCH.

Mathematics, Pure and Applied.

(1.) The more advanced parts of Algebra, including the theory of Equations.
(2.) Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
(3.) Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three dimensions.
(4.) Differential and Integral Calculus, with Differential Equations.
(5.) Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics.
(6.) Newton's Principia, Sections 1, 2, 3.
(7.) Geometrical Optics.
(8.) Plane Astronomy.

THIRD BRANCH.

Physical Science.

(1.) Experimental Physics, including Light, Heat, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism.

(2.) Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic, including a knowledge of Quantitative Analysis.

(3.) Geology, Mineralogy and Palæontology.

FOURTH BRANCH.

Biology.

(1.) Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

(2.) Zoology and Palæontology.

(3.) Physiology, Animal and Comparative.

FIFTH BRANCH.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology.

(1.) Psychology.

(2.) Logic.

(3.) Morals.

(4.) Political Economy.

(5.) History.

81. The examination in English shall embrace the History of the Language and the History of the Literature during the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, and selections from any ten of the following authors:—

Chaucer, Spencer, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, Milton, Dryden, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Tennyson, Addison, Johnson, DeQuincey, Coleridge, Hallam, and Carlyle.

The examination in the optional languages shall be in the following works:—

SANSKRIT.*

Twelve Hymns from the 1st Mandala of the Rig-Veda with Sáyana's Commentary.

Manu, (Books 2, 7, and 8.)

Dásakumára-charita (or the Púrvabhága of the Kádambarî.)

Mrichchhakati.

Kálidása, (one play; either the Sakuntalá or Vikramorvási.)

Bhavabhúti, (one play; either the Vira-charita or Uttararáma-charita.)

Mégha-dûta, by Kálidása.

Vedánta-sára of Sadánanda, or the Tarkasangraha, together with the Tarkadípiká.

The examination shall include a passage from Milton or Shakespeare, to be translated into the Sanskrit Anushtup metre, as well as Sanskrit prose composition. The Candidate shall also be required to possess a competent knowledge of the native system of grammar and of the history of Sanskrit Literature.

GREEK.

Æschylus—Two Plays.

Homer's Iliad—Three Books.

Thucydides—Three Books.

Aristophanes—Two Plays.

Demosthenes—Two Orations.

Plato—Two Dialogues.

Aristotle—Three Books of the Ethics.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

LATIN.

Vergil—One Georgic.
Horace—The Satires or the Epistles.
Plautus—Two Plays.
Juvenal—Three Satires.
Terence—Two Plays.
Cicero—Epistles or De Oratore.
Livy—First or Second Decade.
Tacitus—One Book of Annals.
Pliny—Letters or Portions of Natural History.

PERSIAN.

Devan-i-Hafiz—To the end of Radif-i-Dal.
Sikandar Namah—To Jashu-i-Naushabah.
Masnavi-i-Maulana Rum—1st Daftar.
Akhlak-i-Jalali.
Tarikh-i-Nadari—First half.
Unvar-i-Soheili—Chapters I to III inclusive.

ARABIC.

A list of the books in Arabic will be published hereafter.

The examination shall include translation from English into the optional language and *vice versâ* together with original prose composition in each language: there shall also be questions in comparative grammar and philology.

A general acquaintance with the subjectmatter of the works in the respective languages shall be required, as also such a knowledge of general history as may be necessary for their due appreciation.

82. In the Second Branch, the book-work questions on Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics, shall bear chiefly upon such parts of those subjects as require for their complete investigation the use of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

83. The text-books recommended in the Third Branch are as follows:—

(1.) EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Deschanel—*Physics*.
Ganôt—*Physics*.

Clerk Maxwell—*Theory of Heat.*
Stewart—*Elementary Treatise on Heat.*
Jenkin—*Electricity and Magnetism.*

(2.) CHEMISTRY.

Miller—*Elements of Chemistry.*
Fownes—*Manual of Chemistry.*
Frosenius—*Quantitative Analysis.*

(3.) GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, & PALÆONTOLOGY.

Lyell—*Students' Elements of Geology.*
—*Principles of Geology.*
Jukes and Geikie—*Manual of Geology.*
Nicol—*Elements of Mineralogy.*
Owen—*Palæontology.*
Nicholson—*Manual of Palæontology.*

The Candidates will be required to compose an essay on a subject connected with the foregoing sciences; and the Examiners will test the practical knowledge of the Candidates.

84. The text-books recommended in the Fourth Branch are as follows:—

(1.) BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Balfour—*Class Book of Botany.*
Bentley—*Manual of Botany.*
Oliver—*First Book of Indian Botany.*
Carpenter—*Vegetable Physiology.*

(2.) ZOOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

Nicholson—*Manual of Zoology.*
Huxley—*Introduction to the Classification of Animals.*
Owen—*Palæontology.*
Nicholson—*Manual of Palæontology.*

(3.) PHYSIOLOGY.

Carpenter—*Manual of Physiology.*
—*Animal Physiology.*
—*Physiology, General and Comparative.*

The Candidates will be required to compose an essay on a subject connected with the foregoing sciences; and the Examiners will test the practical knowledge of the Candidates.

85. The text-books recommended in the Fifth Branch are as follows:—

(1.) PSYCHOLOGY.

Sir W. Hamilton—*Lectures on Metaphysics.*
J. S. Mill—*Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy* (omitting Chapters XVII-XXIII, inclusive.)
H. Spencer—*Principles of Psychology*, vol. i, and vol. ii, Part viii.

(2.) LOGIC.

J. S. Mill—*System of Logic.*
Stanley Jevons—*Principles of Science.*

(3.) MORALS.

Selected Portion of Ancient Ethics.
Selected Portion of Modern Ethics.

(4.) POLITICAL ECONOMY.

J. S. Mill—*Principles of Political Economy.*
Professor Cairnes—*Some Leading Principles of Political Economy newly expounded.*

(5.) HISTORY.

Selected Portion of Ancient History.
Selected Portion of Modern History.

The Candidates will be required to compose two essays on subjects connected with the foregoing sciences.

86. The questions in each paper, with the exception of the problems proposed in the Second Branch, shall not be more in respect of number or difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

87. The examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be conducted in the following order of time and subjects in the several branches :—

BRANCH I.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	English Language and Literature.	400
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Wednesday.....	10—1	English Prose Composition.	150
	2—5	Translation from English into Optional Language..	150
Thursday	10—1	Optional Language and Literature.	400
	2—5	Do.	
Friday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday.	10—1	Original Composition in Optional Language.	150
	2—5	Translation from Optional Language into English....	150
			1,400

BRANCH II

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Algebra and Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical	100
	2—5	Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three Dimensions	150
Tuesday	10—1	Newton and Differential Calculus	125
	2—5	Integral Calculus and Differential Equations	125
Wednesday	10—1	Statics and Hydrostatics	150
	2 —5	Geometrical Optics and Plane Astronomy ..	150
Thursday	10—1	Dynamics of a Particle and of a Rigid System	150
	2—5	Problems	150
Friday	10—1	Additional Paper on Pure Mathematics ..	150
	2—5	Problems	150
Saturday	10—1	Additional Paper on Mixed Mathematics	150
	2—5	Problems .	150
* 1,700 = 1,250 Book-work + 450 Problems.			1,700*

BRANCH III

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
Monday	10—1	Experimental Physics	360
	2—5	Do	
Tuesday	10—1	Do	360
	2—5	Chemistry	
Wednesday .	10—1	Do	
	2—5	Do	
Thursday	10—1	Laboratory	250
	2—5	Do	
Friday	10—1	Geology	350
	2—5	Mineralogy	
Saturday ..	10—1	Palæontology	80
	2—5	Essay . .	
			1,400

BRANCH IV.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Botany and Vegetable Physiology	500
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday.....	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Wednesday.....	10—1	Zoology and Palæontology	500
	2—5	Do.	
Thursday.....	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Friday.....	10—1	Animal and Comparative Physiology	320
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Essay	80
			1,400

BRANCH V.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday.....	10—1	Psychology	250
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday.....	10—1	Logic.	250
	2—5	Do.	
Wednesday ...	10—1	Morals.	250
	2—5	Do.	
Thursday.....	10—1	Political Economy.	300
	2—5	Do.	
Friday	10—1	History.	250
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday	10—1	Essay.	100
	2—5	Do.	
			1,400

88. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than six months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have it in their power to exercise due care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

89. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each shall submit his papers to his colleagues for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

90. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which he may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate with reference to the results of the examination or to the regulations of the University regarding the same, and bringing to notice any striking defects that may have characterized the answers of the students generally, or of particular students.

91. The Candidates shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks shall not pass.

In Branch I, Candidates failing to obtain forty per cent. of the 550 marks allotted to English Language, Literature and Prose Composition, shall not pass.

In Branch II., the Candidates shall be at liberty to obtain their marks out of both Problem and Book-work

papers; but the aggregate corresponding to which the aliquot parts are to be taken shall be 1,400.

The names of the Candidates placed in the several classes shall be ranked in the order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each. The Examiners, however, shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

92. A Diploma shall be given to each successful Candidate, specifying the branch in which he was examined for his M. A. Degree, and also the class in which he was placed by the Examiners.

V.—Examination for the Degree of BACHELOR OF LAWS.

93. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

94. Candidates for the Degree of B. L. must have taken the Degree of B. A. in this or some other Indian University.

95. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application his B. A. Diploma, (or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that Degree), and a certificate from the Law Professor of the Presidency College, or some other person delivering lectures with the sanction of the Syndicate, that the Candidate has attended courses of Lectures for two consecutive years subsequent to graduation in Arts upon subjects to be from time to time specified by the Syndicate, and that he has undergone examination in such subjects.

96. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing

to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Fifty Rupees on each occasion.

97. The examination for the Degree of B. L. shall be conducted partly by printed or written papers, and partly *vivâ voce*.

98. The *vivâ voce* examination shall be held at an interval of one week from the close of the examination by printed or written papers.

99. Candidates for the Degree of B. L. shall be examined in the following subjects :—

The Law of Evidence.....(As prevailing in India).*
The Law of Contracts.....
The Law of Torts.....(Collett).
Equity Jurisprudence.....(Story and Snell).
Hindu Law ....(Sir Thomas Strange).
Muhammadan Law ....(McNaughten).
Criminal Law . ...(Mayne's Penal Code).
Procedure .. ..(The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure).
General Jurisprudence...(Lindley's Introduction, Pt. I., excepting Chapters 4, 5 & 6; Pt. II., Chapters 1 and 2, and the 1st Division of Chapter 3, with the corresponding notes of the translator in the Appendix).

100. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set

* Candidates will be expected to answer questions as to the source from which the rule existing is derived, the degree, nature and extent of any changes it has undergone, and all matters bearing directly or indirectly upon the understanding of the Act.

forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Law of Evidence	130
	2—5	Contracts.	120
Tuesday...	10—1	Torts	80
	2—5	Criminal Law	100
Wednesday	10—1	Procedure	80
Thursday	10—1	Equity Jurisprudence	120
	2—5	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	100
Friday	10—1	General Jurisprudence.	110

In addition to the above, 120 marks shall be allowed for the *vivâ voce* portion of the examination.

101. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

102. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

103. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate.

104. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of

proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes:—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or five-twelfths on the whole, shall not pass.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.										Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
		Law of Evidence.	Contracts.	Torts	Criminal Law.	Procedure.	Equity Jurisprudence	Hindu and Muhammadan Law.	General Jurisprudence	Viva Voce.	Total No. of marks obtained			
		130	120	80	100	80	120	100	110	120	960			

VI.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS.

105 An examination for the Degree of Master of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January

106. Candidates for the Degree of M. L. must have taken the B. L. Degree in this or some other Indian University.

107. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application his B. L. Diploma, or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that Degree.

108. No Candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Fifty Rupees on each occasion.

109. The examination for the Degree of M. L. shall be conducted partly by printed or written papers, and partly *vivâ voce*.

110. The *vivâ voce* examination shall be held at an interval of one week from the close of the examination by printed or written papers.

111. Candidates for the Degree of M. L. shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. The entire course prescribed for the B. L. Examination with the following additions :—

1st.—Any Codes of substantive Law relating to the subjects of examination which may have been enacted by the Indian Legislature.

2nd.—The Cases and Notes in Smith's Leading Cases (the edition of 1867, by Maude and Chitty), and in White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity (edition of 1866).

3rd.—Leading Cases on Hindu and Muhammadan Law decided by the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and by the Privy Council.

4th.—The whole of Lindley's Introduction, instead of the parts selected for the B. L. Examination.

II. Mercantile and Maritime Law—

J. W. Smith's Compendium, by Dowdeswell, 1865 (Maude and Pollock's Laws of Shipping).

Tudor's Leading Cases on Mercantile and Maritime Law, (2nd edition).

The Indian Code on Bills and Notes, if enacted.

III. The Law of Real and Personal Property—

(Joshua William's Principles of the Law of Real Property, edition 1865).

(Joshua William's Principles of the Law of Personal Property, edition 1866).

Lewin on Trusts, 5th edition.

Dart's Vendors and Purchasers, 4th edition.

The Indian Succession Act.

The following cases from Tudor's Leading Cases on the Law of Real Property, with the notes.

Bowle's Case; Clun's Case; Doe *v.* Hiscoke.

Morley *v.* Bird; Richardson *v.* Langridge.

Rouse's Case; Seymor's Case.

Sury *v.* Pigot.

IV. Constitutional History—

(Hallam's Middle Ages, C. 8).

(Hallam's Constitutional History).

(George Norton's Rudimentals).

V. Public and Private International Law—

(Dr. Phillimore).

VI. Roman Civil Law—

(Sandar's Justinian).

(Lord Mackenzie's Studies on Roman Law)

112. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Law of Evidence	130
	2—5	Contracts.....	120
Tuesday	10—1	Torts and Criminal Law	150
	2—5	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	100
Wednesday.....	10—1	The Law of Real and Personal Property.....	120
	2—5	Procedure	80
Thursday.....	10—1	Equity Jurisprudence	120
	2—5	Mercantile and Maritime Law	100
Friday	10—1	Constitutional History	100
	2—5	Public International Law. ..	100
Saturday.....	10—1	Private International Law...	110
	2—5	Roman Civil Law	110

In addition to the above 220 marks shall be allowed for the *vivâ voce* portion of the examination.

113. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

114. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question ; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

115. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter

containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate.

116. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or five-twelfths on the whole, shall not pass.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													Total No. of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
		Law of Evidence.	Contracts.	Torts and Criminal Law.	Hindu & Muhammadan Law	Law of Real and Personal Property.	Procedure.	Equity Jurisprudence.	Mercantile and Maritime Law.	Constitutional History.	Public International Law.	Private International Law.	Roman Civil Law.	Viva Voce.				
		130	120	150	100	120	80	120	100	100	100	110	110	220	1560			

VII.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

117. Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be required—

1. To have been engaged during four years in their professional studies, three of which shall have been passed at a School of Medicine.

2. To have passed, before entering on their medical studies, the Matriculation Examination in the University of Madras, or any other recognized University.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

118. The first examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the first Monday in July.

119. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

120. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Twenty Rupees on each occasion.

121. No Candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has produced certificates to the following effect:—

1. Of having completed his nineteenth year.

2. Of having been engaged in medical studies for at least three years, one of which may be pre-collegiate.

3. Of having attended courses of lectures on the following subjects:—

Anatomy, two courses of not less than 70 lectures each.			
Physiology, one course	do.	70	lectures.
Chemistry, do.	do.	70	do.

Materia Medica, one course of not less than 70 lectures.
Practical Chemistry, one course.
Practical Pharmacy, do.

N.B.—In lieu of the course on Practical Pharmacy a certificate, from a competent Authority, of having received instruction in Practical Pharmacy for six months, may be accepted.

4. Of having dissected during two winter sessions, and of having completed the dissection of the human body.

122. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

123. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Anatomy.	Physiology.	Practical Chemistry.
Chemistry.	Materia Medica.	Practical Pharmacy.

The examinations in these subjects shall be written, oral, and practical.

124. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday.. .	10–1 2–4	Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.	100	A written examination. An oral examination.
Tuesday....	10–1 2–4	Anatomy	150	A written examination, An oral and practical examination.
Wednesday	10–1 2–4	Materia Medica. Pharmacy.	100	A written examination. An oral and practical examination.
Thursday...	10–1 2–4	Physiology... ...	100	A written and oral examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

125. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange in order of merit the successful Candidates in two divisions: all Candidates who have obtained 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks being placed in the first division.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what Class ranked.	Remarks.
		Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.	Anatomy.	Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	Physiology.				
		100	150	100	100	450			

SECOND EXAMINATION.

126. The second examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the 2nd Monday in July.

127. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

128. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

129. No Candidate shall be admitted to this examination within one year of the time of his passing the first examination, nor unless he has produced certificates to the following effect :—

1. Of having passed the first examination.

2. Of having been engaged at least one year in medical studies subsequently to passing his first examination ; and of having attended the following courses :—

Surgery, two courses of not less than		70	lectures each.
Medicine,	do.	70	do.
Midwifery, &c., one course	do.	50	lectures.
Ophthalmology,	do.	30	do.
Hygiene,	do.	30	do.
Medical Jurisprudence,	do.	30	do.

Operative and Minor Surgery, one course.

3. Of having attended the practice of a midwifery hospital for three months, and of having conducted at least twelve labours. Certificates on this subject will be received from any duly qualified Practitioner of Medicine.

4. Of having attended the medical and surgical practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals during twenty-four months, and lectures on clinical medicine and clinical surgery during such attendance.

5. Of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital during three months.

130. The Candidate shall produce reports of six medical and of six surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself during his period of service as clinical clerk or student.

The said cases to be authenticated by a duly recognized Medical Officer.

131. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

132. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Surgery.	Hygiene.
Medicine.	Medical Jurisprudence.
Midwifery.	Operative and Minor
Ophthalmology.	Surgery.

133. The examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

The Practical (Clinical) Examination in Medicine and Surgery shall be conducted in the wards of a hospital by the Examiners of those branches.

The Candidate shall, in addition, perform such of the minor operations of surgery as may be required in the out-door dispensary of the Hospital at the time of the examination, and as the Examiners may select.

Each Candidate shall perform, if it be possible, three capital operations upon the dead subject.

He shall also apply apparatus for great surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

134. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday...	10-1 2-4	Medicine	100	A written examination. A clinical and oral examination.
Tuesday.	10-1 2-4	Surgery & Ophthalmology	100	A written examination. A clinical and oral examination.
Wednesday	10-1 2-4	Midwifery, &c. Medical Jurisprudence	70 30	Written and oral examination.
Thursday...	10-1 2-4	Operative Surgery. Hygiene.	50 25	Practical examination. A written and oral examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject or one-half of the aggregate number shall not pass.

135. On Monday, in the week following the conclusion of the Clinical examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the candidates as have passed, and a diploma under the Seal of the University, and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each Candidate. All candidates who obtain 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first division.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		Medicine.	Surgery and Ophthalmology.	Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.	Operative Surgery & Hygiene				
		100	100	100	75	375			

VIII.—Examination for Degree of BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

136. Candidates for the Degree of M. B. and C. M. are required to have passed the First Examination in Arts of this or of some other recognized University,* and subse-

* Such Candidates as have not passed in Latin at the F. A. Examination, shall be required to pass an examination in that language up to the F. A. standard. Vide Regulation 143.

quently to have been engaged during five years in their professional studies. They shall be required to pass one preliminary scientific and two professional examinations.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

137. A Preliminary Scientific Examination shall be held in Madras once a year commencing on the second Monday in July.

138. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

139. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Twenty Rupees on each occasion.

140. Candidates must have completed their 18th year, and shall produce certificates of having attended courses of lectures, as follows :—

Chemistry, (Inorganic, with Elements of Organic Chemistry)—one course of, at least, 100 lectures.

Botany—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Practical Chemistry—one course.

141. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

142. The examination in systematic Botany shall comprise the following natural orders only: Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ (includes Aurantiaceæ), Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocyneæ, Asclepiadeæ, Loganiaceæ, Gentianaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Piperaceæ, Coniferæ, Palmaceæ, Liliaceæ, Scitamineæ, Gramineæ, and Filices.

143. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday....	10–1 2–5	Chemistry.....	100	A written examination. An oral examination.
Tuesday...	10–1 2–5	Botany..... .	50	A practical examination. An oral examination.
Wednesday	7–10	Practical Chemistry.	100	A practical examination.
	2–5	Latin	100	An examination up to the F. A. standard for candidates who have not passed in Latin at the F. A. Examination.*

144. Candidates failing to obtain one-fourth of the marks in Latin, one-third in each of the other subjects, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

145. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Number of Marks obtained.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of Merit	Remarks.
		Chemistry.	Botany.	Practical Chemistry.	Latin.				
		100	50	100	100	350			

* The Text-Books in Latin for this examination will be the same as those appointed for the F. A. Examination of December previous.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

146. The First M. B. and C. M. Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the fourth Monday in July.

147. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

148. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

149. Candidates must produce certificates of having passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination at least two years previously, and of having attended the following courses :—

Anatomy—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Physiology—two courses of, at least, 80 lectures each.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics—one course of, at least, 100 lectures.

Comparative Anatomy—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

150. They must also produce certificates of having attended a course of Practical Pharmacy at a College, Hospital, or Dispensary, and of having dissected the whole human body.

151. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

152. Candidates will be examined in the subjects above specified in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday .	10—1 2—5	Anatomy	150	A written examination. An oral and practical examination
Tuesday ..	10—1 2—5	Physiology .	150	A written examination. An oral examination.
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Materia Medica Pharmacy . ..	100 50	A written examination. An oral and practical examination
Thursday.	10—1	Comparative Anatomy...	50	A written & oral examination.
	2—5	Practical Anatomy . .	100	A practical examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

153. At the end of one week from the last day of examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Number of Marks obtained						Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed	Order of Merit.	Remarks.
		Anatomy.	Physiology.	Materia Medica.	Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy	Practical Anatomy.				
		150	150	100	50	50	100	600			

SECOND EXAMINATION.

154. The Second M. B. and C. M. Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in July.

155. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

156. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Forty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Forty Rupees on each occasion.

157. Candidates must produce certificates of having passed the Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. and C. M. Examinations; of having, subsequently to passing their First M. B. and C. M. Examination, been engaged at least two years in Medical studies; and of having attended the following courses :—

Surgery—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Medicine and Pathology—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Midwifery, &c.—one course of, at least, 80 lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence—one course of, at least, 60 lectures.

Hygiene—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Organic Chemistry (the Medical Chemistry of animal secretions, morbid products, &c.)—one course.

Operative Surgery—one course.

Clinical Surgery—three courses of, at least, 40 lectures each.

Do. Medicine— do. do. do.

Of having attended the Surgical and Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital during four academic years, contemporaneously with the above-mentioned lectures on Clinical Surgery and Clinical Medicine; of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital during six months; of having attended the practice of a Mid-

wifery Hospital during three months; of being competent to attend cases of labour; of having performed the principal major and minor surgical operations on the dead body, and of having dissected during two Winter Sessions.

158. Candidates must also produce reports with comments of six Medical and of six Surgical cases observed and recorded by themselves, and certified by the professors of Medicine and Surgery respectively of the School at which the Candidate has studied.

159. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

160. Candidates shall be examined in the subjects above specified in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks	Remarks.
Monday.....	10–1	Medicine and Pathology	150	A written examination
	2–5			An oral examination.
Tuesday....	7–10	Clinical Medicine....	100	Practical examination in Hospital.
	2–5	Do. Surgery	100	
Wednesday	10–1	Surgery	150	A written examination
	2–5			An oral examination.
Thursday...	10–1	Midwifery, &c..	100	Written and oral examination.
	2–5	Medical Jurisprudence ..	75	
Friday...	7–10	Hygiene . .	50	Written and oral examination.
	2–5	Ophthalmic Medicine & Surgery	75	Written, oral & practical examination.
Saturday	7–10	Organic Chemistry & use of the Microscope ...	50	Oral and practical.
	2–5	Operative Surgery. . ..	75	Practical examination
		Reports of six Medical cases	100	Vide para. 158
		Reports of six Surgical cases.	100	

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

161. Candidates are expected to exhibit the mode of applying surgical apparatus of kinds; to undertake the chemical examination of morbid products, and to have a fair knowledge of the mode of employing the microscope in the detection of normal and abnormal objects connected with the study of medicine.

162. At the end of one week from the last day of examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions the successful Candidates in the order of merit, as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination. All Candidates who obtain 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first division. A certificate, under the seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each passed Candidate.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.											Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
		Medicine and Pathology.	Clinical Medicine.	Clinical Surgery.	Surgery.	Midwifery, &c.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Hygiene.	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	Organic Chemistry & use of the Microscope.	Operative Surgery.	Reports of six Medical Cases.	Reports of six Surgical Cases.				
		150	100	100	150	100	75	50	75	50	75	100	100				

163. Candidates, who have been exempted under former rules from examination in Comparative Anatomy and Hygiene on taking the Degree of M. B. and C. M., shall be

required to undergo examination in these subjects on proceeding to the Degree of M. D.

164. In certain exceptional cases, to be decided upon by the Syndicate, Candidates will be permitted to appear for the Preliminary Scientific and First Examinations in the same year, and to come up in the succeeding year for the Second or Pass Examination, on condition that the requisite certificates be presented, and that the total period of study does not fall short of five years.

Also Candidates who have commenced their studies for the L. M. and S. Degree without having passed the First Examination in Arts, should they subsequently pass that test and desire to qualify themselves for the M. B. and C. M. Degree, will be permitted to count such professional courses as they had attended before passing the First Examination in Arts.

IX.—Examination for the Degree of DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

165. Candidates who have obtained the Degrees of B. A. and M. B. and C. M. will be permitted to proceed to the Degree of M. D. *without examination*, on producing a certificate of having been engaged two years in the practice of their profession subsequent to having taken the Degree of M. B. and C. M. of this or of some other recognized University.

166. Each Candidate must produce a testimonial, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is in habits and character a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

167. Applications for admission to the Degree of M. D., together with the certificates and testimonial above referred to, shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least one month before the date of the Convocation conferring Degrees.

168. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees.

169. Graduates of the Medical College shall be allowed to present themselves *for examination* for the Degree of M. D. on producing the diploma of the Medical College and a certificate of having been engaged subsequently for five years in the practice of their profession.

170. The examination for the Degree of M. D. shall be held once a year, commencing on the first Monday of July.

171. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

172. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Fifty Rupees on each occasion.

173. Candidates shall forward their certificates and the testimonial indicated in Bye-law 166 to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

174. They shall pass an examination in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday.. ..	10—1 3—6	Surgery & Clinical Surgery.	250	Written examination. Practical examination in Hospital.
Tuesday....	10—1 3—6	Medicine and Pathology.	250	Written examination. Practical examination in Hospital.
Wednesday	7—10 2—5	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	150	Practical examination in Hospital. Written & oral examination.
Thursday ..	10—1 3—6	Hygiene .... Comparative Anatomy.	50 50	Written & oral examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

175. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions the successful Candidates in the order of merit, as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination. All Candidates who obtain 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first division.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.					Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		Surgery and Clinical Surgery.	Medicine and Pathology.	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	Hygiene.	Comparative Anatomy.				
		250	250	150	50	50	750			

X.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

176. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering shall be held at Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

177. Candidates for the Degree of B. C. E. must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts either in this or one of the other Indian Universities.

178. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application, a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts, and a certificate from the Head of some College or School authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council to the effect that he has studied the subjects prescribed for this examination and has attended an authorized institution or institutions for a period of at least eighteen months since passing the First Examination in Arts. The optional subjects in which the Candidate elects to be examined must also be notified.*

179. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

180. The examination shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *viva voce*, and in respect to Surveying and Levelling it shall be practical as well as theoretical.

181. Candidates for the Degree of B. C. E. shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge; it being imperative upon Candidates to pass an examination in the first three branches, but optional with them to select either IV., V. and VI., *or* VII. and VIII:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Philosophy.
III. Mensuration and Estimate-making.
IV. Surveying and Levelling.
V. Constructive Engineering.
VI. Architectural and Topographical Drawing.
VII. Mechanical Engineering.
VIII. Machine Drawing.

i. MATHEMATICS.

1.—*Algebra.*

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution, and Evolution of Algebraical quantities.
Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

* "The Syndicate has power to consider and decide on exceptional cases as contemplated by Section XII of the Act of Incorporation"

Simple and Quadratic Equations, and questions producing them.

Surds.

Algebraic Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Binomial Theorem.

Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions.

Simple and Compound Interest, and Discount.

Calculation and use of Logarithms.

2.—*Geometry.*

Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI., to Proposition 21, with definitions of Book V.; also easy Deductions.

3.—*Plane Trigonometry.*

The solution of Plane Triangles, especially as applied in practice, and the investigation of the formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

ii. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

(1.) *Statics and Dynamics.*—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Composition and resolution of forces in one plane.

The Centre of Gravity.

The mechanical powers and their principal applications.

Virtual Velocities.

Friction, and the Rigidity of Cords.

The three laws of motion, with the different measures of force, and their relation to one another.

Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc, with the theory of the Simple Pendulum.

Unit of *work*; useful work of the simple machines; sources and reservoirs of force.

(2.) *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.*—Treated as in the case of Statics and Dynamics.

Equilibrium and Pressure of Fluids, elastic and non-elastic.

Specific gravity.

The application of Hydrostatic and Pneumatic principles to the examination of a Steam Engine, Barometer, Thermometer, Common Pump, Forcing Pump, Condenser, Hydraulic Press, Fire Engine, Diving Bell, and Siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the Barometer.

(3.) *Hydraulics.*—Discharge of fluid through various orifices under varying circumstances.

Effects of Vena Contracta.

Flow of water in Rivers and Canals, and over Weirs and Calingulas.

Time of filling and emptying Locks.

iii. MENSURATION AND ESTIMATE-MAKING.

Mensuration of Planes and Solids.

Preparation of Estimates for Roads, Canals, and Masonry work connected therewith, as well as for ordinary buildings.

iv. SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

Surveying with the chain, with Prismatic Compass and Chain, with Theodolite and Chain and with Circumferentor and Chain.

Keeping a Field Book and Plotting.

The Theory and Practice of Levelling, including the use and adjustments of the Y Level and Troughton and

Simms' Level; also the keeping a Field Book and Drawing Sections. Measurement of heights by means of the Aneroid and the Mountain Barometer.

v. CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

Preparation of building materials, and estimation of their strength.

The equilibrium of arches and roofs.

Stability of abutments, piers, and retaining walls.

Construction of, and determination of, proper proportions for Buildings, Brick Bridges, Stone Bridges, Weirs, Calingulas, Sluices, Canals, Locks, and Roads.

General principles of Carpentry, Smith's work, Iron founding and casting.

vi. ARCHITECTURAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING.

Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, Bridges, Locks, Anicuts, Calingulas, and all kinds of Sluices.

Plans of Road Surveys.

Maps of general Surveys.

vii. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Calculation of dimensions of parts of machinery.

Expedients for transmitting and modifying motion, and for gaining power.

The nature of steam, with the properties of ordinary kinds of fuel, and the estimation of their caloric power.

The construction and working of all classes of Steam Engines.

The management of Workshops, rates of prices, value of work, estimation of labour in Carpentry, Smith's work, Iron founding and casting

VIII. MACHINE DRAWING.

Plans, elevations, sections and projections of machines, such as Crabs, Cranes, Lathes, Dredges, Punching and Shearing Machines, Pile Drivers, and Steam Engines of all classes.

Drawing of all kinds of Tools.

Working drawings of the component parts of Machines.

182. *Scheme of Examination for B. C. E. Degree.*

Days.	Hours	Subjects	Marks	Remarks
Monday ...	10—1 2—5	Surveying and Levelling	150	*Viva voce* included.
Tuesday .	10—1 2—5	Constructive Engineering.	300	
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Hydraulics . . Estimating	100 50	
Thursday..	10—1	Euclid and Algebra... ..	125	Algebra ... = 50 Euclid ..... = 75
	2—5	Mensuration and Plane Trig.	125	Mensur.... = 50 Plane Trig = 75
Friday. .	10—1 2—5	Architectural Drawing ... Topographical Drawing ..	50 50	
Saturday...	10—1 2—5	Statics and Dynamics Hydrostatics & Pneumatics	150 100	Each 75 Hydrostatics . = 60 Pneumatics ... = 40
		Total ...1,200		

183. To qualify for the Degree of B. C. E., Candidates must obtain one-third of the total marks assigned to each Branch, and one-half of the aggregate number.—Further in Branch II. the marks allotted to Hydraulics shall be 100, of which number one-third must be secured to entitle a Candidate to pass.

184. The passed Candidates shall be arranged in three classes.

The first consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The third, of those who have obtained not less than the minimum qualifying for a degree.

The names of the Candidates placed in the first class shall be ranked in order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each: but the Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

185. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

186. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers to his colleagues for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

187. Within one month from the completion of the examination the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibit-

ing the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate, with reference to the results of the examination, or to the Regulations of the University as bearing upon the Faculty of Civil Engineering, and bringing to notice any striking defects that may have characterized the answers of the students generally, or of particular students.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Mathematics.	Natural Philosophy.	Mensuration and Estimate-making.	Surveying and Levelling.	Constructive Engineering.	Architectural and Topographical Drawing.	Mechanical Engineering.	Machine Drawing.	Total.	Passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class placed.	Remarks.
		200	350	100	150	300	100	450	100	1200			

Forms of Application for Registration.

I.

MATRICULATION.

NAME.	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (i. e., nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Different schools at which Candidate has been educated, and time at each.
	Present position or occupation.
	Where to be examined.
	Optional Language.

II.

F. A.

NAME.	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian
	Race (i. e., nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Date of passing the Matriculation Examination.
	Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied, since passing the Matriculation Examination.
	Present position or occupation.
	Where to be examined.
	Optional Language.

III.

B. A.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of passing the First Arts Examination.
Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied, since passing the First Arts Examination.
Present position or occupation.
Optional Language.
Optional Subject.

IV.

M. A.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of receiving the B. A. Degree.
College, or Colleges (if any) at which Candidate has studied since passing the B. A. Examination.
Present position or occupation.
Branch.
Optional language (if Branch I.)

V.

B. L.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of receiving the B. A. Degree.
College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, & time at each.
Present position or occupation.

VI.

M. L.

Name.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (i. e., nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of receiving the B. L. Degree.
College, or Colleges, (if any) at which Candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, and time at each.
Present position or occupation.

VII.

First L. M. S.

Name.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (i. e., nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of passing the Matriculation Examination.
College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his medical studies, and time at each.
Present position or occupation.

VIII.

Second L. M. S.

Name.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (i. e., nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of passing the First Examination.
College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the first examination.
Present position or occupation.

IX.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC.

NAME.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of passing the F.A. Examination.
	Optional language in which Candidate has passed at the F. A Examination.
	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has studied Chemistry and Botany.
	Present position or occupation.

X.

First M. B. & C. M.

NAME.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination.
	College, Hospital, or Dispensary, at which Candidate has studied since passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination.
	Present position or occupation.

XI.

Second M. B. & C. M.

NAME	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of passing the First M. B. & C. M. Examination
	College, Hospital, or Dispensary, at which Candidate has studied since passing the First M. B. & C. M. Examination.
	Present position or occupation.

XII.

M. D.

Name	
	Age
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of obtaining the B. A., and M B. and C. M. Degrees.
	Period during which Candidate has been engaged in the practice of the medical profession subsequently to receiving M B & C M. Degree.
	Present position or occupation.

XIII.

B. C. E.

Name.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of passing the First Arts Examination.
	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his studies in Civil Engineering and time at each.
	Present position or occupation.
	Optional subjects.

FORM OF PROCEDURE TO BE OBSERVED IN CONFERRING UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

I. A Convocation for the purpose of conferring Degrees shall be held annually in the month of March.

II. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall assemble in the Senate-room at the hour named for the Convocation, and shall proceed in procession from it to the hall in which the Degrees are to be conferred.

III. The hall shall be so arranged that the Chancellor's chair may be somewhat in advance; the chairs assigned to the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows being placed in a half circle, so as to leave full space for the presentation of the Candidates.

IV. The Candidates shall be arranged in a line opposite to the Chancellor.

V. On the procession entering the hall, the Candidates shall rise and remain standing until the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows have taken their seats.

VI. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their places, the Chancellor shall say:

This Convocation of the Senate of the University of Madras has been called to confer Degrees upon the Candidates who, in the examination recently held for that purpose, have been certified to be worthy of the same. Let the Registrar read the names of the Candidates approved and recommended by the Examiners for Degrees.

The Registrar shall then read the report of the Examiners, which shall be in the following form:

We, the Examiners appointed by the Senate of the University of Madras to conduct the examination for the

Degree of————, do hereby certify that we have examined the persons whose names are hereinafter set down, and that we do adjudge them to be worthy of the Degree of————, and do recommend them accordingly to be admitted to the same.

Witness our hands, &c.

The Chancellor shall then say :

Let the Candidates stand forward.

Then the Candidates standing up and advancing a step or two, the Chancellor shall put them the following questions :

Question. Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the Degrees for which you are severally Candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as becomes Members of this University ?

Answer. I do promise.

Quest. Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning ?

Ans. I do promise.

Quest. Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellow-men ?

Ans. I do promise.

In the case of Candidates for Medical or Legal Degrees, the following addition shall be made :—

Quest. Do you promise that you will faithfully and carefully fulfil the duties of the Medical (or Legal) profession, that you will on all occasions maintain its purity and reputation, and that you will never deviate from the

straight path of its honorable exercise by making your knowledge subservient to unworthy ends ?

Ans. I do promise.

Then the Chancellor shall say :

Let the Candidates be now presented.

Then the Candidates shall be presented by the heads of their respective schools or colleges, or by one of the Examiners, to the Chancellor, one by one, in the order in which they stand in the Examiners' report.

The manner of presentation shall be as follows :

The presenter taking the right hand of the Candidate shall advance with him to the footstool of the Chancellor, and shall say :

Mr., or my Lord Chancellor, I present unto you this person ————, who has been certified after examination, to be duly qualified to receive the Degree of ———— in the University of Madras.

Then the Chancellor shall say to the Candidate :

A. B., by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University of Madras, I admit thee to the Degree of ———— in this University, and in token thereof I present unto thee this Diploma, and authorize thee to wear the hood ordained, as the insignia of thy Degree.

The Chancellor shall then present to the Candidate the Diploma ; and the presenter shall invest him with the hood. The Candidate shall then bow and retire to his place.

When all the Candidates have been presented, the Chancellor shall say to the Registrar :

Let the Degrees conferred now be proclaimed.

Then the Registrar shall read the Record of the Degrees conferred, as follows :

We, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of Madras, do hereby proclaim and make known that we have admitted to the Degree of————the following persons, they having been first certified unto us as fit persons to receive the same.

The Registrar shall then present the above Record to the Chancellor, who shall sign the same.

Then an address shall be made to the Candidates by a Member of the Senate appointed by the Chancellor, exhorting them to conduct themselves suitably unto the position to which, by the Degree conferred upon them, they have attained.

The address being ended, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall rise up, and the Chancellor shall say:

I dissolve this Convocation.

Then the Chancellor and Senate shall retire in procession to the Senate room, the Graduates standing.

In the absence of the Chancellor, his place shall be taken and his duties performed, by the Vice-Chancellor.

ACADEMIC ROBES.

(Appointed by the Senate.)

CHANCELLOR.

A purple teray velvet gown, made like an Oxford Proctor's Dress Gown, with two-inch gold lace down the fronts and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

A black velvet Academic cap, bound round with gold lace, and gold tassel nine inches long.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

A purple silk gown, same shape as the Chancellor's and trimmed in the same way, but with silver lace.

A cap like the Chancellor's but with silver lace and tassel

REGISTRAR.

A black silk laced gown.
A black cloth Academic cap.

SENATE.

A subdued crimson silk gown.
A black velvet Academic cap

B. A.

A blue silk gown.
A black silk hood, lined with cerise
An Academic cap (optional.)

M. A.

A gown as B. A. with velvet fronts, &c.
Hood as B. A., but with the addition of a gold coloured border

B. L.

A puce silk gown.
Hood lined with pink.

M. L

A gown as B. L. with velvet front Hood as B. L., but with the addition of a gold coloured border.

L. M. S.

A Maroon silk gown, shape of the B. A.
Hood lined with lilac

M. B. AND C. M.

A Maroon silk gown, shape of the B A., with velvet fronts.
Hood lined with lilac

M. D.

A Maroon silk gown with velvet fronts, &c
Hood lined with lilac, and gold coloured binding.

B. C. E.

A red silk gown, same shape as the B A
Hood lined with sky-blue

Matriculation and F. A. Examinations will be held at the following places in December, 1880 :—

Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bellary	Mysore
Berhampore	Negapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Coimbatore	Palamcottah
Ernakulam	Rajamundry
Hyderabad (Deccan.)	Shimoga.
Jaffna	Tanjore
Kumbhakonam	Trichinopoly
Madras.	Trincomali
Madura	Trivandram
Mangalore	Vizagapatam

RULES OF AFFILIATION.

1 Institutions or departments of institutions may be affiliated to the University of Madras in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, subject to the sanction of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

3. In the case of a Government institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief Educational Officer of the province in which it is situated; in the case of any other institution, by the Principal or other responsible authority.

4. Every application must be countersigned by two members of the Senate.

5. The application must contain—

(a.) A statement showing the present staff of teachers and the course of study in the Faculty in which affiliation is desired.

(b.) A declaration that the institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(c.) Satisfactory assurance of there being a fair prospect that the institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years.

6. The Syndicate will, once in three years, revise the list of affiliated institutions; and, in the event of an institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to possess the means of educating up to the prescribed standard, the Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from such institution.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

In Arts.

First Arts.

1. Bellary College.
2. Berhampore College.
3. Calicut College.
4. Church Mission College, Tinnevelly
5. Coimbatore College.
6. Cuddalore College.
7. High School, Ernakulam.
8. High School, Shimoga.
9. Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
10. Hindu College, Vizagapatam.
11. Hyderabad College.
12. Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
13. Madura College.
14. Maharaja's College, Mysore.
15. Mangalore College.
16. Noble High School, Masulipatam.
17. Pachappa's College.
18. Salem College.
19. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's Seminary, Sawyerpuram.
20. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's College, Trichinopoly.
21. Vizanagram Maharaja's College.

Bachelor of Arts.

1. Bishop Cotton's School and College, Bangalore.
2 Central College, Bangalore.
3 Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
4 Free Church Institution and Madras Christian College, Madras.
5 His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
6 Kumbhakonam College.
7 Presidency College, Madras
8 Rajamundry College.
9. St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
10. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's Schools and College, Tanjore.

IN LAW.

1 His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
2 Presidency College, Madras.

IN MEDICINE.

1 Medical College, Madras.

IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1 Civil Engineering College, Madras.
2 School of Engineering and Natural Science, Bangalore.

Bellary College.

The Provincial School of Bellary was opened on the 29th January 1855

It is a Government Institution and is open to all classes of the community. There are no endowments or scholarships connected with the Institution.

The College Department which consists of a First Arts class, contains (6) six pupils. The School Department consists of five classes, viz , the Sixth, Fifth, Upper Fourth, Lower Fourth and Third; and contains (165) one hundred and sixty-five boys.

The following fees are levied :—

	RS.	A	P
8th & 7th Classes	3	0	0
6th . .	2	8	0
5th & Upper 4th	2	0	0
Lower 4th	1	8	0
Third .	1	0	0

The Headmaster's place is vacant, the First Assistant, Mr. Hensman, B.A., (Madras), is Headmaster of the Zillah School of Chittore. The following teachers are at present employed in the College Department :—

S. Seshaiya, B.A., Headmaster, *sub pro tem*

G. Narasinga Rau, B.A , (Madras.)

N Raghava Sastry.

Berhampore College.

The Berhampore Zillah School was established in 1856. The College Department was opened in February 1879 The staff is constituted as follows :—

Mr. M. Kenny, B.A., Head Master.

Mr Tagat Venkaji Subba Row, B.A.

Vepa Suryanarayana Sastri, Sanskrit Pundit.
Goda Sreerama Sastri, Telugu Pundit.
A fee of Rs 3 is levied in the College Department.

Calicut College.

The Provincial School of Calicut was established by Government in 1854. The present building was opened in 1862, the land on which it stands being given for the purpose by M.R.R. Chóyikutti Múppan Avargal, and a moiety of the cost of building being met by public subscriptions. The name of the Institution was changed to that of "*Government College*" in 1879.

Being a Government Institution it is open to all classes of the community. The languages taught are English, Malayalam (the language of the district) and Sanskrit. The establishment comprises a College Department of two F. A. classes, and a School Department.

The fees levied are:—

				Admission fees.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
8th and 7th Classes..	3	0	0	..	..	..
6th do. ..	2	8	0	3	0	0
5th and Upper 4th . .	2	0	0	2	0	0
Lower Fourth ..	1	8	0	2	0	0
3rd	0	12	0	0	12	0
2nd	0	8	0	0	8	0

The fees for the last three years have averaged Rupees 6,000 a year.

There are four endowed Scholarships in connection with this College; three founded in 1857 in the name of V Conolly, Esquire, late Collector of this district, and one founded in 1869 in the name of G. R. Sharpe, Esquire, who was for some years Civil and Sessions Judge of Malabar.

The Sharpe Scholarship of Rupees 9 per mensem is awarded to the native of Malabar who passes highest from this school at the University Matriculation Examination. It is tenable for two years in the F. A. classes of this College, and consequently is competed for every alternate year.

Of the Conolly Scholarships there are two Senior of Rupees 16 a month each, and one Junior of Rupees 9 a month. The Senior Conolly Scholarships are also awarded to the native of Malabar who stands highest at Matriculation from this College. These are tenable for four years, two years at this College, and if the holder is successful at the F. A Examination, for a further period of two years in the B. A. classes of the Presidency College, Madras As one of these Scholarships is given every alternate year, there should always be one Senior Conolly scholar in the F. A Classes of the Calicut College, and one in the Presidency College. The Junior Conolly Scholarship of Rupees 9 a month tenable for one year is awarded to the first boy in a special examination conducted by the Head Master at the beginning of each year, of the pupils composing the Matriculation class.

Mr. P. Karunakara Menon, of this town also gives annually two prizes worth Rupees 30 and Rupees 20, for English and Malayalam Composition respectively, to be competed for by the students of the F. A Classes.

There is also a Government Scholarship of Rupees 15 per mensem, awarded to the student who passes highest from this District at the F. A. Examination on the condition of his prosecuting his studies for the B. A. Degree in some recognized College. This Government Scholarship though not attached to the College is open for competition to its students.

The staff of teachers taking part in the College Department is—

W. Morgan, Esq., Head Master.
N. Vaithianatha Aiyar, B.A., (Madras).
S. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., (Madras).
M V. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., (Madras)
C. Chattu Nair, Matriculate, Trained Teacher.

List of Head Masters.

1854. F. C. Hubbard, Esquire.
1856. E. Thompson, Esquire, M.A
1863. E. L. Hogarth, Esquire, B.A
1869. C McIsaac, Esquire, M.A.
1871 C. M. Barrow, Esquire, B.A.
1877. Wm. Morgan, Esquire.

Church Mission College, Tinnevelly.

This College was till this year known as the English Institution, Palamcottah, which was founded in 1836, by the Church Missionary Society for the purpose of training Schoolmasters. The Society had then also the only school for English teaching in the district. This School was from 1844 to 1870 under the able management of Mr. W. Cruickshanks. On a petition being presented by the Natives of Tinnevelly to the Governor of Madras, Lord Napier, for the establishment of a High School, he gave the above Society the choice of establishing one. Gladly accepting the offer, they caused the English School to be amalgamated with the Institution, which since 1870, has been called the English Institution. A Matriculation Class was opened in 1871, under the then Principal, the Rev. T. Spratt. In 1872 the Home Committee seeing the urgent need of higher education for this district, sent

out the Rev. Frederic Peake, M.A., LL.D., to found a College. Unavoidable circumstances compelled his return home three months after classes had been formed for the three Examinations in Arts of this University. The staff at present consists of one Principal, Rev. H. Schaffter, of Trinity College, Dublin, three Graduates, two First Arts, two Matriculated three Certificated Masters, and one Munshi. 180 students have joined since the College was started in January. Their fees amount to Rs. 150. Government gives a monthly grant of Rs. 276. Scholarships amount to Rs. 21 per mensem.

Coimbatore, College.

About the year 1856 "the Tahsildar's School," so called because a Tahsildar of Coimbatore was its founder, was handed over to a Committee of European and Native gentlemen, under the designation of the 'Coimbatore Anglo-Vernacular School.' But the early promise of the school was belied by subsequent inanition, the teachers were underpaid, and the confidence of the Hindu inhabitants of Coimbatore was not won.

The first new impulse in the right direction may be traced to the Collector, Mr. Thomas. Through his interest in the School the Hindu inhabitants were roused to action, and a large sum of money was raised with which it was proposed to build a School-hall to be called the 'Thomas Memorial Hall.' Many years elapsed before this determination was carried into effect. In the meantime the School-house had to be enlarged, and in 1867 when a European Graduate of this University took charge, he found that the Institution contained about 250 boys, the highest class being the Fifth. The fees monthly amounted to about Rs. 200. Under the designation of the 'Coimbatore High

School,' the Institution has developed into a Collegiate School with an efficient staff of Teachers. The School is now as large as it can possibly be under present circumstances, the number on the rolls averaging 600, 20 being in the College Department.

The School is a Grant-in-aid Institution, the Government monthly grant is Rs. 350 and the amount of fees on an average is Rs. 600. At present the expenditure is nearly as great as the income, and as the reserve fund (about Rs 2,000) which the School possesses is but small, something will have to be done to enable the Committee to uphold the position of the Institution. The School is open to all classes of the community. The majority (about 85 per cent.) are Brahmins, but there are on the rolls Hindus of all the other classes, Mahomedans, Native Christians, Eurasians and Europeans. Mahomedan boys are charged only half the monthly fee.

The teaching staff of the College department is as follows:—

C C. Flanagan, M.A (Madras), Headmaster
R Kristniah, B.A. (Madras).
A Vaidyalinga Pillai.

Cuddalore College.

This institution was the first Provincial School established in this Presidency and was opened on the 1st July 1853. In 1855 it was constituted a Zillah School. A College Department was opened in February 1879. It contains at present fifteen pupils.

The Masters employed in the College Department are:—
W. Sconce, Esq., B.A. (Oxford), on other duty.
T R. Scott, B.A., Headmaster, *sub pro tem.*

Mr. L. Diquo.
C. S. Swami Aiyangar, B.A.
C. R. Dorasawni Aiyar, B A.
A fee of Rs. 3 is levied in the College Department.

High School, Ernakulam.

For many years prior to 1865, the Rajah of Cochin had maintained a small English School at Ernakulam. In that year it was placed under the care of a Cambridge M. A., the present Head Master, and soon rose in numbers and standard until in 1868 students were first sent up for the Matriculation Examination, and since then others have gone up every year.

A large and commodious building was erected by the Sirkar, and occupied in 1870 and it was enlarged in 1879.

The staff of Masters has been steadily improved and augmented, and in 1874 a Preparatory F. A. Class was opened, from which in 1876 students first passed the F. A. Examination.

Boys from all classes of the community, without any distinction as regards caste or creed, are admissible, but the mass of the school consists of Brahmins, Christians, and Nairs, the latter being most numerous

The total strength of the School is about 300 boys.

The Cochin Government bears the whole expenses of the School excepting a small proportion (about a seventh) which is produced by Fees.

The Fees at present levied are :—in the F. A. Class, Rs 2; Matriculation Class, R. 1; Upper School, Annas 8, Lower School, Annas 4.

There are no Scholarships attached to the School at present.

The High School includes classes from the F. A. down to Preparatory Classes, and it is proposed to add Vernacular Classes shortly.

The College Class work is divided between the following Teachers :—

Alfred Forbes Sealy, M.A., (Cambridge), Head Master and Director of Education in Cochin.

The Rev. Henry Kendall.

M. Subramanya Aiyar, B.A., (Madras.)

K. Koshi, B.A., (Madras.)

High School, Shimoga.

This Institution was established in 1854, as a Wesleyan Mission School receiving a Government Grant-in-aid. In 1858 it was converted into a Government School, and in 1875, formed into a High School for the Malnád or highlands of the Nagar Division, occupying the north-west of the Mysore Territory. The school contains 227 pupils, namely, 189 Hindus, 24 Native Christians, 6 Mahomedans and 8 Europeans and Eurasians. In the Kanarese School attached, there are 115 pupils, and in the Hindustani 70. The fees are Rs. 3 and 2 a month in the College classes, and a sum of Rs. 300 a year is granted by Government for scholarships. The school has a cricket club, and a swimming club, the members of which practice once a week in the river Tunga. A gymnastic apparatus, the gift of H. H. the Maharaja, is being erected.

Head Master.—C. M. Leonard, B.A., (Madras); *Upper Assistants.*—G. Krishna Rau, B.A., (Madras), D. Gangayya Naidu, S. Srinivasa Rau; *Kanarese Munshi.*—Venkata Rama Sastri.

Hindu College, Tinnevelly.

This institution was established on the 27th March 1861 by a Committee formed of local native gentlemen, and was placed under the management of a European named Mr Sullivan, whose connection with the school however was short-lived. Elementary and middle class education was being imparted for several years, until, in 1867 students were sent up for the Matriculation Examination for the first time. The repeated success in this examination during subsequent years, and even the present reputation of the school are due, in a great measure, to the energetic and laudable exertions of the then Head Master, G. Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar, B.A.

This institution is now affiliated to the Madras University and teaches up to the F. A. standard. It has, on this account, altered its original name "The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly," to the present designation of "The Hindu College, Tinnevelly," and is now the first in the District with regard to numerical strength and the attendance of the pupils, its financial condition, and the quality of education imparted. Two students passed from this Institution at the F. A. Examination of 1879. The number of students on the rolls is nearly 400, of which 12 are free scholars. The average monthly collection of school fees is Rs. 436, and the Government Grant Rs. 228½.

There is a Sanskrit Department in the institution containing about 30 students; there is also a library composed of the works of most of the standard authors, general books of reference, and a set of apparatus for the study of physical science.

A prize for hand-writing was recently instituted by J. B. Pennington, Esq., Collector of the District.

Owing to the death of several of the members that formed the original School Committee, there took place on the 22nd of May 1878, a new organization which resulted in a General Committee of 33 members, out of which was shaped, for executive purposes, a Managing Committee consisting of eight Members, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

The teaching staff at present consists of Robert Stuart Sheppard, B.A., (Madras), Head Master.

T. V. Krishna Pillai, B.A., (Madras); S. M. Navanitha Krishna Pillai, B.A., (Madras); V. R. Vencataramiah, B.A., (Madras), Mathematical Assistant; A. T. Sabhapathi Pillai, Tamil Munshi; Ramakrishna Sastri, Sanscrit Munshi, College Department; and Three First Arts and Six Matriculated Masters, One 5th Grade Master, and a Writing Master, School Department.

Hindu College, Vizagapatam.

This Institution was founded by Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., and E. Fane, Esq., with the co-operation of the Zemindars and Proprietors of the District. It is managed by a Committee of which the Collector of the District for the time being, is the President, and the Hon. G. N. Gajapatirau, the Vice-President.

The first President was Captain (now Colonel) R. M. Macdonald; and the Foundation Stone of the School house was laid by the Hon. D. F. Carmichael, on the 24th May 1862.

The College is supported by Government Grant-in-aid, School Fees, and Subscriptions, of which the largest is Rs. 100 a month from H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram. The Institution educates up to the F. A. standard of the Madras University; and is open to all classes except

Pariahs. Chemistry is taught as an extra subject. Two Scholarships in the College Department are endowed in memory of the late Secretary, Ch. Venkataswami Naidu.

President of Committee... .....———

Honorary Secretary..... .....A. Ramdass Pantulu.

STAFF.

Head Master ....E. Winckler, B.A.

1st Assistant .. .. A. C. Shutie, B.A.

2nd Assistant.....C. N. Subramanyan, B.A.

3rd Assistant..... ..... K. Krishnamachariyar, B.A.

4th Assistant..... .....P. Narayanaswami.

Telugu Pundit .....K. Kurmacharyulu.

Writing Master.....Ch. Abboy.

Hydrabad College.

The first English School in Hyderabad called the City English High School was founded in the year 1857, A. D., where English, Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Telugu, Mahratti and Kanarese were taught. Some of these subjects were carried as far as the First Arts Standard. The students of this school were not however prepared for the Madras University, but were drafted either into the local Medical and Engineering Colleges or into such offices of the State as their qualifications fitted them for. Mr. P. G. Schaffter was the Principal of this Institution.

In 1869 an Engineering College and feeder to it were opened. This feeder in 1872 was separated from the Engineering College under the designation of the Chadarghat Anglo-Vernacular School. Mr. F. Schaffter was appointed the Head Master of this Institution.

In 1877 the City English High School and the Chadarghat A. V. School were amalgamated and Mr. F. Schaffter

was appointed Head Master of the new Institution which was still designated the Chadarghat Anglo-Vernacular School.

In 1877 two students were sent up from this Institution to Bellary to try for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, one of whom passed.

In 1878 Aghornath Chattopadhyay, Esq., D. Sc. (Edin.) Hope Prizeman and Baxter Phys. Science scholar, was appointed Principal of this Institution.

Sanskrit was at this stage introduced throughout the school and Pundit Padmanabha Sastri was appointed Teacher of that language.

In 1879 four students passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, one in the 1st class.

The number of boys on the roll at present is 250. The smallness of the number is attributable to the fact of the Court language being Persian. A greater desire for English however, is being gradually developed.

The fees vary for the different classes from Rs. 3 for the Matriculation class to 8 Annas for the lowest class. Those who are found too poor to pay are admitted free.

Monthly scholarships to the total value of Rs. 84, are distributed among the deserving students of the different classes.

Students of all denominations are admitted. Mahomedans, Hindus, East Indians, Parsis and Sikhs being enrolled in its numbers.

In 1880 H. H. the Nizam's Government applied for and obtained the affiliation of the school to the Madras University under the designation of the Hyderabad College.

The names of those employed in teaching the Collegiate Department are—

Aghornath Chattopadhyay, D. Sc., (Edin.) Hope Prizeman, Baxter. Phys. Sc. scholar.

Fred. Schaffter.

J. Gloria.

D. K. Bhima Rau.

Huri Purna Mukhopadhyay, B.A. (Calcutta.)

Padmanabha Sastri, (Sanskrit.)

Dost Mahomed Khan, (Persian.)

Kerala Vidyasala.
(Talli, Calicut.)

In June 1877 His Highness the Zamorin Rajah of Calicut, in conjunction with the senior members of his family, determined, on the advice of the Collector, Mr. Logan, to start an English school for the education of the young Rajahs. The school was accordingly opened and held in the Talli Palace. In the course of a few weeks about twenty young Rajahs were attending school regularly. This school, named the *Zamorin's High School*, was placed under the charge of Mr. Barrow (a Graduate of Oxford) and three assistants. In the same year and month a private school was opened by Mr. Barrow under the name of the *Malabar High School* which soon had nearly 200 boys on its rolls, and from which five pupils passed the Matriculation Examination of 1877, one being placed in the first class. After some discussion it was resolved, at Mr. Barrow's suggestion, to amalgamate the two schools from the beginning of 1878,—but to make the new school thus formed select, by admitting only caste boys. This was done, His Highness the Zamorin setting apart a considerable portion of the Talli Palace for school purposes. The name of the amalgamated schools was, as suggested by the Collector, changed to that of *Kèrala Vidyàsàla*.

On the 3rd of August 1878, the Government of Madras passed the following Order (No. 374) on a letter from Mr Logan, the Collector, bringing to their notice the establishment of the Kèrala Vidyàsàla.

"His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to express the utmost satisfaction with the enlightened and liberal action of Manavikrama, Zamorin of Calicut, in establishing the Kèrala Vidyàsàla.

2. The Acting Director of Public Instruction will, in communication with the Collector of Malabar, submit detailed proposals for a School Library and Apparatus to be presented by Government in recognition of the public spirit of the leading member of Native Society in Malabar." On the 13th September, Government passed the following additional Order (No. 423) "The sum of Rupees 1,815 is placed at the disposal of H. H. The Zamorin, for the purchase of a small Library, Physical Science Apparatus, and Physiological Diagrams and Models to be used in the Kèrala Vidyàsàla, Calicut."

In February 1879 the school was affiliated to the University of Madras and raised to the grade of a Collegiate School, educating up to the F. A. standard. During the year 1879 the school worked with fair success, the average number on the rolls for the year being rather over 300 and the fee receipts averaging Rupees 550 per mensem. At the F. A. Examination of 1879 *thirteen* passed, and at the Matriculation Examination *thirty* passed, two being credited to their previous schools.

The school, which is now on a sound and firm footing, is situated in Talli, occupying that part of the Talli Palace which extends the whole length of the eastern side of the great Talli tank. There are at present (March 1880) 320 boys on the rolls, of whom 42 are in the College Department, and 57 in the Matriculation Class.

The average fee collections now amount to between 500 and 600 Rupees a month; these, with a grant of Rs. 370 per mensem from the Zamorin and the members of his family, constitute the whole income of the school.

The fees charged in the various classes are the same as those in Government Colleges.

The teaching staff is a strong one, composed of 4 B.A.'s including the Principal, 2 F.A.'s, 7 Matriculates, and 2 Munshis (Sanskrit and Malayalam). The work of the College and Matriculation Classes is shared among the following masters :—

Cecil M. Barrow, B.A., (Hertford College, Oxford), Principal.

S. Soundararajan Aiyangar, B.A., (Madras), 1st Assistant.

T. Panchapakesa Aiyar, B.A., (Madras), 2nd Assistant.

K. C. Manavedan Rajah, B.A., (Madras), 3rd Assistant

C. Damoderan Namburi Padu, Malayalam Munshi.

Madura College.

The Madura Zillah School was established on the 2nd April 1856. The College Department was opened in March 1880. The staff is constituted as follows :—

Mr. Appadurai Ramachandra Aiyar, Head Master.
„ C. A. Thambu Pillai, B.A.
„ S. Subramanya, Aiyar, B.A.
„ Abul Hussain Sahib, Persian and Urdu Munshi.

A fee of Rs. 3 is levied in the College Department.

Maharaja's College, Mysore,

Was established in 1833, by the late Maharaja of Mysore, as a Free School for teaching English, as announced in

an inscription still existing over the principal gateway But masters were also appointed for giving instruction in Canarese, Mahratti and Sanskrit, in Hindustani and Persian On the demise of His Highness in 1868, the School was taken over by Government, and called the Raja's School, the Mahratti, Sanskrit and Persian classes, which had little more than a nominal existence, being discontinued The school had for several years sent up Candidates for the University Examinations, when in 1875 it was formed into a High School for the Ashtagram Division, the southern portion of the Territory In 1879 it was designated a second grade College The number of pupils (in February 1879) is 227, composed of 202 Hindus, 18 Muhammadans and 7 Europeans or Eurasians There are two Vernacular departments besides, occupying separate premises, the Kanarese containing 241 pupils, and the Hindustani, 132 The fees are—

In the	College classes	Rs	3	0	0
„	Matriculation classes	„	2	0	0
„	Middle School	„	1	0	0
„	Lower „	„	0	8	0

A sum of Rs 600 a year is granted by Government for Scholarships, and there are also some Palace Scholarships bestowed in the name of the Maharaja From the interest of surplus funds granted by His late Highness, Rs 144 a year are moreover distributed in Scholarships to the Vernacular branches. The School has a cricket club and a reading room.

Head Master—C H. Candy, B A, LL M, (Cambridge), *Upper Assistants*—R Venkat Ramaiya, B A, (Madras), K Ramaswami, B A, (Madras), M B Srinivasaiyangar, B A, (Madras), M S. Puttanna, *Kanarese Munshi*—B Mallappa

Mangalore College.

The Government College, Mangalore, is a Government Institution established in 1866 at the request of the Hindu population of the District of South Canara, who subscribed Rs. 65,000 for the purpose.

The Institution embraces three departments, the College, High School, and Middle School.

The College Department consists of two classes, the seventh and eighth, the High School of two classes, the fifth and sixth; and the Middle School also of two classes, the lower fourth and upper fourth.

The Institution is open to all classes of the community without any distinction of caste or creed, and is attended chiefly by Hindus and Native Christians.

The sources of revenue are the interest of the Endowment Fund which amounts to about Rs. 200 per mensem and the school fees.

The average amount of school fees for the last three years is Rs. 5,618-0-0.

The 'Thomas Scholarship,' founded in memory of H. S. Thomas, Esq., the late Collector of South Canara, is awarded to the student who stands highest in the school at the Matriculation Examination. It is worth Rs. 5 per mensem.

There is also a Government Scholarship worth Rs. 15 per mensem which, though not attached to the Institution, has always been held by one of the pupils of this school. It is awarded to the student who passes highest from the school at the F. A. Examination, provided he prosecutes his studies for the B. A. degree in any recognized College.

The staff of teachers engaged in the College Department is :

J. Moss, B.A., (Madras), Headmaster.
K. S. Rama Rau, B.A., (Madras).
S. Mangesha Rau.
V. Krishnaiya.
P. Balappa, Sanskrit Pundit.

Noble High School, Masulipatam.

This School takes its name from the Rev. R. T. Noble, B.A., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, who was one of the two Missionaries first sent to Masulipatam by the C. M. S. in 1841. He opened it with two pupils on November 21, 1843, and continued in charge, without break, till his death, October 17, 1865. In 1864 the number on the rolls had reached 300, and a Collegiate Department was begun.

Various circumstances have at times much affected the number and quality of the pupils. In 1852 a Brahmin pupil became a Christian, and the number fell from 80 to 4. Other converts followed in 1856, and the Hindu community became alarmed. Led by the Head Sheristadar, A. Seshiah Sastri Garu (now C.S.I.), they founded a rival high class school, and the force of native feeling and official influence has usually drawn to it those young men who are, "as regards wealth, respectability, and connections, the élite of the town," as was noticed by Lieutenant R. M. Macdonald, (now Colonel Macdonald, Director of Public Instruction,) when Inspector of this Division in 1856 The great cyclone of November 1, 1864, thinned the Noble School considerably, and the Lower Class, Municipal, and Results Schools, where little or nothing is charged in fees, have recently weakened its

elementary classes. But high testimony was borne to it by Sir C. Trevelyan in 1860 : it has had some distinguished pupils ; and about 280 are still (March 1880) being educated in the School Department and its Branch. They comprise East Indians, Native Christians, Muhammadans, and high caste Hindus. The studies range from the English and Telugu Alphabets to the Matriculation standard.

The Collegiate Department consists (March 1880) of high caste Hindus. The first M. A. of the Madras University, V. Sundararamayya Gáru, was educated up to the F.A. standard in this School. And from 1864-5, when the annual Macdonald Gold Medal was founded, up to 1876 inclusive, it won that Prize nine times by sending up the Candidate who passed highest from the Northern Circars in the F. A. or B. A. Examinations for the year. Though this Department is growing, it is still very small, and the fees only cover a fraction of its cost. A Grant-in-aid of about Rs. 1,850 per annum is drawn from Government. The remaining cost is borne by the C. M. S., and the Rugby Fox Memorial Fund. The latter was begun in 1848 to provide an Assistant Master, as a memorial of Mr. Noble's first colleague, the Rev. H. W. Fox, B.A., of Wadham, Oxford, who was educated at Rugby School. The Rev. John Sharp, M.A., of Rugby School, and Queen's College, Oxford, joined the School in that capacity in 1861. Since 1865 he has been Headmaster, with the exception of April 1870—November 1872, when the Rev. C. Tanner was in charge. The Rev. E. N. Hodges, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford, and Rev. A. W. Poole, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford, are now carrying on the School, the former having succeeded Mr. Sharp as Head Master, the latter now acting as Rugby Fox Master. K. Seshayya Garu, B.A., A. Ramaswami

Garu; D. Anantam Garu and K Ramachandra Sastri Garu, Telugu Pundit, take part in teaching the College Department.

Scholarships are annually given by Colonel Macdonald, the Lord Bishop of Madras, and the C. M. S. After his death, above Rs. 14,750 were collected for a memorial to Mr Noble. With this sum, supplemented by grants from the C. M. S. and Government, a site was purchased, and a large and commodious building was erected for the School. It contains a spacious Hall, and suitable class rooms. There is a considerable Library of valuable books, and the school appliances are ample and excellent. A Native Noble Memorial Fund provides two small scholarships in the School Department. The C. M. S. and a legacy from Mrs Brabazon, a friend of Mr. Noble's, furnish others.

Pachappa's High School.

This School is a purely native institution maintained out of the fruits of native benevolence, managed by a body of Hindu Trustees and dedicated solely to the education of the Hindu community particularly at Madras. Pachappa Mudaliyar in whose name the institution is founded, was a wealthy benevolent Hindu Gentleman, who dying a hundred years ago when education was almost unknown in Madras, endowed various religious institutions and private charities with no less than a lac of pagodas The provisions of the Will, however, were in great part neglected by the Executors, so that the Supreme Court at Madras intervened and assumed control of the Estate. In the course of time, these funds amounted to nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of Rupees and after assigning the original lac of pagodas to the specific religious charities mentioned in the Will, the surplus funds were ordered to be devoted under a De-

cree of the Supreme Court to Educational establishments in various parts of the Presidency and particularly in Madras itself.

A school was therefore established in Black Town in January 1842 under the name of Pachappa's Central Institution for affording eleemosynary education to the poorer classes of the native community in the elementary branches of English literature and science coupled with instruction in Tamil and Telugu, the Vernacular languages of the Presidency Town, and is controlled by a governing body of Hindu Gentlemen, being householders in Madras called the President and Trustees of Pachappa's Charities During the early period of this School's existence, its numerical strength was once as high as 882, and when applications for admission continued to pour in from all quarters, it was suggested to the President and Trustees that the Institution having been established for the benefit of the poor, a monthly fee might be justly demanded from all such rich parents as could afford to pay for the tuition of their children, and that the amount of such fees might be appropriated to extending the benefits of the Institution to more deserving objects of charity. This rule about the payment of a school fee was first put in force in April 1849, in which year the standard of studies was also raised by the introduction of the elements of Geometry and Algebra and the Geography and History of India and selections from the English Poets. On the 20th of March 1850 the school was removed to the present building specially built for the purpose, the ceremony of the opening of Pachappa's Hall taking place on the same day amidst a thickly crowded meeting of European and Native gentry with the late Governor the Right Honorable Sir Henry Pottinger in the chair. Ever since, this Institution has

continued to progress rapidly until in 1864 it was raised to the standard of a High School. The first batch of students matriculated from this school in 1858 when the curriculum of studies was specially adapted to the standard of the Matriculation Examination of the University. It was for a number of years the only Institution in the Town of Madras where the poorer classes of the Hindu population could obtain a liberal education on a secular basis, and which has always been an important feeder to the Government High School now known as the "Presidency College" The usefulness of the High School has been publicly recognized by the Government, the Director of Public Instruction having often commended it as a purely Hindu School which has contributed in no small degree to the spread of enlightenment in Madras.

A Collegiate Department consisting of a First Arts Class with 23 pupils was opened in January 1880, and the School Department consists of 2 classes divided into 7 Sections containing 382 boys; and the Institution thus developed is now affiliated to the Madras University. The Trustees have separated the junior classes commencing from the Upper Fourth and formed them into a separate Institution designated the "Middle School" under a separate Head Master in a separate building and maintained out of the funds of the late P. T. Lee Chengalroya Naicker's Charities. In this way the High School has been rendered more manageable and it is hoped efficient, and at the same time the standard of the senior class has been raised to that of the F. A. Examination, the want of schools of this standard in which secular education is given being much felt by the Hindu population of the Town.

The following fees are levied:—

F. A. Class	Rs.	3½
Matriculation or VI Class	„	2½
Preparatory Matriculation or V Class	„	2

The High School is an aided Institution receiving at present a Government grant of Rs. 200 per mensem in aid of its funds.

The High School has a Gymnasium of its own and a Library of Standard authors and books of reference, and the requisite apparatus for the study of Physical Science.

The Collegiate Department is taught by the Principal and his Assistant; Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu are taught by Pundits specially selected.

The present staff of the College Department consists of :—

Principal..... .....D. M. Cruickshank, Esq., M.A,
Asst. to do. .....C. Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar, B.A.
Tamil Pundit.....A. Subroya Pillay.
Telugu do. .....V. Ramanuja Chary.
Sanskrit do. .....M. Krishna Sastri.

Salem College.

The Salem Zillah School was established in 1856. The College Department was opened in February 1879. The staff is constituted as follows :—

J. Small, Esq.
Mr. S. Ramadoss Aiyar, B.A., Acting.
Mr. T. V. Subbarama Aiyar, B.A., Acting.
A. R. Amirtham Pillay, Munshi.

A fee of Rs. 3 is levied in the College Department.

Sawyerpuram Institution, S. P. G.

This Institution was founded in the year 1844, and it is situated in Tinnevelly, thirteen miles south-west of Tuticorin. It was founded as a Training Institution for Mission

Agents. There are at present 162 pupils, of whom 152 are Christians, nearly the whole of these are boarders. The cost of the Institution is met from Government Grants, Endowments and Grants from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The present staff of teachers consists of Rev. J. A. Sharrock, B.A., Cambridge, Principal; Mr. Arumanayagam, B.A., Mr. M. Gnanakkan, B.A., assisted by three Masters who have passed the F. A. Examination, two who have matriculated and a Tamil Munshi.

S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.

This Institution consists of a School and a College. At the end of December 1879, there were 678 on the rolls, with an average attendance for the year of 671. The number in the College is 49. This Institution receives a Government grant; and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel supplies the additional necessary funds. All classes of the community are admitted but most of the students are Brahmins.

At the Examinations held in December 1879
- 15 Boys (3 in the 1st Class) passed the F. A. Examination.
- 42 Boys (2 in the 1st Class) passed the Matriculation Examination.

The teachers at present employed in the College are:—

C. W. Pearce, Esq., Principal.
Jacob Gnanaolivu, B.A. (Madras).
A. V. Panchanathaiyar, B.A. (Madras).
V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A. (Madras.)
Annaswami Pillai, Tamil Munshi.
Venkata Raghavachariyar, Sanskrit Pundit.

Vizianagaram Maharaja's College.

This Institution is entirely supported by His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagaram, the average monthly outlay is about Rs. 1,000 of which nearly Rs. 354 is realized by fees.

The School was first opened in 1857 with two branches, one for Brahmins and Kshatriyas and the other for boys of other castes. On the 1st June 1859 these two branches were united. On the 1st April 1863 the standard of the school was raised and the institution was placed under a Head Master, trained in the Madras Normal School. The Matriculation standard was reached in 1868. The present Head Master was appointed in January 1875 and two years afterwards a First Arts class was formed.

The College staff consists of the following Masters:—

C. Chandrasekhara Sastri, B.A.

P. Subramanya Aiyar, B.A.

K. Vijayaraghava Chari B. A.

N. Suryanarayana Sastri, Telugu Pundit.

K. Suryanarayana Sastri, Sanskrit Pundit.

There are four scholarships of Rs. 5 in the Senior F. A. class and four of Rs. 5 each in the Junior F. A. class.

The present building being insufficient for the growing numbers, a new house is being built.

Bishop Cotton Schools and College, Bangalore.

These Schools were opened in 1865, for boys and girls, European and Eurasian.

In January 1871, the present Warden was appointed, the whole Institution was placed under his charge, and a College Department was sanctioned.

The Institution is under a Committee consisting of the Chief Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner, and several other gentlemen. The Lord Bishop of Madras is "Visitor."

In December 1877, the report showed a total of 211 boys and girls, of whom 11 boys and 10 girls were in the College Department.

Few boys remain long enough here to pass even the F. A.; since after one or two years they generally go to London or Edinburgh, where some prepare for the Civil Service or other examinations, some go to Cooper's Hill, and some enter the various Medical Colleges. In this consists the real importance of the College Department.

The Bishop Cotton Schools and College have a grant of 470 Rs. per mensem from the Government, and are under inspection.

The College classes are under the Warden, Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D.

Central College, Bangalore.

This is the highest educational Institution of the Mysore Government. It was established in September 1858 as the Bangalore High School, and affiliated to the Madras University. The present premises in their original form were first occupied in 1860. The course of study was at the beginning of a general character, but included provision for lectures on Natural Philosophy, to illustrate which the grant was made of a good collection of apparatus. The first student who matriculated from the Mysore Province did so from the Bangalore High School in 1863, but it was not till 1865 that the curriculum was specially adapt-

ed to the requirements of candidates for the University Examinations. In July 1875, the Institution was formed into the Central College, and the premises have since been enlarged.

The College Department contains about 65 students, and the School Department 450.

The College Staff consists of—

Principal—C. Waters, M.A., (Cambridge); *Vice-Principal*—H. J. Bhabha, M.A., (Bombay), Fellow of the Bombay University; A. G. King, B.A., (Madras); S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., (Madras); *Kanarese Munshi*—Rama Sesha Sastri; *Tamil Munshi*—Krishnaswami Mudaliyar.

The fees in the College Department are Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per mensem. Government scholarships amount to Rs. 50 per mensem. There is also the Dobbs Scholarship of Rs. 7 a month available to matriculated students, and three Scholarships, each of Rs. 10 per mensem, given by Mr. Vencatavarada Aiyangar, M.L., to students reading for the B.A. Degree, and prizes of books provided by a Native gentleman for proficiency in Sanskrit. There is a gymnasium and a cricket club attached to the College, in connection with which the United Schools Athletic Sports are held once a year. The students also have a Library and Reading Room, as well as a Debating Club.

Doveton Protestant College, Madras.

This Institution was opened on the 1st March 1855 as "The Madras Parental Academic Institution and Doveton College," on the Foundation-Trust of the late Captain John Doveton, and amalgamated in the same year with the "Madras Protestant College," under its present designation of "The Madras Doveton Protestant College."

The object of the Institution is "to offer to the youth of the Christian community a liberal and sound Christian Education," in accordance with the commonly recognized tenets of the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and the whole body of the Protestant Churches of Europe.

All Christians may become members of the Institution by a monthly payment of Rs. 2, (parents and guardians of pupils by a monthly payment of Rupee 1), and be entitled to vote at the General Meetings, (if their subscriptions are paid up for the six months previous to such meetings).

The Executive Management is in the hands of a Committee of 13, (9 representatives of the Doveton Institution, and 4 of the Protestant College), which meets bi-monthly, and is empowered to frame from time to time such regulations as it deems proper for the internal economy of the institution.

The various sources of revenue are:—

(1) Fees, (2) Subscriptions, (3) Government Grant-in aid and Government Scholarships, and (4) Interest on Government Securities held in Trust from Captain Doveton's Estate, and the Protestant College Fund. (These securities amount in all to Rs. 3,38,900).

The Institution comprises a School, and a College Department. The former aims at providing a thorough English, Classical, and Mathematical education on a level with the Collegiate Schools of England and Scotland. Its curriculum extends over six years: the standard of the First Class is quite elementary, that of the Sixth or highest class is the *Matriculation Standard* of the Madras University.

The numbers on the Roll of the School have varied from 105 to 162; the fees vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 in the different classes.

The College Department provides when furnished with a complete staff of Professors, a curriculum of 4 years, qualifying for the standard of the B. A. Degree Examination at the end of the 4th year. The following is the present staff of Professors :—

John Cook, Esq., M.A., (Aberdeen), Principal and Professor of *Mathematics*.

Professorship of *Classics* and *Philosophy*.—Vacant.

W. L. Bower, Esq., B.A., (Madras), Professor of *English* and *History*.

The College Fees are Rs. 5 per mensem for each of the four classes, with entrance Fee of Rs. 3. The numbers on the College Roll have varied from 21 to 30.

FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS are conferred annually on First year's students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University and who undertake to prosecute their studies for the B. A. degree at the Institution. *Two* are conferred on the two Doveton students who have passed highest in the University Entrance Examination ; the two others are open to the two European or Eurasian students from any other Institution who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination holding higher rank than any Doveton pupils, other than the two holders of Scholarships for the year. These Scholarships are of the value of Rs. 10 per month for the first two years : and Rs. 20 or Rs. 15 per month for the 3rd and 4th years, according as the holder is placed in the 1st or 2nd class of the First Arts Examination at the end of his second year.

Free Church Institution and Madras Christian College.

This Institution was founded in 1837 by the Rev. John Anderson, the first Missionary of the Church of Scotland

to Madras, and it was for a number of years the only one in Southern India where natives of the country could obtain a liberal education. It was originally styled the "General Assembly's Institution," but remaining in dependence on that section of the Church which in 1843 dissolved its connection with the State, it was known from that time till lately as the "Free Church of Scotland Mission Institution." The College Department was opened in 1865: in 1876 its basis was widened: other Christian bodies combined with the Free Church in contributing to its support, and are represented on its Council, so that it has become the main centre of Christian liberal education in Southern India. In accordance with this new development of the Institution, the words "Madras Christian College" were added to its designation.

In 1878 there were upwards of 800 pupils in the School department, and in the College department about 200 undergraduates.

The pupils and students are of all classes of the community in the following approximate proportions:—in the School, Hindus 78 per cent.; Mussulmans 12; Native Christians 9; and Eurasians 1; in the College, Hindus 79 per cent.; Mussulmans 2; Native Christians 18; and Eurasians 1

SCHOLARSHIPS.

1 The Johnstone Scholarship of Rs. 30 *per mensem* tenable for one year, restricted to Native Christians: founded in 1859 in memory of the Rev. Robert Johnstone, the second Missionary of the Church of Scotland to Madras

2. The Mackintosh Scholarship of Rs. 8 *per mensem* tenable for one year, being the interest of the proceeds of the "Life of John Mackintosh, by the Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D.," presented by the author.

3. The Gunn Scholarship of Rs. 10 *per mensem* tenable for four years, founded in 1869 by Donald Gunn, Esq, of Latheron in Caithness in memory of his son.

4. In addition to the Johnstone and Mackintosh Scholarships, which properly belong to the Free Church Mission, that Mission has instituted a yearly scholarship in connection with each of its four high schools, also tenable at the College.

5. There are a few scholarships subscribed annually by friends of the Institution.

Endowed Prizes.

1. The Miller Gold Medal and the Miller Prize, forming together the highest prize in the fourth College class.

2. The Gunn Gold Medal, conferred along with the highest prize in the third College class.

3. The Ross prize, conferred on the first student in Natural Philosophy in the fourth College class.

4. The Johnstone Silver Medal, conferred along with the highest prize in the highest class of the school department.

Library.

The Institution has a General and a Consulting Library, the former containing 2,000 volumes, and the latter 650.

List of Principals.

Rev.	John Anderson	... 1837
,,	John Braidwood, M.A	1856
,,	Alexander Bell Campbell	... 1860
,,	William Miller, M.A.	... 1863

The staff of the College is as follows:—

PROFESSORS.

Rev. William Miller, M.A., (Aberdeen), Principal and Professor of English.

„ George Milne Rae, M.A., (Aberdeen), Professor of English.

„ Charles Cooper, M.A., (Aberdeen), Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Charles Michie Smith, Esq., B. Sc., (Edinburgh), Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science.

Rev. George Patterson, Professor of Logic and Natural Science.

Rev. A. Alexander, M.A., (Aberdeen), Professor of History.

All the Professors take part in religious instruction.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

S. Rangayya Chettiyar, B.A., (Madras), Superintendent of Vernacular Instruction.

C. Subbaramayya, M.A., (Madras.)

There are also Pundits who give instruction in the following languages:—Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam and Hindustani.

His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandram.

This Institution was founded in 1834 as H. H. the Raja's Free School, to provide an English education for His Highness's subjects. In 1866, arrangements were made for teaching up to the Standard of the First Examination in Arts of the Madras University, and in 1869 for carrying

on Students to the Bachelor of Arts Examination. At the beginning of 1875, a Professor of Law was appointed, by attendance at whose lectures, students are qualified, according to the rules of the University, to compete for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The Institution is supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, and is open to all classes of the community. The Principal is directly responsible to the Dewan of Travancore.

The College, with a High School numbering over 600 pupils, is accommodated in a building erected by His Highness's Government at an expense of more than 2 lakhs of Rupees, and opened in March 1873.

There is an Entrance fee of 2 Rupees, and a monthly tuition fee of one Rupee and a half.

There are connected with the College, two Cullen Scholarships, (founded in memory of Major-General Cullen, for many years British Resident in Travancore and Cochin), of 10 Rs. each monthly, one of which is awarded yearly for two years to the Student, being a Native of Travancore, that passes highest in the First Examination in Arts. There are also two Cullen prizes of 80 Rs. each, awarded yearly to the Travancore Student that passes highest in the Bachelor of Arts, and in the Bachelor of Laws Examination respectively. Besides these, His Highness's Government yearly awards a Scholarship, dependent on the results of the Matriculation Examination, of 5 Rs. monthly for two years, and if at the end of that time the holder pass the First Examination in Arts, the Scholarship is increased to 8 Rs. monthly for two years more.

TEACHING STAFF.

Principal and Professor of English and Mathematics.—John Ross, M.A., (Edinburgh.)

Professor of English, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic—Robert Harvey, M.A., (Glasgow.)

Professor of Law—W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D., (Trinity College, Dublin), *Barrister-at-Law*, (Europe.)

P. D. Shaw, *Barrister-at-Law*, (Acting.)

Assistant, General, K. Vasudeva Rau.

Do. Mathematics, A. Valliyananda Mudaliyar, B.A., (Madras.)

Do. Philosophy, P. Sundaram Pillai, M.A., (Madras.)

Do. English, M. La Bouchardiere, B.A., (Madras.)

Malayalam Pundit, N. Ramakurupu, B.A., (Madras.)

Tamil Do. C. Swaminatha Desikar.

Sanskrit Do. S. Vaidyanatha Sastri.

Kumbhakonam College.

This College is a Government Institution and was originally established as a Provincial School on the 19th October 1854. There was no class above the Matriculation standard till 1864, when a First Arts Class was opened. The school was raised to a College in 1867, and students went up from it for B.A. for the first time in February 1869. The College staff consists of a Principal and four Assistants, with two Pundits, one in Tamil and another in Sanskrit. Its present members are as follows:—

W. A. Porter, M.A., (Cambridge), Principal, on other duty.

T. Gopala Rau, B.A., (Madras), do. sub. *pro tem.*

P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A., (Madras.) on other duty.

S. Seshayyar, B.A., Acting.

C. Sundara Rau, B.A., (Madras.)

V. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A., (Madras.)

B. Hanumanta Rau, B.A., (Madras.)
V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Tamil Pundit, sub. *pro tem.*
Rangachariyar, Sanskrit do.

Natural Philosophy was the only optional subject taught. The optional languages taught are Tamil and Sanskrit. Attached to the College is a School Department consisting of two classes, viz., Matriculation and Preparatory Matriculation. Each class contains two divisions. The number of pupils in the School is generally about 200.

The College is open to all classes of the community, but as a fact, the great majority of the students are Brahmins. Of the 195 students in the Collegiate Department in February 1880, 185 were Brahmins.

The only endowments attached to the College are the following:—

The Muppanar Medal, value Rs. 100, given annually to the student who stands highest in the B. A. Examination.

The Beauchamp Medal, value Rs. 40, also given to the highest in the B. A. Degree Examination.

The Edward Bird Scholarship, of Rs. 5 per mensem, given on the results of the F. A. Examination.

The College is supported partly by fees and partly by Government. The fee is now a uniform rate of Rs. 4½ per mensem in all the classes of the Collegiate Department.

Presidency College, Madras.

This Institution was first established in 1841 under the name of "The High School of the Madras University." The Madras University was intended to consist of two departments, a College and a High School, and was under the control of a Governing Body, called the President and Governors of the Madras University. The First President was Mr. George

Norton, then Advocate General of Madras, and the Governors, fourteen in number, consisted of European and Native gentlemen in equal proportions. The High School progressed rapidly, and in the course of time higher classes were established, until in 1855, when the control of the Institution was transferred to the newly appointed Director of Public Instruction, the College was duly constituted under a Principal and Professors and received its present name.

The College has two branches, the General and Legal, and attached to the former is a Junior Department to which non-Matriculated Students are admitted. The General Branch of the College is open to all Matriculated Students, the Legal to Graduates in Arts, and others who give satisfactory proof of having received a sound English education.

From 1841 to 1870 the work of the College was carried on in a private house in Egmore rented by Government, but in March of the latter year the new buildings on the South Beach were formally opened by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Students transferred to them in the month of July following.

Endowments.—The Elphinstone Scholarship of the monthly value of twelve Rupees and Essay Prize (annual) of the value of seventy Rupees, both in commemoration of Lord Elphinstone, during whose administration the High School was opened; the Morehead Law Scholarship, of the annual value of Rupees 250, founded in honour of the late W. A. Morehead, Esq; the Denison Scholarship of the annual value of Forty-eight Rupees in honour of the late Sir William Denison, K.C.B., and confined to Muhammadans educated in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Mylapore; with other annual Prizes for various specific purposes, founded by or in the names of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, His Highness

the Maharaja of Vijayanagaram, W. A. Morehead, Esq., J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., E. B. Powell, Esq., Sir A. J. Arbuthnot. Mr. Justice Innes and K. Kuṇyambu Nambiyar

COLLEGE STAFF.

General Branch.

Principal and Professor of English Literature. ...E. Thompson, M.A., (Cambridge).

Professor of Mathematics.F. S. Evans, M.A., (Oxford).

Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy..D. Duncan, M.A., (Edinburgh), (on furlough to England).
P. Ranganada Mudaliyar, M.A., (Madras), Officiating.

Professor of Sanskrit..... G. Oppert, Ph. D., (Halle).

Professor of Physical Science.....W. H. Wilson, Ph. D., (Heidelberg).

Professor of History.....J. B. Bilderbeck, B.A., (Cambridge).

Assistant Professor of English and Mathematics...S. Seshayya, B.A., (Madras), (on other duty).
C. Nagoji Rau, B.A., (Madras), sub. *pro tem.*

Superintendent of Vernacular Studies.....M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M A. (Madras).

Legal Branch.

Professor of Law...H. H. Shephard, M.A., (Oxford), *Barrister-at-Law.*

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1841. Eyre Burton Powell, M.A.
1862. Edmund Thompson, M.A.

Rajamundry College.

This College has been recently instituted at Rajamundry with the view of its supplying a long felt educational want in the Northern Circars, and affording the Telugu and Uriya students of the upper portion of the Presidency the requisite facilities for qualifying themselves for the Degree Examination, from which owing to their isolated position they have been hitherto almost entirely debarred.

It was with this object in view, that in 1868, the school then of the Zillah grade was raised to the rank of a Provincial School, but owing to various unfortunate circumstances it remained in effect a Zillah School till the establishment of a First Arts Class in 1873.

Its subsequent success having been such as to warrant the carrying out of the original scheme for its development into a Provincial College, a B. A. class was formed in 1877 and the Institution now contains its full complement of four College classes numbering upwards of 50 students. In addition to these there is the School Department consisting of the Matriculation, the Preparatory and the Upper IV classes, which contains about 200 boys.

The teaching staff of the College Department is thus constituted:

E. P. Metcalfe, Esq., M.A., (Cambridge), Principal.
W. Sconce, Esq., B.A., (Oxford), 1st Assistant.
A. G. Subramanya Aiyar, B.A., (Madras), 2nd Assistant.
P. Srinivasa Rau Pantulu, B.A., (Madras), 3rd Assistant.

The College is maintained almost entirely from Provincial funds, and is open to all members of the community. As regards fees it has been placed in class A of Provincial Schools and Colleges.

The Raja of Pittapur has placed at the disposal of the Principal, Scholarships amounting to Rs. 40 per mensem to be awarded to poor deserving students in the B. A. Classes, and the Zamindar of Parlakimedy has established two Scholarships of Rs. 20 for students from Ganjam, with preference to Uriyas and Muhammadans, to be held in the same classes.

St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.

St. Joseph's College was established at Negapatam in 1846, by the Jesuits in charge of the Madura Mission, at a time when education was very little appreciated by the people. Notwithstanding the difficulties inherent to such unfavourable conditions, the work of education was carried on without interruption, and not a few European and many Natives now owe their present situation to the instruction received in this Institution.

After the establishment of the Madras University, the authorities of the College, following the example of other Institutions, and in order to open the way to University honors for the Catholic children of the country, thought it advisable to ask for the aid of the Government, and to place the Institution under inspection.

It was not till 1867 that this aid was obtained in the form of a monthly grant of Rs. 250, which has been continued without any alteration till the present time.

Although St. Joseph's Institution was established primarily for the sake of Catholic children, more numerous

in the south than in any other part of India, it is also open to all creeds and classes of society, and to this end the education embraces all grades of instruction from the 1st Class up to the B. A. standard. It possesses a Boarding School composed of 240 students, while the number of day scholars during the last years, has been on an average about 200.

The Collegiate department was formed in 1868, when 3 out of 4 sent up for the First Examination in Arts succeeded in passing, the first of them holding the third place in the list, and since then an F. A. Class has been constantly maintained. In the beginning of 1880, the Collegiate Classes numbered in all 40 students, of whom 12 are studying for degrees. A. Chinnasawmy Mudali, who passed for his M. A. Degree in languages last year, is a pupil of St. Joseph's College and graduated as B. A. from here three years ago. Of the 5 B. A. students sent up since the B. A. courses have been opened, four have successfully passed. The school fees in the College Department are Rs. 3, from the payment of which none are exempted.

The two chief sources of support to the College are the endowments of the Institution and the aid given by the Society of Jesus, to which have to be added the Government grant, and the School fees.

The Professors who are employed to teach in the Collegiate Department are:—

The Very Rev. A. Jean, B.A, (Lyons).

The Revs. C. Centres, B.SC., (Bordeaux), J. Morel, S Chalchat, J. W. Sewell, de Noircourt, B.A., (Madras), Gnanapragasam, Santiago and Mathuchidambara Pillai.

S. P. G. Schools and College, Tanjore.

These Schools were established at the end of the last century in rooms built by His Highness Serbojee Maharaja for the instruction of Christian boys. In 1851 Hindus were admitted as well as Christians. In 1863, under the Principalship of Mr. Marsh, Candidates first appeared for the Matriculation Examination. In the College there are 39 students reading for the F. A. and B. A., of whom 5 are Native Christians, one Eurasian and 33 Hindus. There are seven schools connected with the Institution, in the largest of which (held in the same building in the Fort as the College) are upwards of 300 boys. The Institution receives a Government Grant, and also Rs. 200 monthly from Schwartz's Fund. There are three Pupils in the College holding Cadell Scholarships. H. E. Sackaram Sahib gives a monthly Donation of Rs. 20.

The staff of Teachers engaged in the College consists of the following :—

The Rev. W. H. Kay, B.A., Oxon.
The Rev. W. H. Blake, B.A., Cantab.
J. Daniel Pillai, B.A., Madras.
J. M. Muthukumura Moopanar, B.A., Madras.
S. Saminatha Sastry, B.A., Madras.
M. Aiyaswami Pillai, Tamil Pundit.
Subbarama Sastri, Sanskrit Pundit.

Medical College, Madras,

Commenced as the Medical School in 1835, and intended for the instruction in Medicine of Europeans, Eurasians and Native Candidates for the Subordinate Medical Service. The benefits were early extended to those desirous of qualifying for Medical Degrees, some of the courses are open

to the public. The designation of the Institution was changed to Medical College in 1851. The College is under the control of a Principal, subject to the authority of the Director of Public Instruction. The Certificates of the College are formally recognized by the Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh and Ireland. Students of the Senior Department take their Degrees at the University, two have graduated as M. D. and five as M. B. and C. M.

The academical year consists of a Winter Session of six, and a Summer Session of three months. The year commences on the 1st October. The curriculum of the Senior Department is in conformity with the requirements of the University Regulations for Degrees in Medicine. There are separate curricula for the pupils of the Second and Junior Departments. Clinical Instruction is imparted at the General Hospital, the Lying-in-Hospital and the Eye Infirmary.

Female Students are now permitted to join the classes of the College.

One student holds a Government Scholarship in connection with the Senior Department of the Medical College, and one the Lane Scholarship. Government Scholarships have been abolished and fees are now paid by students of this Department. The Institution is supported by Government. Five Free Scholarships have been recently attached to the Medical College, in lieu of the five General Scholarships abolished.

There are two gold medals, the Johnstone medal is open annually to students of the Senior and Second Departments, and one Government gold medal for which students of the Junior Department alone are eligible. The Blacklock medal is given annually to the best student of the Second Department.

The sum of Rupees 1,400 has been invested as an endowment for founding an annual prize in the name of the late Dr. W. N. Chipperfield, a Professor of this Institution.

STAFF OF TEACHERS.

Surgeon Major H. King, A.M. and M.B., C.L. (Dublin.)	Principal and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
Surgeon Major W. H. Harris, M.D. (St. Andrew's), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), and L.S.A. (London.)	Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, now on leave to Europe.
Surgeon Major J. Keess, M.D. (Aberdeen), M.R.C.P., & L.M. (London), and M.R.C.S. (Edinburgh.)	Professor of Anatomy and Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy.
Surgeon Major R. W. Cockerill, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.S.A., & L.M. (London.)	Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
Surgeon-Major E. F Brockman, L.R.C.P. (London), F.R.C.S. (England).	Professor of Ophthalmology and Physiology.
Surgeon C. Sibthorpe, L.R.C.S., L.L.K., and Q.C.P.I.L.M., and Q.C.P.L. (Dublin).	Professor of Pathology
Surgeon A. M. Branfoot, M.B. (London), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), and L.R.C.P. (London.)	Acting Professor of Midwifery & Diseases of Women & Children.
Surgeon C. J. McNally, M.D., and CH. M. Queen's University L.R.C.S., Ireland.	Professor of Hygiene and Acting Professor of Materia Medica.

Surgeon T. K. Rogers, M.B., London, F.R.C.S., Eng. and L.R.C.P.L.,	Professor of Chemistry.
Hony. Surgeon R. Wilkins, L.R.C.P., and F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh).	Demonstrator of Anatomy, &c., & Lecturer on Botany.
Honorary Surgeon R. Harvey, L.R.C.P., and F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), F.C.S. (London).	Profr. of Medical Jurisprudence, and Asst. to the Profr. of Materia Medica and Botany.
Honorary Surgeon W. Karney.	Assistant to the Professor of Medicine.
Honorary Surgeon W. Hamilton	Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry.

Civil Engineering College, Madras.

The Madras Civil Engineering College is a Government Institution established on the 1st September 1859.

It is divided into the Collegiate and School Departments.

Collegiate Department.

The Collegiate Department consists of the First Department, and Officers' Surveying Class.

The object of the First Department, opened on the 1st August 1862, is to train gentlemen of liberal education for employment as Engineers, and for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering in the University of Madras.

Military Division.—Commissioned Officers of the Army below the rank of Field Officers on passing an entrance examination in

Arithmetic—the whole.

Euclid.—The first three books.
Algebra.—As far as simple Equations.
The number of Students is at present limited to five.

Civil Division.—Members of all classes without distinction, who have passed the F. A. examination, who are between 16 and 22 years of age, and who can produce certificates regarding character, age, health and freedom from liability to small-pox. There is no limit as to the number of these students. All students, Military and Civil, have to pay a monthly fee of Rs. 16 each, and provide themselves with books, drawing instruments, colors, &c.

The admission of students generally takes place at the commencement of the Session in January of each year, the necessary entrance examination for Military Officers being held in the December preceding.

The Session extends over 2 years, at the end of which, successful students obtain certificates of qualification as Assistant Engineers.

There are no scholarships allowed for this Department.

Lieut. H. D. Love, R. E., Principal, instructs in Engineering; J. Bradshaw, Esq., 1st Assistant Master in Mathematics; and Sub-Conductor W. J. McAleese, 2nd Assistant Master, in Surveying and Drawing and Estimating.

The Officers' Surveying Class, established, under G. O., No. 4,127, of the 1st December 1862, for Officers of the Army below the rank of Field Officer, has been in abeyance for several years past, owing to the establishment of the Garrison course of instruction. It is opened on the 1st January and 1st August of each year, provided there are not less than 10 Candidates. The course of study occupies about 5 months. The fee is Rs. 16 per mensem.

School Department.

The School Department consists of the Second and Special Departments.

The Second Department is intended for training candidates for the Upper Subordinate establishment of the P W. D., and the Special Department (consisting of the Surveying and Drawing Classes) for Surveyors and Draftsmen.

Candidates for these, not being Matriculated students, will have to pass an Entrance examination, which will be held in April of each year.

The fee for this Department is Rs. 3 per mensem.

The Session extends over 2 years, and candidates are admitted each year in the first week of August.

Civil Candidates must be between 15 and 22 years of age, and must produce certificates regarding character, age, health and vaccination.

All students have to provide their own books and instruments.

Ten Stipendiary studentships at Rs. 10 each are provided in the Second Department for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Army, who, after passing the entrance examination, have to study a vernacular language for one year in the class established in Bangalore, and pass in it before joining the College.

The following are the Scholarships :—

Francis Cotton Walker's Scholarship, of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for 2 years, in the Second Department, by a native of Malabar, Canara, or the Neilgherry Hills, who can pass a vernacular examination in Malayalam or Kanarese, in addition to the usual Entrance examination

Five Scholarships of Rs. 15 each, tenable for one year in the Second Department by those Civil Students of the 2nd year who distinguish themselves most during the first year of their study.

Ten Scholarships of Rs. 8 each, tenable in the Special Department under the same conditions, five for the Surveying and five for the Drawing Class.

The Institution derives no revenue except from the State.

School of Engineering and Natural Science, Bangalore.

This Institution was established in 1875, for the purpose of training selected Natives for the Public Works, Revenue Survey and Forest Departments of the Mysore Government. Nominations are made by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. The *Upper Department* prepares candidates for the graded ranks, the course of study extending over 3 years. The Fee is Rs. 15 a month, during the first half of the course, payable quarterly in advance, reduced to Rs. 10 a month during the second half of the course, in the case of students specially recommended for ability and progress. The *Lower Department* prepares candidates for the upper and lower subordinate grades, in a course lasting two years. The students for the upper subordinate grades receive monthly stipends of Rs. 12, the first year; Rs. 18 the second; and for the lower subordinate grades, Rs. 8 and 12 respectively. The present number of students is 4 in the upper department, and 11 in the lower. Candidates for admission must be of not less than 17 or more than 22 years of age, of good health and physique, (as certified by competent medical authority), of active habits, and prepared to serve in any part of the Province of Mysore.

All candidates for the Upper Division of the School must previously to nomination have passed the University First in Arts examination. Those for the Lower Division who are intended to fill grades corresponding with the present Upper Subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department, must similarly have passed the University Matriculation examination. Candidates for employment in the grades corresponding with the present Lower Subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department will be subjected to an entrance examination in Arithmetic, Kanarese, and English.

An engagement will be taken from all candidates previously to final nomination, binding themselves with two securities in the sum of Rs. 2,000 for the Upper, and Rs. 500 for the Lower Department to serve the Mysore State if required, in the Department to which they may be ultimately assigned in any part of the Province to which they may be sent, for a term of not less than five years from the date of their final admission to the service.

Principal, W. P. Lynam, C. E., (Queen's University, Ireland), Executive Engineer, 3rd grade; *Professor* of Geology and Lecturer on Vegetable Physiology, F. E. Harman, M.R.A.C., F.C.S.; Teacher of Elementary Botany, J. Cameron, Superintendent of the Lal Bagh; *Assistant Principal*, E. R. Subroyan, B.A., B.C.E., (Madras.)

ENDOWMENTS.

The Maharajah of Travancore's Scholarship.

THIS INDENTURE is made the first day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Vurmah Kulasekhara Kireetapati Munnay Sultan Maharajah Rajah Ramarajah Bahadur Shamsher Jung, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Travancore of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Rama Vurmah Maharajah of Travancore being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst his subjects hath determined with the assent of the said University of Madras to institute a Scholarship for the support of a student in Medicine or Civil Engineering to be open to students born subjects of the State of Travancore who have Matriculated in the said University of Madras or passed the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And whereas for effectuating such desire and determination the said Maharajah of Travancore hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Ten thousand Rupees to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And whereas it hath been agreed that the said sum of Ten thousand Rupees should be invested in the name and under the control of the said University of Madras in the manner hereinafter provided and that the said University of Madras should hold the said

sum of Ten thousand Rupees together with all further sums which the said Maharajah of Travancore may hereafter pay to the said University of Madras for the purposes herein provided for and the securities wherein the same respectively shall from time to time be invested and the interest dividends and income thereof upon the trusts hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively. And whereas in pursuance of the said Agreement the said Maharajah of Travancore hath this day paid to the University of Madras the sum of Ten thousand Rupees. Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said Agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Travancore and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of Ten thousand Rupees and also any other further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Maharajah of Travancore in the name and under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks, or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be open to students born in the State of Travancore at their Matriculation in the said University of Madras or on their passing the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said

desire of the said Maharajah of Travancore and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)

I. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named

II. The Scholarship shall be called or known as the "Scholarship of the Maharajah of Travancore."

III. The Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate of the University of Madras at their discretion to one of the three students who shall attain the highest number of marks in the Matriculation Examination or to any one of the students who shall pass the First Arts Examination having in view the particular objects to which the Scholarship is devoted namely the education of a student in the profession of Medicine or of Civil Engineering provided however that in case the Syndicate should not consider the number of marks attained by either of the three Matriculated students who shall attain the highest marks or by any of the students who shall pass the First Arts Examination to be satisfactory, the Syndicate shall have the power of abstaining from making any nomination.

IV. The first Scholarship shall be awarded as soon as possible after the results of the first Matriculation and First Arts Examination held after the first day of December next are known.

V. The Scholarship shall be tenable for such period of time from the date of the awarding of the same as the Bye-Laws of the University may from time to time require to be completed to render the holder of the Scholarship admissible to the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or

Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be and no longer.

(1.) If the holder of the Scholarship for the time being shall be a Matriculated Student he shall forfeit the same if he fail to attain the grade of First Arts at the first Examination in Arts to which he is admissible after his Matriculation.

(2.) If a First Arts Student be elected to the Scholarship one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the Examination for one or other of those degrees, and in the event of a Matriculated Student being elected such deduction shall be made and accumulated from the time of his passing the First Arts Examination and in like manner paid over to him.

(3.) If the holder for the time being of the Scholarship fails to pass the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Civil Engineering within the earliest period at which he is admissible to the degree for which he is studying then the accumulations of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be added to the corpus of the said Funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.*

(4.) It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said

* Rupees One Thousand of accumulated interest were, on the 23rd October 1877, and Rupees Eight Hundred on the 9th April 1880, added to the Fund, which now amounts to Rupees Eleven Thousand Eight Hundred.

University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras.

(5.) In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarship shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisoes herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation or First Arts Examination

VI. Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years with the assent of the reigning Maharajah of Travancore to make any new regulations with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the Examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents

VII. The object of the Scholarship now instituted by the said Maharajah of Travancore being to support a Student at the University of Madras either in the faculty of Medicine or Civil Engineering as may be most expedient in the interest of the State of Travancore it is reserved to

the said Maharajah and to his successors to determine on the occasion of each examination for the said Scholarship to which branch of study the holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall be destined.

In witness whereof the said Maharajah of Travancore hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and the year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named the Maharajah of Travancore in the presence of (Signed) RAMA VURMA.

(Signed) { T. MADAVA ROW, KISTNA ROW.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of (Signed T. F. JOHNSON, Clerk to the Registrar of the University.

The Governor's Scholarship.

THIS INDENTURE is made the twenty-third day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight Between the Right Hon'ble Francis Napier *Baron* Napier, K.T., and Governor of Fort Saint George of the one part, and The University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Francis Baron Napier, being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst persons born in the City and Collectorate of Madras, hath determined, with the approbation of the said University of Madras, to institute a Scholarship tenable for three years to be the subject of competition between students born as aforesaid who have

Matriculated at the said University of Madras, and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth; and whereas for effectuating such desire and determination the said Francis Baron Napier hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And whereas it hath been agreed that the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees should be invested in the name and under the control of the said University of Madras in the manner hereinafter provided, and that the said University of Madras should hold the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees together with all further sums which the said Francis Baron Napier may hereafter pay to the said University of Madras for the purposes herein provided for and the Securities wherein the same respectively shall from time to time be invested and the interest, dividends, and income thereof upon the trust hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively: And whereas in pursuance of the said agreement the said Francis Baron Napier hath this day paid to the said University of Madras the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees; Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Francis Baron Napier and in the consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees and also any further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Francis Baron Napier in the name and under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks, or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or

chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks, funds, or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature, and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks, funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be the subject of competition between students who have been born in the City and Collectorate of Madras at their Matriculation at the said University of Madras without any limitation of race, caste or creed and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth: And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Francis Baron Napier and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

I. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trust herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named.

II. The Scholarship shall be called or known as the "Governor's Scholarship."

III. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who at the usual Matriculation Examination shall have obtained the highest number of marks, provided that such number of marks shall not be less than two hundred and fifty, and provided also that in the event of the present scale of marks being at any time or times hereafter altered such number of marks shall not be less than three-fifths of the whole number of marks for the time being attainable.

IV In the event of two or more Candidates at the said examination obtaining the same or an equal number of marks the said Scholarship shall be awarded to such one of the said two or more Candidates as shall be nominated

and declared by the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to be the proper person entitled thereto.

V. The first Scholarship shall be awarded at the Matriculation Examination held in the month of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

VI. The Scholarship shall be tenable for three years* subject to the following conditions:—

1. The holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall forfeit the same if he fail to present himself for examination at the examination for the grade of First Arts next ensuing after his Matriculation and if he fail to obtain a position in the first class at the said examination.

2. After the examination for First Arts and between that period and the termination of the period of three years during which the Scholarship can be held one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the first occasion on which he is admissible to that examination.

3. If the holder for the time being of the said Scholarship fails to pass the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts within the earliest period at which he is admissible to that degree then the accumulations of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be added to the corpus of the said funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.†

* At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 28th November, 1874, it was resolved that the Scholarship should be tenable for *four* instead of three years.

† Rupees Five Hundred of accumulated interest were, on the 9th April 1880, added to the Fund, which now amounts to Rupees Eight Thousand Three Hundred.

4. It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras.

5. In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarship shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisions herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation Examination.

VII. Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years to make any new regulation with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents. Provided nevertheless that the said Senate of the said University of Madras shall have no power to divide the said Scholarship or save as hereinbefore provided reduce the amount thereof.

In witness whereof the said Francis Baron Napier hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said

University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by
the above-named Francis Baron Napier in the presence of (Signed) NAPIER.

(Signed) A. R. SYMONDS, M.A.,
Domestic Chaplain to
His Excellency the Governor,
Madras.

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Private Secretary to
H. E. the Governor of Madras,
Madras.

Rajah Sir Tanjore Madava Rau's Prizes.

THIS INDENTURE is made the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine between Sir Tanjore Madava Rau, Knight, Commander of the most exalted Order of the Star of India, residing at Trevandrum in Travancore in the East Indies of the one part, and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst Hindus born in the Collectorate of Tanjore hath determined with the approbation of the said University of Madras to institute certain Prizes to be the subject of competition between students born as aforesaid, who shall respectively pass the First Arts Examination and Matriculate at the University of Madras and to be conferred awarded and given under such regulations and according to such schemes as are hereinafter established and set forth: And whereas for the purpose of effectuating such desire and deter-

mination the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Rupees two thousand and five hundred—Four Rupees per cent. Government Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularly mentioned to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And hath accordingly this day endorsed over and transferred to the said University of Madras the Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India following that is to say one Promissory Note or Security No. 3672 dated the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five for Rupees one thousand five hundred and one other Promissory Note or Security No. 002006 dated the said first day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five for the sum of Rupees one thousand.

Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for the effectuating the said desire of the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall either retain the whole or any part of the said two Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinbefore particularized in their present actual state of investment or shall at any time at their discretion sell the same or any part thereof and lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and also any further sum or sums which may at any time hereafter be received by them under the trusts hereinafter declared in the name or under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or Securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said

stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for certain Prizes to be the subject of competition between Hindu Students born in the Collectorate of Tanjore and who shall respectively pass the First Arts Examination and Matriculate at the University of Madras without any limitation as to caste or creed and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth and this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

1. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be divided into two sums in the proportion of six-tenths and four-tenths and shall be devoted to maintaining the two Prizes hereinafter named.

2. The two prizes shall be respectively called or known as the "Sir Tanjore Madava Rau's Prizes."

3. The Prizes shall be awarded annually.

4. The Prizes shall be limited to competition between Hindu Students by race born in the Collectorate of Tanjore and who have lived ten years in that Collectorate.

5. The first Prize of six one-tenths of the income of the said trust funds shall be awarded to the Hindu Student born as aforesaid who shall stand highest in the First Class at the annual First Examination in Arts of the said University of Madras.

6. The second Prize of four one-tenths of the income of the said trust funds shall be awarded to the Hindu Student born as aforesaid who shall stand highest at the

annual Matriculation examination of the said University of Madras.

7. The first Prizes shall be awarded at the First in Arts and Matriculation Examinations to be held in the month of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

8. The Prizes shall be awarded either in money or in books of the like value at the discretion of the said University of Madras.

9. If at any of the said annual First in Arts and Matriculation Examinations at the said University of Madras there shall be no Candidate who shall succeed in passing the required examination then and in any such case the Prize or Prizes (as the case may be) shall not be awarded and the amount thereof shall be added to the corpus of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.

10. No Candidate shall be allowed to compete unless he produces a certificate of good conduct and satisfactory progress either from the Master of the School in which his studies were prosecuted or from some person whose testimony is accepted as satisfactory by the Syndicate of the University.

11. The Certificates of good conduct shall be in such form as the Senate of the said University of Madras shall from time to time determine.

Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of three years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding three years to make any new Regulations with respect to the said Prizes or either of them and the terms

upon which the same may be obtained or the mode and subject of the examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents. Provided nevertheless that the said Senate of the said University of Madras shall have no power to divide the said Prizes respectively or reduce the amount thereof respectively. In witness whereof the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common Seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered
by the above-named Sir Tanjore Madava Rau in the presence of (Signed) T. MADAVA RAU.

(Signed) SHUNGRA SOOBYER,
Police Sheristadar, Dewan's Cutchery, Trevandrum.

(Signed) T. WATTS,
Manager, Dewan's English Office, Trevandrum.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(Signed) A. R SYMONDS.

The Maharajah of Cochin's Scholarship.

THIS INDENTURE is made the twenty-fifth day of July One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between His Highness Rama Vurmah Maharajah of Cochin of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Rama Vurmah Maharajah of Cochin being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst his subjects hath determined with the assent of the said University of Madras to institute a Scholarship for the support of a student in Medicine or Civil Engineering to be open to students born subjects of the State of Cochin who have Matriculated in the said University of Madras or passed the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And whereas for effectuating such desire and determination the said Maharajah of Cochin hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid and whereas it hath been agreed that the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees should be invested in the name and under the control of the said University of Madras in the manner hereinafter provided and that the said University of Madras should hold the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees together with all further sums which the said Maharajah of Cochin may hereafter pay to the said University of Madras for the purposes herein provided for and the securities wherein the same respectively shall from time to time be invested and the interest dividends and income thereof upon the trusts hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively. And whereas in pursuance of the said agreement the said Maharajah of Cochin hath

this day paid to the said University of Madras the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees. Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Cochin and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees and also any other further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Maharajah of Cochin in the name and under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be open to a student born in the State of Cochin at his Matriculation or on his passing his First Arts Examination in the said University of Madras to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Cochin and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

I. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named.

II. The Scholarship shall be called or known as the "Scholarship of the Maharajah of Cochin."

III. The Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate of the University of Madras at their discretion to a student of Cochin who shall pass creditably in the Matriculation or First Arts Examination having in view the particular objects to which the Scholarship is devoted namely the education of a student in the profession of Medicine or Civil Engineering provided however that in case the Syndicate should not consider the number of marks attained by any Matriculated student or by any student who shall pass the First Arts Examination to be satisfactory the Syndicate shall have the power of abstaining from making any nomination.

IV. The first Scholarship shall be awarded as soon as possible after the results of the first Matriculation and First Arts Examination held after the first day of December next are known.

V. The Scholarship shall be tenable for such period of time from the day of the awarding of the same as the Bye-Laws of the University may from time to time require to be completed to render the holder of the Scholarship admissible to the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be and no longer.

(1.) If the holder of the Scholarship for the time being shall be a Matriculated Student he shall forfeit the same if he fail to attain the grade of First Arts at the first Examination in Arts to which he is admissible after his Matriculation.

(2.) If a First Arts Student be elected to the Scholarship one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case

may be on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the Examination for one or other of those degrees and in the event of a Matriculated student being elected such deduction shall be made and accumulated from the time of his passing the First Arts Examination and in like manner paid over to him.

(3.) If the holder for the time being of the Scholarship fails to pass the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Civil Engineering within the earliest period at which he is admissible to the degree for which he is studying then the accumulation of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be added to the corpus of the said funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.*

(4.) It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras.

(5.) In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarship shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisions herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation or First Arts Examination.

VI. Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said Univer-

* Rupees One Thousand of accumulated interest were, on the 23rd February 1876, and Rupees Eight Hundred on the 9th April 1881, added to the Fund, which now amounts to Rupees Eight Thousand Three Hundred.

sity of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years with the assent of the reigning Maharajah of Cochin to make any new regulations with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the Examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents.

VII. The object of the Scholarship now instituted by the said Maharajah of Cochin being to support a Student at the University of Madras either in the faculty of Medicine or Civil Engineering as may be expedient in the interest of the State of Cochin it is reserved to the said Maharajah and to his successors to determine on the occasion of each examination for the said Scholarship to which branch of study the holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall be destined.

In witness whereof the said Maharajah of Cochin hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named the Maharajah of Cochin in the presence of (Signed) RAMA VURMAH.

(Signed) { T. SHUNGUNNI MANON, E. RAMER MANON.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of (Signed) T. F. JOHNSON, Clerk to the Registrar of the University.

Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize.

THIS INDENTURE made the twenty-fifth day of July One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between the Honorable Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau residing at Saint Thomé within the local limits of Madras in the East Indies of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau being desirous of encouraging and promoting the study of Sanskrit in the said Madras University hath determined with the approbation of the said University of Madras to institute a Prize to be the subject of competition as hereinafter mentioned and whereas for the purpose of effectuating such desire and determination the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Rupees One thousand—Five Rupees per cent. Government Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularly mentioned to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid, and hath accordingly this day endorsed over and transferred to the said University of Madras the Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India following that is to say one Promissory Note or Security Number 040249, and one Promissory Note or Security Number 040250 each dated February 28th, 1857. Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau and in consideration of the premises It is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall either retain the whole or any part of the said Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularized in the present actual state of investment or shall at any time at their discretion sell the same or any part thereof and lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and also any further sum or sums which may at any time

hereafter be received by them under the trusts hereinafter declared in the name or under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply annually the annual income of the said stocks funds and securities as and for a prize as hereinafter mentioned. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

1. The annual income arising from the funds for the time being subject to trusts herein declared and contained shall be annually devoted to maintaining the Prize hereinafter named.

2. The Prize shall be called or known as the "Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize."

3. The Prize shall be awarded annually.

4. The Prize shall be open to competition between all students irrespective of caste or creed or place of instruction who shall take up and study Sanskrit as the optional language in which to be examined at the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the said University.

5. The Prize shall be awarded to such student as aforesaid who shall obtain the highest number of marks for Sanskrit and who shall also at the same examination pass the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the said University of Madras. Provided that no Student shall be entitled to the Prize hereby provided unless he shall obtain one-half of the marks assigned to the subject of Sanskrit.

6 The Prize shall be awarded either in money or in books of the like value at the discretion of the said University of Madras

7 If at any of the said Annual Bachelor of Arts Examinations of the said University of Madras there shall be no Candidate who shall succeed in passing the required Examination then and in any such case the Prize shall not be awarded and the said University may hold and apply the same in any subsequent year as a second Prize to any Student as aforesaid who may pass the required Examination and who may not be entitled to the first Prize to be given in that year but who may be deemed worthy of receiving such second Prize.

In witness whereof the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau hath hereunto set his hand and seal, and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common Seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named Goday Narrain Gujputte Rau in the presence of (Signed) G. N. GUJPUTEE RAU

(Signed) { D. W KIDD, Clerk in Orders. J. P VANDERVEEN, Clerk, M.D.C.S P.G. Office, } Madras.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of (Signed) T. F. JOHNSON, Clerk to the Registrar.

Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships.

This Indenture is made the sixth day of May One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-two BETWEEN PATRICK FRANCIS CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON of Carnsalloch, in the county of Dumfries in Scotland, Esquire of the first part, the University of Madras of the second part and THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL hereinafter described for the sake of brevity as "the said Secretary of State" of the third part. WHEREAS the late Right Honorable Sir Alexander Johnston who died in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine during his life-time claimed to be entitled to certain lands and buildings situated near the town of Madura in the district of Madura in the Presidency of Madras in the East Indies and commonly called or known as the "Tunkum" and which said premises are particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. AND WHEREAS the said premises were for many years previously to and at the date of the death of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston in the sole possession and enjoyment of the late Honorable East India Company who disputed the claims of the said Sir Alexander Johnston thereto. AND WHEREAS the said premises have since the date of the extinction of the said late East India Company been in the uninterrupted possession and enjoyment of the said Secretary of State. AND WHEREAS the said late Sir Alexander Johnston was during his life-time desirous that the said premises should be made over to him for the purpose of being converted into a Public institution for the education and instruction of the Natives of the District of Madura and with such intent applied to the said late East India Company to give effect to his wishes AND WHEREAS the said late East India Company although disputing the right of the said Sir Alexander Johnston to the said premises agreed to comply with his said request

but no steps were ever taken during his life-time for carrying the said desire into effect. AND WHEREAS the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston is a son and also the sole acting Executor of the Will of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston and being desirous of carrying into effect the wishes of his said late Father hath requested the Government of Fort Saint George acting for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State to give effect to the arrangement agreed to be entered into between the said late Sir Alexander Johnston and the said late East India Company subject however to such modifications as the altered circumstances of the case might require. AND WHEREAS the said Government of Fort Saint George acting on behalf of the said Secretary of State have proposed that the said premises should be effectually vested in the said Secretary of State and should be held by him and his successors upon the trusts and for the ends intents and purposes hereinafter declared and further that the net income arising from the said premises should be applied for the founding and due and proper maintenance and support of two or more Scholarships to be called "The Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships" to be held by Natives of the said district of Madura of any class caste or religion being Matriculated Students of the said University of Madras and to be elected according to such scheme and under such rules as shall hereafter be framed by the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras. AND WHEREAS the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston hath agreed to the hereinbefore recited proposals of the said Government of Fort Saint George and for the purpose of giving effect thereto hath agreed to execute such conveyance and assignment of the said premises as are hereinafter contained. NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in pursuance of the hereinbefore

recited agreement and for effectuating the said intention and also in consideration of all and singular the premises he the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston as such son and Acting Executor of the will of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston as aforesaid and according to his Estate and interest therein doth hereby convey release assign and confirm according to the nature and tenure thereof respectively unto the said Secretary of State and his successors all and singular the lands buildings and premises respectively particularly described in the said Schedule hereunder written TOGETHER with all ways waters water-courses rights privileges easements advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises or any part thereof appertaining or with the same or any part thereof held used or enjoyed or reputed as part thereof or appurtenant thereto and all the estate right title interest claim and demand of him the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston as such son and Acting Executor of the will of the late Sir Alexander Johnston as aforesaid into and upon the said premises TO HOLD the said premises unto and to the use of the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns but nevertheless upon the trusts and for the ends intents and purposes and with under and subject to the powers provisoes agreements and declarations hereinafter declared and contained of and concerning the same AND the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston doth hereby for himself his heirs executors and administrators covenant with the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns that he the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston hath not done or knowingly suffered or been party or privy to any thing whereby the said premises or any part thereof are is or can be impeached incumbered or effected in title or otherwise AND THIS INDENTURE ALSO WITNESSETH that in further performance of the said agreement and for effec-

nating the said desire of the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall from time to time and at all times hereafter receive and take the rents issues and profits arising from the said premises and after payment thereout of all costs charges and expenses as hereinafter provided will pay and apply the clear residue of such rents issues and profits for the founding and due and proper maintenance and support of two or more Scholarships to be called "The Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships" to be held by natives of the said district of Madura of any class caste or religion being matriculated students of the said University of Madras and to be elected according to such scheme and under such rules as shall be hereafter framed by the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras or according to such further amended or other scheme and under such further amended or other rules as shall for the time being be in force in respect of the said proposed Scholarships PROVIDED ALWAYS and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras at any time or times hereafter to change alter or amend the scheme and rules with respect to the said proposed Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships so to be framed by them as aforesaid in such manner as they may think fit AND IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall at all times hereafter by such ways or means as he or they shall in his or their absolute discretion think fit order or direct the management and improvement of the said premises and shall keep up and maintain the same in good order and repair when not tenanted and in order thereto that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors to pur-

chase such materials and other articles and things as shall be requisite or necessary for the due and proper repair and keeping in tenantable condition of the said premises and to pay such sum or sums of money for the salary or salaries or wages of such person or persons as he or they shall think proper to employ as hereinafter mentioned AND ALSO that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors to fell or cut down any timber or wood that now is or hereafter shall or may be growing upon the said premises or any part thereof and to employ the same in or for the benefit of the said premises or any part thereof or to sell the same and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be considered as part of the rents and profits of the said premises and shall be applied accordingly and for the several purposes aforesaid or any of them to employ from time to time such agents workmen and servants upon such terms and in such manner as he or they shall think proper AND GENERALLY to do or cause to be done all such acts and things respecting the management and improvement of the said premises as he or they might or could do if he or they have the absolute ownership thereof AND ALSO that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors at his or their discretion from time to time to demise or let the said premises or any part or parts thereof either from month to month or else for any term or terms of years not exceeding twenty-one years in possession or commencing within six Calendar months after the date of the lease at such monthly rent or rents and upon such terms stipulations and agreements in all other respects as the said Secretary of State and his successors shall in his or their discretion think fit AND it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall at all times hereafter apply the rents and profits of the said premises in such manner as he or they shall think

proper in or towards the expenses of management maintenance repairs and improvements in or to the said premises and subject thereto shall hold and apply the residue of the said rents issues and profits in manner hereinbefore declared. In witness whereof the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston hath hereunto set his hand and seal the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the common seal of the said University of Madras to be hereunto affixed and the Honorable the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council acting for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State hath hereunto caused the official seal of the Government of Fort Saint George to be affixed the day and year first above written.

SCHEDULE to which the above written INDENTURE refers.

Firstly. All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage or tenement and dwelling house out-offices stables godowns and other buildings erected and built and now standing and being thereon and commonly called or known as the "Tunkum" situated in the villages of Tallacolum and Chanagery in the Taluq and district of Madura and in the sub-registration and registration district of Madura bounded on the north side thereof partly by a cross road leading from the river Vaigay to the Trichinopoly road and partly by Alaga Pillai's punjah land Numbers 173 and 174, on the east side thereof by the punjah land Number 1 held by Solamalai Muttem, M. Curpenen and Aiganen, on the south side thereof partly by Vellai Melai Andi's punjah land Number 1, and partly by the said cross road and on the west side thereof by the said cross road, and containing together in the whole by admeasurement Thirteen Acres and Twenty-six thousand, Eight hundred and thirty-six square feet be the same little more or less and all which said piece or parcel of land buildings

and premises were formerly in the occupation of H. F Clogstoun, Esq, but are now in the occupation of Lieutenant R. Smith, Executive Engineer.

Secondly. All that piece or parcel of land together with the several buildings and other erections erected and built and now standing and being thereon situated in the said Villages of Tellacolum and Chanagery in the said Taluq and district of Madura and in the said sub-registration and registration district of Madura bounded on the north-east and west sides thereof respectively by Government waste land Number 172 and on the south side thereof by the Tunkum road and containing together in the whole by admeasurement Thirteen thousand, Six hundred and Sixty-eight square feet be the same little more or less and all which said last mentioned piece or parcel of land and buildings are now and have for several years past been occupied and enjoyed as forming part of the said piece or parcel of land, buildings and premises firstly hereinbefore particularly described and were formerly in the occupation of the said H. F. Clogstoun but are now in the occupation of the said Lieutenant R. Smith.*

Signed Sealed and Delivered by Henry George Prichard as the duly constituted Attorney of the above named Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston in the presence of

J. Burton,
Clerk to Messrs. Prichard and Barclay Attornies Madras.

Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston by his Attorney H. G. Prichard.

* Rupees Eight Hundred were, on the 4th September 1879, and Rupees Four Hundred on the 9th April 1880, invested in four per cent. Government Securities.

Chas. Piellow,
Clerk to Messrs. Prichard and Barclay Attornies Madras.

The Common Seal of the abovenamed the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(Signed) A. A. GORDON, M.A.,
Registrar,
University Madras.

The Official Seal of the Government of Fort Saint George was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Officiating Chief Secretary Government of Madras.

Presented between 4 and 5 p.m. on the 6th May 1872 in the office of the Registrar Madras by Henry G. Prichard. Execution admitted by Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston of Carnsalloch in the County of Dumfries in Scotland Esquire by his Attorney Henry George Prichard.

(Signed) A. A. GORDON, M.A.,
Registrar,
University Madras.

Known personally to the Registrar.
6th May 1872.

(Signed) J. G. FERRAND,
Registrar.

Registered as No. 1041 of Book 1, Vol 58, pages 421 to 427
(Signed) D. S. WHITE,
Ag. Registrar for Registrar.
7th May 1872.

The Norton Prize.

THIS INDENTURE made the Thirty-first day of October One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four between The Honorable Goday Narain Gujputee Rao, a Hindu Gentleman, residing at the Teynampet Villa on the Mount Road at Teynampet within the local limits of Madras in the East Indies, Thiruvalur Muttusami Aiyar, a Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras aforesaid, residing at No. 3 in Kabalaswarer Pagoda Street to the North of the Big Tank at St. Thomé within the said local limits of Madras, Roobgoonda Ragoonatha Rao, Deputy Collector of Madras aforesaid residing at No. 34 in Elapatha Matha Covil Street at Saint Thomé aforesaid, Paulium Somoosoonthrum Chettiar, a Merchant residing at No. 104 in Linghy Chetty Street within the Black Town of Madras aforesaid, Motharapoo Vencataswamy Naidoo, Dubash in the service of Messieurs Parry and Company of Madras aforesaid, Merchants and Agents, residing at No. 17 in Luz Road at St. Thomé aforesaid, Covoor Venoyaga Iyasawmy Moodelliar, a Dubash in the service of Messieurs Arbuthnot and Company of Madras aforesaid, Bankers Merchants and Agents residing at No. 36 in Soobramania Moodelly Street within the said Black Town, Pulicat Ramasawmy Chettiar Assessor to the Municipality of Madras aforesaid residing at No. 310 in Thumboo Chetty Street within the said Black Town, Namacara Vencatasooboo Chettiar, Dubash in the service of Messieurs Arbuthnot and Company aforesaid, residing at No. 29 in Thumboo Chetty Street aforesaid, Sydapet Vijia Ragavooloo Chettiar, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Secretary to the Government of Madras aforesaid, in its Revenue Department, residing at Sydapet within the District of Chingleput near Madras aforesaid, Gudivada Lutchmi Narsinga Rao, a Hindu Gentleman

residing at Vizagapatam within the Presidency of Madras aforesaid, and Amaravathy Sashiah Sastriar, Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore in the East Indies and residing at Trevandram in the East Indies of the one part, and the University of Madras, of the other part. Whereas at a general meeting of the Native Community of Madras aforesaid, held at Patcheappah's Hall in the said Black Town of Madras on or about the Twenty-sixth day of October One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-one, it was (among other things) resolved that subscriptions be raised from the said Native Community of Madras for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, or an Annual Prize in the Presidency College of Madras aforesaid for perpetuating the name of The Honorable John Bruce Norton, late Advocate-General of Madras aforesaid on his retirement from India, in consideration of the important service rendered by him to the cause of Native Education and the general advancement of Natives in India, of his long connection with Patcheappah's Educational Institutions of Madras aforesaid as the Patron thereof and of the interest he has uniformly taken in all matters concerning the well-being of the people of this country, and it was also, at the same meeting further resolved that the said Goday Narain Gujputee Rao, Thiruvalur Muttusami Aiyar, Roobgoonda Ragoonath Rao, Paulum Somoosoonthrum Chettiar, Motharapoo Vencatasawmy Naidoo, Covoor Venoyaga Iyasawmy Moodelliar, Pulicat Ramasawmy Chettiar, Namacara Vencatasooboo Chettiar, Sydapet Vijia Ragavooloo Chettiar, Gudivada Lutchmi Narsinga Rao, and Amaravathy Sashiah Sastriar (hereinafter called and referred to as "the said Trustees") do form themselves and they accordingly did form themselves into a Committee as Trustees for and on behalf of the said Native Community of Madras for the purpose

(among other things) of giving effect to the said last mentioned resolution. And whereas in conformity with the said resolution of the said General Meeting held on or about the said Twenty-sixth day of October, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-one, subscriptions were collected from various members of the said Native Community of Madras and in the provinces within the Presidency of Madras, for the purpose of carrying out the said resolution, and at a meeting of such members of the said Native Community of Madras, as were subscribers to such purpose, held at Patcheappah's Hall aforesaid on or about the Twenty-eighth day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three it was resolved in modification of the original proposition, that an endowment consisting of securities of the Government of India of their four per cent. loan for not less than Two thousand and five hundred Rupees be made over to the said University of Madras, in trust from and out of the annual interest dividends and produce thereof or of such other stocks, funds or securities, in which the same with or without such further sum or sums as may hereafter be collected for the said purpose shall under the provision for investment hereinafter contained from time to time and for the time being, stand invested to award an annual prize of no less than One hundred Rupees under the designation of "The Norton Prize" to such person and in such manner and on such conditions and subject to such provisoes as are hereinafter appearing. And whereas in pursuance of the said last mentioned resolution of the said meeting of subscribers so held as aforesaid on or about the said Twenty-eighth day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three and with the permission of the Senate of the said University of Madras the said trustees have, at or before the execution of these presents

endorsed assigned and delivered to the said University of Madras, the four Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularised (that is to say) One Note or Security of their four per cent. Loan of 1835-36 for Nine hundred Rupees numbered 009345 and bearing interest from the Thirty-first day of March, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four, one other Note or Security of their four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for five hundred Rupees numbered 020067 and bearing interest from the first day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three, one other note or security of their four per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Five hundred Rupees numbered 021452 and bearing interest from the Thirtieth day of June One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four, and one other note or security of their four per cent. Loan of 1865 for Six hundred Rupees numbered 047214 and bearing interest from the first day of May One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four upon the trusts and subject to the provisoes and declarations hereinafter contained. Now this Indenture witnesseth and it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the parties hereto, that in further pursuance of the said last mentioned resolution of the said meeting of subscribers so held as aforesaid on or about the said Twenty-eighth day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three the said University of Madras shall and will stand possessed of and interested in all and singular the four several Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinbefore particularised for the aggregate sum of Two thousand and Five hundred Rupees (with power for the said University of Madras at any time or times hereafter at their discretion to sell the same or any part or parts thereof by private contract, and to lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and also all such sum and sums of money as may at any time or times here-

after be collected and received for the purpose of the said Prize and all accumulations or unapplied portions of interest, dividends, and produce thereof respectively either together or separately in any of the Public Stocks Funds or Securities and from time to time to vary or transpose such Stocks Funds or Securities into or for others of the same or like nature) and all such sum and sums of money as may at any time or times hereafter be collected and received for the purpose of the said Prize, together with all accumulations of interest, dividends, and produce thereof respectively and all Stocks Funds and Securities in which the same respectively may be invested under the provision for investment hereinbefore contained, In Trust out of the interest, dividends and produce of the said four several Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India and of all such other Monies Stocks Funds and Securities as are hereinbefore mentioned to provide an Annual Prize of not less than One hundred Rupees, either in money or in such books as may be chosen by the Senate of the said University of Madras, such Prize to be awarded annually under the said designation of "the Norton Prize" at the Convocation of the said University of Madras for conferring Degrees to such graduate of the said University of Madras being a Native of Southern India, as at the Examination of the said University of Madras immediately preceding such Convocation, shall have passed successfully for the Degree of Master of Arts in the Fourth* Branch prescribed in that behalf and shall have obtained the highest marks in Political Economy at the said Examination, or, in the event of there being no such graduate, to such Undergraduate of the said University of Madras, being a Native of Southern India as at such Examination as aforesaid shall have passed successfully for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and shall have taken up as his optional subject Physical Science and attained the highest rank therein at the said Examination. Provided always that, in failure of such Graduate or Undergraduate of the said University of Madras as shall as aforesaid be duly qualified to be entitled to the Prize so instituted as aforesaid then and in such case and so often as the same shall happen, the amount or amounts which

* Now the Fifth Branch.

would have formed such Prize as aforesaid had there been a Graduate or Undergraduate of the said University of Madras duly qualified as aforesaid, to be entitled to the award thereof as aforesaid shall be added to and form part of the Corpus of the Funds subject to the Trusts hereinbefore declared and be invested under the provision hereinbefore contained. In Witness whereof the said Trustees have hereunto set their respective hands and seals and the said University of Madras have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by the above-named Goday Narain Gujputtee Rao,	(Signed) G. N. GUJPUTTEE RAO.
Thiruvalur Muttusami Aiyar,	T. MUTTUSAMI AIYAR.
Roobgoonda Ragoonath Row,	R. RAGOONATH RAO.
Paulium Somoosoonthrum Chetty,	P. SOMOOSOONTHRUM CHETTY.
Motharapoo Vencatasawmy Naidoo,	M. VENCATASAWMY NAIDOO.
Cover Venoyaga Iyasawmy Moodelliar,	C. V. IYASAWMY MOODELLIAR.
Pulicat Ramaswamy Chetty,	P. RAMASAWMY CHETTY.
Namacara Vencatasooboo Chetty,	N. VENCATASOOBOO CHETTY.
Sydapet Vejia Ragavooloo Chetti, in the presence of	S. VEJIA RAGAVOOLOO CHETTY.
A. Streeramuloo Chetti, Clerk, Government Office, Revenue Department, residing at Sydapet,	
D. Veeraragavooloo Chetti, Clerk in the Chingleput Collector's Office, residing at Sydapet.	

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named Gudivada Lutchmi Narsinga Rao, in the presence of
C. V. Chengulva Rao, District Munsif of Bimlipatam, at Vizagapatam.
P. Hanumanta Rao, English Clerk of G. L. Narsinga Rao, Vizagapatam.
} G L NARSING RAO

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named
Amaravathy Sashiah Sastriar, in the presence of
J. Watts, Secretary to the Dewan, Trevandrum.
G. Neelacunda Aiyar, Maramut Sheristadar
} A. SASHIAH SASTRI

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

University of Madras

A. A. GORDON, M.A.,
Registrar of the
University of Madras.

The Jagirdar of Arni's Gold Medal.

THIS INDENTURE made the Second day of April 1870 between the Jagirdar of Arnee hereinafter described as the Jagirdar, of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the Jagirdar is desirous of com-

memorating the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Madras in 1875 and of promoting the study of Physical Science in the Presidency of Madras and hath accordingly determined with the assent of the University of Madras to institute the annual grant of a gold medal to be awarded under such regulations as are herein set forth. And whereas for effectuating such determination the Jagirdar hath given and endorsed over and transferred to the University of Madras the Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India following that is to say

No. 028706/017045 of 1842/43 for Rs. 1,000
„ 038410/010289 of 1842/43 „ „ 1,000
„ 038411/010287 of 1842/43 „ „ 500

Rs. 2,500*

and the University has agreed to hold the said Securities on the trusts hereinafter set forth. Now THIS INDENTURE witnesseth that in pursuance of the said agreement it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the parties hereto that the said University of Madras shall either retain the whole or any part of the said Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinbefore particularized in their present actual state of investment or shall at any time at their discretion sell the same or any part thereof and invest the proceeds thereof in any of the public stocks or funds or securities of the Government of India and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks, funds, or securities into or for others of the same

* On the 3rd October, 1876, those three Notes were replaced by two Promissory Notes aggregating Rupees Two Thousand Eight Hundred:—

No. 071729, 4 per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 2,000
„ 071370 „ „ 800

Rs. 2,800

or of a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks, funds, and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends in the purchase of a gold medal to be awarded and given under the regulations and according to the following provisions :—

I. The Gold Medal shall be called "The Jagirdar of Arnee's Gold Medal" and shall be inscribed with an inscription commemorative of His Royal Highness' visit to Madras in 1875.

II. It shall be awarded annually by the Syndicate of the University of Madras to the student who in passing the annual Bachelor of Arts Examination in the said University of Madras shall have obtained the greatest number of marks in Physical Science or if only one student has passed that examination in Physical Science, then to such student. Provided that in the event of there not being in any particular year any student who takes up Physical Science as a branch of study for the said annual Bachelor of Arts Examination, the Syndicate may at its discretion award the said gold medal to any student of that year who displays proficiency in any other branch of study prescribed for the said Bachelor of Arts Examination and is selected in this behalf by the Syndicate.

III. The first gold medal shall be awarded as soon as possible after the results of the Bachelor of Arts Examination to be held in the year 1877 have been made known.

IV. It shall be lawful for the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years with the assent of the Jagirdar of Arnee for the time being to make any new regulations with respect to the said gold medal either instead of the regulations here-

in contained, or in addition thereto, and such regulations when so made shall have the same effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained instead of which they shall be made, had been omitted by these presents.

In witness whereof the said Jagirdar of Arnee has set his hand and seal and the Senate of the University of Madras have caused the common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered by
the above-named Jagirdar of
Arnee in the presence of

(Signed) A. SRINIVASA RAU SAIB,
Jagirdar of Arnee.

(Signed) C. AKILANDAIYA, B.A.,
Secretary to the Jagirdar of Arnee.

(Signed) D. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA,
Arnee

The common seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

D DUNCAN, M.A.,
Registrar.
University of Madras

The Hobart Prize.

THIS INDENTURE is made the third day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty Between George Bertie Benjamin Hobart, Esquire, a Major in the Royal Regiment of Artillery of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part.

Whereas the said George Bertie Benjamin Hobart being desirous of perpetuating the name of the late Right Honorable Vere Henry Lord Hobart in connection with the University of Madras in whose work of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education in the Presidency of Fort St. George His Lordship evidenced during his administration of the Government a special interest and being further desirous of associating with such memorial object the alleviation of human suffering by stimulating the study of Medicine and Surgery hath determined with the approbation of the said University of Madras to institute a Prize to be the subject of competition between students of the Mahomedan Faith and others born within the territorial limits now comprising the Presidency of Fort Saint George.

And whereas for the purpose of effectuating such desire and determination and with the permission of the Senate of the said University of Madras the said George Bertie Benjamin Hobart hath at or before the execution of these presents endorsed, assigned and delivered to the said University of Madras the two Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India following that is to say one Note or Security of the four per cent loan of 1879 for Rupees two thousand Nod. 054100-038420, and the other being of the same loan and for the sum of Rupees five hundred and Nod. 066354-048038 upon the trusts and subject to the provisoes and declarations hereinafter contained.

Now this Indenture witnesseth and it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the parties hereto that for the purpose of giving effect to such desire and determination as aforesaid the said University of Madras shall and will stand possessed of and interested in all and singular the

two several Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinbefore particularized for the aggregate sum of Rupees two thousand and five hundred (with power for the said University of Madras at any time or times hereafter at their discretion to sell the same or any part or parts thereof by private contract and to lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and all accumulations or unapplied portions of interest, dividends and produce thereof respectively either together or separately in any of the public Stocks Funds or Securities of the Government of India and from time to time to vary or transpose such Stocks Funds or Securities into or for others of the same or like nature) and all accumulations of interest dividends and produce thereof respectively and all Stocks Funds and Securities in which the same respectively may be invested under the provision for investment hereinbefore contained In trust out of the dividends, interest and produce of the said two several Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India and of all such other monies as are hereinbefore mentioned to provide an annual prize either in money or in books or instruments of a like value appertaining to the profession of Medicine and Surgery as may be decided by the Syndicate of the said University of Madras, such prize to be awarded annually under the designation of the "Hobart Prize" and subject to the regulations and provisions hereinafter contained that is to say.

1. The Prize shall be open to competition between Students of the Mahomedan Faith born within the Territorial limits now comprising the Presidency of Fort Saint George who shall take their Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery or of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery in the said University having previously matriculated or passed the First Arts Examination thereat Provided

always if in any one year no Student professing the Mahomedan Faith comes forward for the taking of the aforesaid degrees, the prize shall be awarded in the first place to the most worthy Eurasian Student and if there shall be no Eurasian Student, then to a Student professing the Hindu Religion, and if there shall be no such Student then the Prize shall be awarded to a Student being a British born subject who shall have graduated from the Medical College, Madras.

2. The Prize shall be awarded to such Student as aforesaid who shall stand first in order of merit in the examination of the year in taking the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery or of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery Provided always that if there be only one Mahomedan Student the Prize shall be awarded to such Student in preference to one of the Students of other birth herein as before named.

3. The Prize shall first be awarded on the results of the examination held by the Examiners appointed by the University in the month of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the Prize shall be presented at the Convocation of the said University of Madras for conferring degrees next following such examination and in like manner in successive years.

4. In the event of there being no Mahomedan, Eurasian, Hindu Student, or a Student being a British born subject graduating in Medicine from the Medical College, Madras, in any year then and in any such case the Prize shall not be awarded and the amount thereof shall be added to the corpus of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and be invested in manner hereinbefore provided.

Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras to vary the terms of award as regards the nature of the qualifying degree or examinations instead of as is hereinbefore provided in that behalf Provided nevertheless that the said Senate of the said University of Madras shall have no power to divide the said Prize or to award it in the first instance to a Student other than one professing the Mahomedan Religion and born within the territorial limits now comprising the Presidency of Fort St. George or to award it for any other qualifying subject but for Medicine and Surgery.

Provided always and it is hereby expressly agreed and declared if at any time hereafter any act or law shall be passed or made by the Government of India or the Government of Madras by which or in consequence whereof the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall become incorporate with the General Funds of the said University of Madras or whereby the special objects of these presents shall be defeated or in any way interfered with or the trusts hereof from being strictly carried out then from and immediately after the passing or making of such act or law the said University of Madras shall stand possessed of the Funds for the time being subject to the Trusts of these presents and the dividends and income thereof in trust to transfer make over and pay the same unto the said George Bertie Benjamin Hobart his executors administrators and assigns absolutely.

In witness whereof the said George Bertie Benjamin Hobart has hereunto set his hand and seal, and the said

University of Madras have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by the said George Bertie Benjamin Hobart in the presence of } (Signed) GEORGE BERTIE BENJAMIN HOBART.

(Signed) HUMAYUN JAH,
Member, Legislative Council, Madras,
MOADEEN SHERIFF KHAN, Br.
Hony. Surgeon, Triplicane Dispensary, Royapettah, Madras.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of } (Signed) F. S. EVANS, M.A.,
Registrar,
University of Madras.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

LANGUAGES

MATRICULATION.

1880.

English.

Selections to be published by the University.

Sanskrit.

Hitopadesa—Book IV.
Rámáyana—Balakanda, 57 to 67 Sargams

Greek.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Books V. and VI.
Homer—Iliad, Book XXII.

Latin.

Ovid—Tristia, Book I.
Cæsar—De Bello Civili, Book I.

Arabic.

Intikhab-i-Nafhat-ul-Yemen—First half.
'Ajab-ul-'Ujab—Twenty Letters.

Persian.

Bustan—Chapters 4, 7, 8.
Akhlak-i-Muhsini—Chapters 1—20.

Tamil

Nitineri Vilakkam—First 50 Stanzas
Bharata Venba—50 Stanzas, from 305
Rasselas—From Chapter 16 to the end

Telugu.

Moral Selections from the Mahábharata—Part I., by K. Anantacharulu.
Uttara Rámáyana—Canto 7, by Tikkanna.
Chitra Ratnákaram—The whole by Sriramamurti.

Kanarese

Bharata—'Aranya Parva—23rd Sandhi—54 Stanzas
„ —Virata „ — 4th „ —110 „
„ —Udyoga „ — 1st „ —45 „
Kathasangraha—Part I. From page 161 to 280.

Malayalam.

Irivattu-nalu-Vrittam—Canto I.
Nalacharitram-Manipravalam—First 2 Cantos.
Vijnánamanjari—Part I. From page 66 to 147.

Urdu

Gulzár-i-Nasim.
Bagh-u-Bahár—(School Book Society's Edition.)

Uriya.

Raghu Vansa.
Uriya Poetical Reader, Part I.

1881.

English.

Selections to be published by the University

Sanskrit.

Rámáyana—Balakanda, Canto 68 to 77 inclusive
Panchatantram—First 37 pages Calcutta Edition.

Greek.

Euripides—Hecuba.
Xenophon—Anabasis, Lib. VI, VII

Latin.

Vergil—Æneid, Lib. VI.
Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Lib. II.

Arabic.

Intikháb-i-Nafhat-ul-Yaman—(Second half.)
Ikhwán-us-Safá—First two Messengers.

Persian.

Ruz-Namah-i-Safr-i-Ferangistan—(to the end of the journey in Belgium).

Selections from Mazhar and Hafiz in the La-ali-i-Mauzumah.

Tamil.

Bharata Venba—100 Stanzas from 355.
Eládi—First 50 Stanzas.
Panchatantram—First two books.

Telugu.

Harischandropakhyanamu—Canto 3.
Bhaskarasathakamu—The whole.
The Story of Kusalavas—By K. Anantachariyar.

Kanarese.

Ramayana—Balakanda, 7, 8, 9, &c., eight Sandhis.
Kathâsangraha—Part I, first 130 pages

Malayalam.

Panchatantram—Tantrams II, III, and IV.
Kerala Viseśha Mahatmyam by P. Kumára Pillai.

Urdu

Makhzan-ut-twarikh—(Nukshbundi Press, Bangalore)
Devan-i-Goya.

Uriya.

Mahábhárata—Birat Parva
Raghuvansa.
Batris Singhasan

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1880

English.

Shakespeare—Midsummer-Night's Dream
Milton—Paradise Lost, Book V.
Tennyson—Aylmer's Field.
Austen—Pride and Prejudice
Macaulay—Barère.

Sanskrit.

Bhoja Champu—First three Kándas.
Uttararámacharitra—(Prákrit passages to be omitted)

Greek.

Sophocles—Electra.
Herodotus—Lib. VI and VII.

Latin.

Vergil—Æneid, Lib. IX.
Horace—Satires, excepting the 2nd, 4th, 5th and 8th of the First Book, and the 5th and 7th of the Second Book.
Cicero—In Catilinam—the 1st and 2nd Orations
Livy—Lib. I, and the Introduction

Arabic.

Ikwan-us-Safa.
Nafhat-ul-Yemen.

Persian.

Anwar-i-Soheili—Chapters 7, 8, & 9.
Sikandar Namah. (To the end of the death of Dara).

Tamil.

Naishadam—From Nagarningupadalam to the end (Government Depôt Edition.)
Náladiyár—From Chapter 31 to 37.
Uttararámayanam—(Edited by Srinivasaragavachariyar.)

Telugu.

Adi Parva—2nd and 3rd Asvásas (Ed. by S.B.V.L.S.)
Ranganáda Rámáyana—Sundra Kánda, Second half.
Sandhi—By Viresulingam.

Kanarese.

Vrishabhendra Vijia—2nd, 3rd & 4th Chapters.
Bhránta Vilása.

Malayalam.

Ramáyanam—Aranya Kándam.
Bháratam—Mausala Parvam.
Kirátam—Katha Kali.

Urdu.

Surush-i-Sukhun.
Divan-i-Rind—To the Radif of "Sheen" inclusive.

Uriya.

Charupatha—Part II. (By Beechund Patnaick.)
Raghu Vansa— (Do.)
Sutton's History of Orissa—Part II.

1881.

English.

Shakespeare—The Merchant of Venice
Milton—Paradise Lost, Book I.
Coleridge—The Rime of the Ancient Mariner
Macaulay—Essay on Clive.
Ancient Classics for English Readers—Cicero.

Sanskrit

Kiratarjuniya—1 to 4 Sargams
Sakuntala—(Omitting Prákrit passages).

Greek.

Sophocles—Œdipus Tyrannus.
Herodotus—Books IV and V.

Latin.

Livy—Book XXXVIII.
Cicero—Pro Murena.
Vergil—Æneid, Book XII.
Horace—Odes: Book IV, Odes 2, 7, 14. Epodes, omitting the 8th and 12th; and Carmen Seculare

Persian.

Anvar-i-Suhaili—Chapters 1, 2, 3.
Dewán-i-Mazhar.

Tamil.

Naishadam—First 7 Padalams (Expurgated Edition)
Náladiyár—First 10 Chapters.
Vinodarasamanjari—First 114 pages.

Telugu.

Jaimini Bharatam—Canto 8.
Párijatapaharam—Canto 2.
Prince of Wales' Visit to India—Part II.

Kanarese.

Channa Basava Purana—Canto 5—2 Sandhis—78 Stanzas.

Jaimini Bharata—Sandhis 1, 2, 18, 19, 20, 21—Stanzas 327.

Mudra, Manjusha—First 2 Chapters.

Drustanta Manjari—Moral Class Book (Mangalore Ed)

Malayalam.

Nalacharitam—Kothakali—Part I. From page 251 to 264.

Krishnappatu—Description of the Seasons.

Bharatam—Santi Parvam.

Urdu.

Bustán-i-Hikmat—(Cawnpore Edition.)

Dewan-ı-Vazir.

Uriya.

Raghuvansa—(Calcutta School Book Society)

Jeebun Charita—By Pukeer Mohun Senaqaty of Balasore (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.)

History of India—By Becchund Putnaik (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).

1882.

English.

Milton—Paradise Lost, Book II

Shakespeare—Henry V.

Tennyson—Enoch Arden.

Hutton—English Men of Letters : Scott.

Motley—Rise of the Dutch Republic. The Introduction and Part I.

Sanskrit.

Kumâra Sambhara—Cantos 1—7 inclusive.
Mahavikagnimitra.

Greek

Sophocles—Antigone.
Herodotus—Lib. VIII and IX.

Latin.

Vergil—Georgics, Lib. IV.
Horace—Odes, Lib. I and II, omitting Odes 4, 5, 13, 17, 19, 23, 25, 33, 36 of Lib. I and Odes 4, 5, 8, 11 of Lib. II.
Cicero—Divinatio in Q Caecilium—In Verrem (Oratio Prima.)
Livy—Lib. XXII.

Arabic.

Intikháb-i-Nafhat-ul-Yaman.
Alf Laila—Nights 1 to 25 inclusive.

Persian.

Ruz-Namah-i-Safr—Ferangistan.
Bostan—Chapters 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Tamil.

Naishadam—From 8 to 14 Padalam (Expurgated Edition)
Naladiyar—Second 10 Chapters.
Periyapuranam Prose—Tirunindra Sarukam and Tillai Valandanar Sarkam by Valoyuda Mudaliar.

Telugu.

Manucharittera—Canto 6.
Acha Telugu Bharatam—Canto 2.
Niti Chandrika—By Chinniah Suri, Part 2.

Kanarese.

Vrishabhendravijaya—5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Sandhis.
Mudrâmanjusha—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Asayas.

Malayalam.

Nalacharitam—The whole.
Náráyaniyam—Ramayanam and Parasuráma Charitam with Vyákhyanam, published by Kerala Varman Tirumalpád (Trivandrum). Dasakams 34, 35, and 36.

Urdu.

Muntakhabat-i-Mir Dard va Sonda.
Naldaman-i-Urdu.
Gulistan—(Book Society's Edition).

Uriya.

Charee Patha—Part II, by Beechund Putnaik (printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).
Mahabharat—Bhirat Parva (Calcutta School Book Society.)
Nitibodh—(Calcutta School Book Society).

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1881.

English

Shakespeare—King Lear.
Byron—English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.
Tennyson—Gareth and Lynette.
Mill—Representative Government, Chapters I—VII inclusive, XIV, and XVI—XVIII inclusive.
Holmes—The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Chapters I—V inclusive.
Selections in Old English Prose:—
Sir John Mandeville—Voiage—as in Morris and Skeat, pp. 164-174.

John of Trevisa—The Norman Invasion—as in Morris and Skeat, pp. 243-247.

Sir Thomas Malory—Le Morte d'Arthur—as in Skeat, pp. 77-87.

Lord Berners—Translation of Froissart—as in Skeat, pp. 156-165.

Sanskrit.

Kadamburi—From the beginning to page 198 of the Calcutta Edition of 1872.

Mudrarákshasa.

Greek.

Sophocles—Philoctetes.

Demosthenes—De Coronâ.

Latin.

Lucretius—de Rerum Natura—Lib. III.

Terence—Adelphi.

Cicero—Pro Cœlio.

Tacitus—Annales—Lib. I and II.

Persian.

Nal-daman—By Fyzi.

Vakai-i-niamat Khan-i áli.

Tamil.

Rámáyanam—Bálakándam, First 8 Padalams (Ed. M. S. B. V. L. Society.)

Kural—From Chapter 46 to 65.

Silapadigáram—From Kádai 7th to 10th inclusive.

Telugu.

Vasu Charitra—5th Canto.

Harivamsa—Part II, Canto 10th.

Sringára Naishada—2nd Canto.

Kanarese.

Shabarasankara Vilása—Second half.
Prakkávya-Málika—pp. 294-325 and pp. 331-343.

Malayalam.

Bháratam—Udyóga and Bhishma Parvams.
Santánagopálam—Katha Kali.

Urdu.

Tilism-i-Heirat.
Gulzar-i-Surur (By Rajab Ali Beg).
Divan-i-Ghalib-i-Dehlavi.

Uriya.

Mahabharat—(Calcutta School Book Society's Edition).
Batris Singhason.
Sutton's History of Orissa—Part III.

1882.

English.

Shakespeare—Hamlet.
Spenser—Faerie Queen, Book I, Cantos 2, and 3.
Selections from the Golden Treasury, viz., the Poems numbered as follows:—6, 27, 57, 70, 72, 78, 84, 118, 120, 122, 146, 154, 205, 218, 235.
Bacon—Advancement of Learning, Book I.
Carlyle—Hero Worship, Lectures III and V.
Newman—The Office and Work of Universities, Chapters I to IX.

Sanskrit.

Bhatti Kavya—5 and 6 Sargams.
Naishada—Cantos 3 and 4.
Mahavira Charitra—1 to 4 Acts inclusive.

Greek.

Æschylus—Agamemnon.
Æschines—In Ctesiphontem.

Latin.

Tacitus—Annals, Books XI and XII.
Cicero—Philippics—Orations 3, 4, 5, 6.
Persius—Satires 1, 2, 3.
Lucretius—Book V.

Persian.

Jahán—Kush—Nadiri.
Dewán-i-Ghani.

Tamil.

Ramayanam—Balakandam—9 to 15 Padalams (M. S. B. S. Edition.)
Kural—From Chapter 66 to 80, with the Commentary of Parimelaragar.
Prabhóda Chandrodyam—4, 5, 6 Sargams.

Telugu.

Hari Vamsam—Part I, Cantos 2, 3.
Amuktamalyada—Canto 5.
Sumanomanobhyramam—Canto 2.

Kanarese.

Rajasaikhara Vilása—Canto 8.
Poetical Anthology—Page 405 to 532.

Malayalam.

Rajasūyam—Katha Kali—Pages 1 to 12.
Vattakkan Rugmángada Charitam.
Bháratam—Bhismaparvam and Sályaparvam.

Urdu.

Surur-i-Sultáni.
Dewan-i-'Akish.

Uriya.

Batris Singhasan.

Swasthya Rakha—(Calcutta School Book Society).

Mahábhárat—Birát Parva. (Calcutta School Book Society).

1883.

English.

Shakespeare—Twelfth Night.

Chaucer—Knight's Tale.

Shelly—From "Prometheus Unbound": (1) Act II, Scene 3; (2) The Speech of Asia: "Who reigns? There was the Heaven and Earth at First"; (3) Act II, Scene 5.

From "Hellas"; (1) The Chorus beginning "Worlds on Worlds are rolling ever"; (2) The last Chorus beginning "The World's great age begins anew."

Lyrics: (1) The Cloud: (2) To a Skylark: (3) Arethusa: (4) The Recollection: (5) To a lady with a Guitar.

Blackie—Self-culture.

Bacon—Essays, omitting Nos. 37, 45, and 46

Helps—Realmah, omitting the Conversations.

Sanskrit.

Dasakumaracharitra—pages 1 to 55 (Calcutta Edition)
Malati Madhava.

Greek.

Aeschylus—Coëphorae.
Plato—Apology of Socrates.

Latin.

Lucretius—De rerum Natura, Lib. II.

Horace—Ars Poetica.

Cicero—De Officiis.

Tacitus—Annal. Lib. XV.

Arabic.

Ajáb-ul-Ujáb—Fifty Letters.
Ikhwàn-us-Safá.

Persian.

Musnavi-Moulana Rumi—(1st Daftar).
Iahan Kusha-i-Nudiri—(First half).

Tamil.

Ramayanam—Balakandam—From 16th Padalam to the end (M. S. B. S. Edition).
Kural—From 81 to 94 Chapter, with the Commentary of Parimelavagar.
Bhagavata Puranam—First 226 Stanzas

Telugu.

Amuktamalyada—Canto 6.
Harivamsan—Part I, Canto 4.
Sumanomanobhiranjanam—Canto 3.
Biographies of Telugu Poets—Part II, by Sriramamurti Garu.

Kanarese.

Rajasekhara—3rd Asvasa.
Jaimini Bharata—5, 6, 7 Sandhis.
Kalâvatiparinaya—First 105 pages (Vichâradarpana Press).

Malayalam.

Narayaniyam—The 12th, 13th, 24th, and 26th Dasakams with Vyakhyanams published by Keralavarman Tirumulpád (Trivandrum).
Bháratam—Sambhava Parvam, from Kacha's Studentship under Sukra.

Urdu.

Bustan-i-Hikmat.
Fasana-i-Ajaib—(First half).
Devan-i-Zouk.

Uriya.

History of England—By Gudha Dhur Tripathy (Calcutta School Book Society).
Swasthya Rahha—(Calcutta School Book Society).
Ramayana—Sundra Kand—(Calcutta School Book Society.)

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1881.

English.

Chaucer—The Knight's Tale.
Shakespeare—Cymbeline.
—Sonnets.
Massinger—New Way to Pay Old Debts.
Milton—Tractate on Education.
—Areopagitica
Byron—Marino Faliero.
Shelley—Hellas.
Tennyson—Enid and Guinevere.
De Quincey—The Lake Poets.
Hallam—Literature of Europe, Part II (omitting Chapters I, II), Part III (omitting Chapters I, II, IX.)
Carlyle—The Latter Day Pamphlets.

Sanskrit.

Rig-Veda, First Mandala, Hymns XXXVII to XLVIII inclusive (according to the Pada or Samhita Text published by Prof. Max Müller in 1873) with Sáyana's Commentary.

Manu, Books II, VII, VIII.
Dásakumára-charita.
Mrichchhakati.
Kálidása—Sakuntalá.
Bhavabhúti—Víra-Charita.
Kálidása—Megha-dúta.
Vedánta-sára of Sadánanda.

Greek.

Æschylus—Prometheus Vinctus
—Agamemnon.
Homer—Iliad, Lib. XXII—XXIV.
Thucydides—Lib. I, II, and III
Aristophanes—Nubes.
—Aves.
Demosthenes—Olynth., I and II.
Plato—Phædo.
—Gorgias.
Aristotle—Eth., Lib. I, II, and III.

Latin.

Vergil—Georg., Lib. IV
Horace—Epistolæ.
Plautus—Miles Gloriosus.
—Aulularia.
Juvenal—Satires I, III and X
Terence—Adelphi.
—Andria.
Cicero—Epistolæ.
Livy—Lib. XXI—XXX inclusive.
Tacitus—Annal., Lib. I.
Pliny—Epistolæ, Lib. VIII, IX, and X.

1882.

English.

Spenser—Faery Queen, Book I.
Shakespeare—Richard III.
—Tempest.
Ben Jonson—Every Man in His Humour.
Dryden—The Hind and Panther.
Wordsworth—Excursion, Books I, II.
Shelley—Alastor.
Johnson—Lives of the Poets (Pope).
De Quincey—Rhetoric and Style.
Coleridge—Biographia Literaria, Chaps. I—XIII.
Carlyle—French Revolution, Vol. I.

Sanskrit.

Rig-Veda, First Mandala, Hymns XIII to XXIV inclusive (according to the Pada or Samhita Text published by Prof. Max Müller in 1873) with Sáyana's Commentary.
Manu, Books II, VII, VIII.
Dásakumára-Charita.
Mrichchhakati.
Kalidasa—Sákuntalá.
Bhavabhúti—Vira-Charita.
Kalidása—Megha-dúta.
Vedánta-Sára of Sadánanda.

Greek.

Æschylus—Persæ.
—Choëphoræ.
Homer—Iliad, Lib. I, II, III.
Thucydides—Lib. III, IV, V.
Aristophanes—Equites.
—Vespæ

Demosthenes—Philip. I, II.
Plato—Theætetus.
—Republic.
Aristotle—Eth., Lib. IV, V, VI.

Latin.

Vergil—Georg., Lib. II.
Horace—Satires.
Plautus—Bacchides.
—Menæchmi.
Juvenal—Satires, XIV, XV, XVI.
Terence—Heautontimorumenos.
—Phormio.
Cicero—De Oratore.
Livy—Lib. I—X.
Tacitus—Annal., Lib. II.
Pliny—Epistolæ, Lib. V, VI, VII.

1883.

English.

Chaucer—Wife of Bath's Tale.
—Clerk's Tale.
—Squire's Tale.
Shakespeare—Henry V.
—Measure for Measure.
Massinger—The Fatal Dowry.
Milton—Paradise Regained, Books III, IV.
Byron—Childe Harold, Books III, IV.
Tennyson—The Princess.
Johnson—Lives of the Poets (Dryden).
De Quincey—Confessions.
Coleridge—Wallenstein.
Carlyle—French Revolution, Vol. II.

Sanskrit.

Rig-Veda, First Mandala, Hymns XXV to XXXVI inclusive (according to the Pada or Samhita Text published by Prof. Max. Müller in 1873) with Sáyana's Commentary.

Manu—Books II, VII, VIII.
Púrvabhága of the Kádambari.
Mrichchhakati.
Kálidása—Vikramorvasi.
Bhavabhúti—Uttara-ráma-charita
Kálidása—Megha-dúta.
Tarkasangraha, together with the Tarkadípiká.

Greek.

Æschylus—Septem Contra Thebas
—Eumenides.
Homer—Iliad, Lib. IV, V, VI.
Thucydides—Lib. VI, VII, VIII.
Aristophanes—Nubes.
—Ranae.
Demosthenes—De Corona.
—Philip. III.
Plato—Phaedo.
—Symposium.
Aristotle—Eth., Lib. VII, VIII, IX

Latin.

Vergil—Georg., Lib. III.
Horace—Epistolae.
Plautus—Mercator.
—Trinummus,
Terence—Eunuchus.
—Adelphi.
Cicero—Epistolae.

Livy—Lib. XXI—XXX.
Tacitus—Annal., Lib. VI.
Pliny—Hist. Nat., Lib. VIII, IX, X

HISTORY.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS

1880.

The Early Empire of Rome (From the Assassination of Julius Caesar to that of Domitian.)

1881

The Punic Wars.

1882.

The Gracchi : Marius and Sulla.

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1881.

The Age of Louis XV.

1882.

Hildebrand and His Times.

1883.

The Normans in Europe.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1881.

The Character and History of Greek Colonization.
The Revival of Letters.

1882.

The Twelve Cæsars.
The Times of Charlemagne.

1883.

Athens: from Solon to Demosthenes.
The Age of Charles V.

ETHICS.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1881.

The Ethics of Aristotle.
Modern Intuitionalism and Utilitarianism as affected by the Evolution Theory.

1882.

Stoicism in Ancient Greece and Rome.
The Ethical writings of Hume.

1883.

Plato's Republic.
Kant's Metaphysic of Ethics.

THE UNIVERSITY.

SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Honorable Sir C. A. Turner, *Knight*, C.I.E.

FELLOWS.

1. The Honorable Sir C. A. Turner, *Knight, Chief Justice*,* C.I.E. 1879.
2. The Right Reverend F. Gell, D.D., Lord Bishop of Madras.* 1861.
3. His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief.* 1876.
4. The Honorable W. Hudleston. 1859.
5. The Honorable D. F. Carmichael. 1859.

Members of Council.

6. Colonel R. M. Macdonald, Director of Public Instruction. 1867.
7. Edmund Thompson, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Presidency College.* 1862.
8. Surgeon-Major H. King, A.M., M.B., Principal of the Medical College. 1877.

Ex-officio.

1857.

9. J. Townshend Fowler, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.A.
10. C. Ranganatha Sastri.

* Not Gazetted.

11. Samuel Jesudasen Pillai.

1859.

12. The Right Reverend R. Caldwell, LL.D.
13. The Reverend G. U. Pope, D.D.
The Honorable W. Hudleston.
The Honorable D. F. Carmichael.

1861.

14 His Highness Râma Varmá, First Prince of Travancore.

1862.

15. Raja Sir T. Madhava Rau, K.C.S.I.
16. N. R. Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S., C.I.E.

1864.

17 W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A.

1865.

18 The Reverend W. Leeming, M.A.
19 The Honorable Mr. Justice Innes.

1867.

Colonel R. M. Macdonald.
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45. P. Srinivasa Rau.
46. P. Chentsal Rau.

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66. V. Bashyam Aiyangar, B.A., B.L.
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68. Surgeon-Major G. Bidie, M.B.

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1867.

5. Colonel R. M. Macdonald.

1871.

6. The Honorable Mr. Justice Kernan, M.A.

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8. The Hon. Mr. Justice Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L., C.I.E.

1873.

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1875.

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5. Surgeon-Major M. C. Furnell, M.D., F.R.C.S.
6. Surgeon-Major J. Shortt, M.D.

1874.

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1875.

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John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.

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Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem, B.A..Presidency Coll.; & Private Study.

1874.

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History and Moral Science... { W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D.
D. Duncan, M.A., D. Sc.

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F. Kielhorn, PH. D.

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History and Moral Science.

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History and Moral Science.

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Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } J. Richards, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

History..... .....E. B. Powell, M.A., C.S.I.

Second Class

Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W...American Mission Seminary, Jaffna
Visvanatha Pillai, D. C..... ..... Do. do.

*** In 1858, there were but two classes, and Candidates were arranged alphabetically.

1859.

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Languages—

English.. . . . . A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil and Telugu .. ..H. Bower, D.D.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } J. Richards, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.
History.. . . .... E. B. Powell, M.A., C.S.I.

First Class.

Gopala Rau, T... .. ..Private Study.

Second Class.

Balaji Rau, C . . ..Presidency College.
Etirajulu, C . .. . Do.
Kandaswami, C. . . . . Do.
Parthasarathi, M .. .. Do.
Parthasarathi, S .... Do.
Ramaswami, B ... . Do.
Venkatakrishna Rau, R . .. . Do.

*** In 1859, three classes were instituted, and Candidates were arranged alphabetically in each.

1860.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin . . ..Sir A. Grant, *Bart.*, M.A.
Tamil ....Rev. J. B. Rodgers.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	R A Halley, M A
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	J D Mayne, B A
History	A R Symonds, M A

First Class

Pœzold, T C E	Presidency College

Second Class

Sanjiva Rau, V	Presidency College
Grant, William	Private Study

Third Class

Chellappa Pillai, T	Wes Cent School, Jaffna, and Normal School, Madras
Taylor, Stephen St Andrew	Doveton Protestant College

*** In 1860, it was decided that Candidates in the 1st and 2nd classes should be arranged in the order of merit, while those in the 3rd class should be placed alphabetically

1861

EXAMINERS

Languages—	
English	J Richards, M A
Tamil	H Bower, D D
Telugu	S Krishnamachariyar
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	R A Halley, M A
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	J D Mayne, B A
History	A R Symonds, M A

First Class

Subramanyan, N	Presidency College
Sankara Aiyar, A	Do

Second Class.

Subbarayulu, P.....Presidency College.
Sivasankaram, C..... Do.
Snell, E..... .. .. Do.
Rama Rau, T..... ..... Do.

1862.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English.. .. .. A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil ....H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu..... .. . .Rev. J. Clay.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } R. A. Halley, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.
History .. . .E. B. Powell, M.A., C.S.I.

Second Class.

Tiruvenkatachariyar, C ....Presidency College.
Mangalam, A. J .. . . .Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.
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Tirumalachariyar, M . . .. Presidency College.
Krishnaswami, A . . . . Do.

1863.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

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Tamil..... .....Walter Joyes, Esq.
Telugu... .... Rev. J. Clay.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } W. Leeming, M.A.

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Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.

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Venugopalachariyar, Venbakkam... Do.

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Languages—

English and Latin..... { J. Richards, M.A. / A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Tamil.....H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu.....Rev. J. Clay.
Malayalam..... .....L. Garthwaite, Esq.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } Henry Fortey, M.A. / W. Leeming, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.

History..... { E. Thompson, M.A. / W. Miller, M.A.

Second Class.

Bashyam, V. ....Presidency College.
Hari Rau, S..... ..Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Raghunatha Rau, R..... Do. do. do.

Third Class.

Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C . .....Pres. College; and Normal School.
Nallatambi Mudaliyar, S..... Do. do.
Narasimhachariyar, V.....Presidency College.
Palpanabha Pillai, K.....Free School, Trivandram, and Presidency College.
Krishna Rau, B.....Presidency College; and Normal School.
Subramanya Aiyar, N.....Wesleyan A. V. Institution, Madras.
Krishnamachariyar, C. V.....Presidency College.
Seshachariyar, S. A..... Do.

1865.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin..... { A. R. Symonds, M.A. / Rev. A. Burgess. / W. H. Craig, M.A.

Tamil..... .... { H. Bower, D.D. / Walter Joyes, Esq.

Telugu .... { Col. R. M. Macdonald. / S. Ramanujayya.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { W. Leeming, M.A. / W. A. Porter, M.A.

Physical Science. .... { W. N. Chipperfield, Esq. / S. J. Wyndowe, M.D.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. { W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.

History... .... { E. Thompson, M.A. / W. Miller, M.A.

First Class.

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi.....Presidency College.

Second Class.

Nevins Pillai, Samuel..... .....Presidency College.
Sundara Rau, C..... ....Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, K..... .. ..Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; Normal School; and Presidency College.
Balaji Rau, P.....Presidency Coll.; & Normal School.
Kuppuramaswami, K.....Presidency College.
Srinivasachariyar, V..... Do.
Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar, C..... Do.
Rama Rau, K..... Do.

Third Class.

Rangachariyar, S.....Presidency College.
Sura Aiya, N.....Presidency College; and Wesleyan A. V. Institution.

1866.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin .... { A. R. Symonds, M.A. / A. W. Pearson, M.A. / Rev. A. Burgess.
Tamil..... { Rev. C. E. Kennett. / W. Joyes, Esq.
Kanarese.....Rev. D. Sanderson.
Malayalam..... .....L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { W. Leeming, M.A. / W. A. Porter, M.A. / W. S. Foster, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. Grose, M.A.

History . . . . . E Thompson, M A
C. G Walker, B.A.
Rev J Bamforth, F.R G S

Second Class.

Seshadri Aiyar, K . . . . Provincial School, Calicut; and Presidency College.

Subbarayan, Carikalavakkam Presidency College.

Murdi Rau, Tenkasala . Provincial School, Bellary; and Presidency College.

Krishnaswami Aiyar, P . . . Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.

Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M . St Mary's Seminary; and Presidency College.

Third Class.

Rajaram Rau, T . Free School, Trivandram; and Presidency College.

1867.

EXAMINERS

Languages—

English . . . . . J Grose, M A.
Rev. A. Burgess.

Latin . . . . . A R Symonds, M A.

Tamil . . . . . H Bower, D.D.

Telugu . . . . . Col T G M. Lane.
Y. VenkataramaAiya Garu.

Malayalam . . . . . L. Garthwaite, Esq.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. W. A. Porter, M A.
W. S. Foster, M A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy A R. Symonds, M A.

History . . . . . P P. Hutchins, Esq.
W. Miller, M A.

Second Class.

Ramaswami Sastriyar, K.....Presidency College.
Sundararama Aiya, Velagapudi.....Ch. Mis. School, Masulipatam; and Presidency College.
Moss, James ....Owen's College, Manchester; and Training College, Battersea.
Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, S. ....Provincial School, Kumbhakonam. and Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti ....Presidency College.
Sesha Aiyar, R .... Do.
Flanagan, Charles Craig... . ... Do.
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P ..... . Do.
Ramalinga Aiya, Yanamandram . Do.
Sundaram, T..... ... . Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, D .. .. Presidency College.
Sarvottama Rau, A .... .Prov. Sch., Calicut; and Pres. Coll

Third Class.

Ramaswami Aiyar, Anandarama Aiyar .. .. } Provincial School, Kumbhakonam. and Normal School, Madras.

1868.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English . ... { J. Grose, M.A. / Rev. A. Burgess.
Latin . ...A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil .. . . { H. Bower, D.D. / W. Joyce, Esq.
Telugu... .. . . { Col. T. G. M. Lane. / Y. Venkatarama Aiya Garu
Malayalam ... .L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } H. Fortey, M.A. / W. A. Porter, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } F. H. Wilkinson, Esq.

History — W Stevenson, M.A; F Brandt, Esq.

First Class

Swaminatha Subba Rau, R	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College

Second Class

Venkataramana, A L	Presidency College
Rajagopalachariyar, V	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College
Kidd, Daniel Wilson	S P G Mis. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens
Venkatachala Mudaliyar, S	Presidency College
Bashyam Chettiyar, D	Do
Sitarama Aiyar, A	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College
Duraiswami Aiyar, T	Presidency College
Aiyaswami Aiyar, S	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, & Normal School, Madras.
Swaminatha Aivar, G	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College
Desikachariyar, Venbakkam	Presidency College

Third Class

Amaladas Pillai, T A J	St Mary's Seminary; & Pres Coll.
Subramanyan Aiyar, V	Presidency College
Gopalachariyar, C V	Do

1869

EXAMINERS

Languages—	
English . . .	H Wigram, M A; Rev A Burgess
Latin..	A R Symonds, M A.
Tamil . .	H Bower, D.D.
Telugu .	Y Venkatarama Aiya Garu; V SundararamaAiya, M A, B L.

Kanarese.....B. L. Rice, Esq.

Malayalam.....L. Garthwaite, Esq.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. W. S. Foster, M.A. / H. Fortey, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D.

History..... A. T. Arundel, B.A. / W. Stevenson, M.A.

First Class.

Ramachandra Rau, T.....Prov. School, Bellary; & Pres. Coll.

Second Class.

Elliot, Edward Hugh.....Presidency College.

Jayaram Rau, A.....Prov. School, Bellary; Presidency College; and Private Study.

Govinda Pillai, A.....High School, Trivandram; and Presidency College.

Sesha Aiyar, S.....Zillah School, Cuddalore; and Private Study.

Rangayya Chettiyar, S.....Presidency College.

Rangaswami, A.....ProvincialCollege,Kumbhakonam.

Varadachariyar, R.....Do. do.

Leonard, Charles Michael.....Roman Catholic Seminary, Bangalore; and Presidency College.

Subbarayan, V.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.

Rama Aiyar, S.....Do. do.

Subba Aiyar, V.....Do. do.

Duraiswami Mudaliyar, M.....Presidency College.

Krishna Aiya, B.....Do.

Gopala Aiyangar, A.....High School, Trivandram.

Krishnaswami, T. S.....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Satyavageswara Aiyar, V.....High School, Trivandram; and Presidency College.

Akilanda Aiya, C.....Presidency College.

Rosario, John Leonard..... Doveton College; and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Chidambara Aiyar, N..... Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Sundaram, C. V. ..... Presidency College.
Ekambara Pillai, M.. ..... Do.
Narayanaswami, A..... Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Dovaraja Pillai, T..... Normal School; Wes. Inst. and F. C. M. Inst., Madras.
Anantachariyar Panakanjeri, Calappa ..... Presidency College.
Achaiyalingam, S..... S. P. G. High School, Tanjore; and Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Achyutan Nayar, U..... Presidency College.
Desikachariyar, Cattangalathur.. Presidency Coll., & Private Study.
Ramachandra Rau, P..... Pres. Coll.; & F. C. M. Institution.
Madhava Visvanatha Patankar..... Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.

Third Class.

Srinivasa Aiyangar, R..... Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Krishnarau Nayudu, M. C..... Presidency College.
Narayana Rau, T..... Pres.Coll.; & F.C.Miss. Institution.
Poonen, T. C ..... C. M. S. Coll., Cottayam; Prov. School, Calicut; & Pres. College.
Sitaram, A..... S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Mangapati Nayudu, P... Normal School; and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Subbarayan, S. R..... Presidency College.
Subramanyan Aiyar, R..... Do.
Subba Aiyar, P..... Presidency College; and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Goviudaraja Aiyangar, R..... Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.

1870.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English..... H. Wigram, M.A. / J. Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.
Sanskrit .. .. K. M. Banerjea, LL.D.

Latin	A R Symonds, M A
Tamil	H Bower, D D P RanganathaMudaliyar, M A
Telugu	Rev J Clay V SundararamaAiya, M.A, B L
Kanarese	Rev B Rice
Malayalam	L Garthwaite, Esq
Hindustani	Major M W Carr.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	H Fortey, M A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	F H Wilkinson, Esq.
History	W Miller, M A J B Jones, Esq

Second Class.

Marsden, E	Doveton College & Private Study.
Srinivasa Aiyar, V	Prov College, Kumbhakonam
Gopalacharyar, S	Do Do.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, S	Presidency College
Hensman, J M	Prov College, Kumbhakonam
Panchanatha Aiyar, A V	Presidency College
Pedroza, F H	Do
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, P	Prov College, Kumbhakonam
Rama Rau, P	Presidency College
Raju Sastriyar, C	Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam
Periyaswami Mudaliyar, A	Presidency College
Subbarayar, E R	Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam
Venkatarama Aiya, R	Presidency College
Anantacharyar, Perumpulipakkam	Do
Ramasesha Aiya, C	Presidency College
Subramanyan, C	..... Do
Krishnamurti Aiyangar, T	Do
Venkatesan, R	Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam
Venkatakrishna Rau, S	F C M Institution, Madras
Subramanya Aiyar, K	Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam
Rama Rau, M	Presidency College

Third Class.

Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P. V .....Presidency College.
Bower, W. L.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Somasundaram, C.....Presidency College.
Ramaswami, P..... ..... Do.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, T. M..... Do
Aiya Aiyar, W..... Do.
Bacon, J. D..... .... Do.
Nagamayya, V..... .... High School, Trivandram.
Krishna Aiyar, R..... .. ..Do. Coimbatore, & Private Study.
Jesudason Pillai, I..... ....Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, C... ... . Do.
Gopala Aiyar, N. G..... ... .Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Sundara Varadacharulu, G. N . . . . .F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

1871.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin . . { H. Wigram, M.A. / G. Warlow, M.A.

Sanskrit — K. M. Banerjea, LL.D.

Tamil . . { H. Bower, D.D. / P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.

Telugu . . . . { Rev. J. Clay. / V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B.L.

Kanarese ....Rev. B. Rice.

Malayalam . . . . . Rev. E. Diez.

Hindustani ... . .Surgeon-General Balfour.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { H. Fortey, M.A. / W. A. Willock, B.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. { H. E. Stokes, B.A.

History . ... { W. Stevenson, M.A. / C. D. Maclean, M.A., MUS. DOC.

Second Class.

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem.....Presidency College.
Kalyanasundaram, K... .....} Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Nagoji Rau, Cuvathamakur.....} Presidency College.
Sivarama Aiyar, P.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Kenny, Michael.....Private Study.
Ramaswami Raju, P. V.....Presidency College.
Ananda Rau, Tanjore.....High School, Trivandram.
Anantaswami Rau, L..... .....} Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Masilamani Pillai, M. D.....} Do. do.
King, Albert George ....Private Study.
Krishnamachariyar, S..... .....} Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Ramaswami Aiyar, S. R... .....} High School, Trivandram.
Swaminatha Bavaji Punt .....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Munnirpallum R ....High School, Trivandram.
Govinda Rau, S..... .....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, M ... .} Do. do.
D'Souza, William Henry... .....} Presidency College.
Sankunni Menon, Thaka Curupett. Do.
Narasa Aiya Sastriyar, K. S ..... Do. & Private Study.
Subbaji Venkata Rau, A .. ..Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam, & Private Study.
Madhava Rau, Mallur.....Presidency College.
Muttuswami Aiyar, M. P .. ..} Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Soshagiri Aiyar, M... .....} Presidency College.

Third Class.

Rama Rau, Tumparti..... .....Presidency College.
Chakrapani Nayudu, Tunga.....} Do.
Subba Venkaji Tagat, Tanjore....} Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Srinivasa Rau, A..... ..... Do. do.
Anantanarayana, A. S..... Do. & Private Study.
Raghavacharulu, Venbakkam.....Presidency College.
Gundu Rau, J..... Do.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, A .. ..ProvincialCollege,Kumbhakonam
Daniel, Isaac.....S. P. G. Semy., Sullivan's Gardens, and Private Study.
Adimula Mudaliyar, V.....Presidency College.
Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett.... Do.

1872.

EXAMINERS

Languages—

English	H. Wigram, M.A. G. Warlow, M.A. John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.
Sanskrit . . .	K. M. Banerjea, LL.D.
Greek and Latin	F. Brandt, B.A.
Persian and Hindustani...	Surgeon-General Balfour.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.
Telugu . .	Rev. J. Clay. V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese .	Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam	V Achyutha Panikkar Rev. C. Müller.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	H. Fortey, M.A. W. S. Foster, M A.
Physical Science	H. King, A.M., M.B.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.
History	J. Boyle, Esq. W. Stevenson, M.A.

Second Class.

Ratnavelu Chettiyar, Pulicat.....Presidency College.
Subba Rau, Ammembal..... ... Do.
Coelho, Antoni John ... . Do.
Vaidyanathan, N. .... Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Subramanya Vajpai, A G... ..... Do. do.
Ramanujan, K ... . Do. do.
Sivaramakrishnamma, Oruganti.....Presidency College.
Scott, Thomas Ridsdale. .....Doveton Protestant College.
Ramadas Aiyar, Sunkagiri..... Presidency College.

Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Vythamanithi Mudumbi	Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau, V.	Do.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, Villiaverambal	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Ramachandra Aiyar, V.	Do. do.
Kidd, Philip Horace	Doveton Protestant College.
Srinivasa Raghavachariyar, Bahucutumbi	Presidency College.
Sesha Aiyar, Velandai	Do.
Rama Rau, Kallya S.	Do.
Srinivasachariyar, Chettipunyam Viravalli	Do.
Lawrence, John Charles Skillern	High School, Bangalore.
Tirunarachariyar, Mundayam Ananthampillai	Presidency College.
Wynne, George	Presidency Coll., & Private Study.
Conquest, James	High School, Bangalore.
Narayanaswami Chettiyar, Sunku.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ramasastriyar, V.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam
Dinadayalu Nayudu, P.	Presidency College.
Coleman, Edward	H. S., Bangalore; & Private Study.
Rangachariyar, Tirumalai Muppur	Presidency College.
Muhammad Usman	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada R.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam
Kanakasabhai, V.	Presidency College.
Annachariyar, P. S.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam
Gopala Rau, Mangalore	Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M.	London Mis. Inst., Bangalore.

Third Class.

Raghunathachariyar, Navalpakkam	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam; & Private Study.
Raghavachariyar, T.	Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. M.	Do. do.
Madhava Rau, T.	Do. do. and Private Study.

Kuppuswami Aiyar, Grinis-petta..... .... } Presidency College.
Ramachandra Venkaji, T..... } Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.

Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S..... ....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.

Ramaswami, B..... } Wesleyan Mis. School, Mysore; and Private Study.
Srinivasachariyar, Pudupakkam } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subramanya Aiyar, I..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.

Ramaswami, N.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.

Sundararama Aiyar, Viraraghavapuram..... .... } High School, Trivandram.
Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Saidapuram } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

Raghunatha Rau, Mayaveram R....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.

Perumal Pillai, Anauda P. ..... } High School, Trivandram.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla..... } Presidency College.

Lakshmi Narasimha, Atmury..... } Private Study.
Swaminatha Aiyar, S..... ..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.

Purna Aiya, S. N.....Wesl. Native Ed. Inst., Bangalore.

Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, Negapatam.....Presidency College.

Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N..... Do.

Arbuthnot, James.....Bishop Cotton's Coll., Bangalore.
Chokkalingam Pillai, M.. ..... Pres. Coll. and Private Study.
Unni Erati, M . ...Pres. College and Private Study.
Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore.....Presidency College.

Gurumurti, P..... ..... } Do.
Ranga Rau, N..... } High School, Trivandram.

Joseph, K. C.....Presidency College.
Kotilingam, Immaneny..... F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

Subba Rau, N..... } H.S. Trivandram; & Private Study.
Vasudeva Rau, S..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.

Krishna Rau, N..... Do. and Private Study.

1873.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English.. . ... { Capt. W. Hughes Hallett. / H. Wigram, M.A. / G. Warlow, M.A.

Sanskrit... . ...A. C. Burnell, Ph. D.

Greek and Latin... .....R. Rice, B.A.

Tamil .... { S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L. / H. Bower, D.D.

Telugu..... { Rev. J. Clay. / V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B.L.

Kanarese..... ..... Rev. B. Rice.

Malayalam..... { V. Achyutha Panikkar. / J. R. Thomas, B.A.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { H. Fortey, M.A. / W. S. Foster, M.A.

Physical Science..... ..W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. { J. Thomson, M.A. / P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.

History..... { A. J. Boyle, Esq. / J. Ross, M.A.

Second Class.

Taylor, J. Theophilus.....Bp. Cotton's Coll., & Private Study
Winckler, Edwin.....Doveton Protestant Coll., Madras.
Govinda Pillai, P..... .....High School, Trivandram.
Krishna Rau, Nuldrug.....Private Study.
Seshadriachariyar, V. T.....Presidency College.
Chellaya, C..... .... Do.
Kanakaratnam Pillai, D. M..... Do.
Varadarajulu Nayudu, Gurrala.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Aetukavalar, Robert Newton.....Private Study.

Third Class.

Krishna Rau, T V.....Presidency College.
Subba Aiya, D.....H.S., Bangalore, & Private Study
Venkatasubba Aiyar, Madur.....Private Study.
Madhava Aiyan, H.....H.S.,Trivandram,& PrivateStudy.
Lewis, Henry Maskell.. ....F. C. M. Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Raghava Aiya, Giddu.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Appadurai Aiyar, M..... .....H.S.,Trivandram,& Private Study.
Rangachariyar, Venbakkam V. . } Private Study.
Aiyakanu Nayakar, T. ..... } F. C. .M Institution, Madras.
Vijayaraghavachariyar, Saidapett... Do. do.
Ramasubba Aiyar, Madura S..... ...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Visvanatha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur..... .....Private Study.
Sankunni Wariyar, N.....Presidency College, Madras.
Maddox, G..... .... } Doveton Protestant Coll., Madras.
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S..... } Private Study.
Venkataraman, R.....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Damodara Mudaliyar, Chingleput...Presidency College.
Anderson, John Robert.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Venkata Rau, G.....Presidency College.
Arumanayagam.....Private Study.

1874.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English.. .... { W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D. / John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D. / Capt. W. Hughes Hallett.
Sanskrit .... A. C. Burnell, PH. D.
Greek and Latin..... . .. . R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Tamil .. .. { H. Bower, D.D. / P. RanganathaMudaliyar, M.A.
Telugu .. . . { Rev. J. Clay. / Y. Venkatarama Aiya Garu.

Kanarese	Rev. B. Rice. J. Sturrock, Esq.
Malayalam	V. Achyutha Panikkar. J. R. Thomas, B.A.
Hindustani	Rev. E. Sell.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. H. Fortey, M.A.
Physical Science	W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M. G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J. Thomson, M.A.
History	Capt. W. Hughes Hallett. W. Miller, M.A.

First Class.

Sheppard, Robert Stuart.....Presidency College.
Sarabhalingam Nayudu, Immanuny.....Do.
Muttukumara Mupanar, T. M.....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Shutie, Spencer Arbuthnot.....Doveton Protestant College.

Second Class.

Hanumanta Rau, B.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam
Subarama Aiya, Chivucula.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Winfred, Charles Theophilus.....Presidency College.
Chandrasekharam, C.....Do.
Williams, L. C.....Do.
Varadachariyar, G. C.....Do.
Ganapati Aiyar, P. S.....Do.
Gnanamuttu, Samuel.....S. P. G. Mis. Semy., Madras.
Cooney, Henry.....Doveton Protestant College.
Lazarus, John.....Private Study.
Sundara Rau, T.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam
Narayanaswmi, A.....Presidency College.
Krishna Wariyar, Eddekunni ... Do.

Ramalinga Chettiyar, Marcutti Muthialpett..... .....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subba Aiyar, V.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Mahadeva Aiyar, K .....Presidency College.
Ramakrishna, Aiyar, S. R..... } High School, Trivandram.
Vedantachariyar, P..... } Presidency College.
Krishna Aiyar, V..... ..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam
Kunjunni Menon, K..... ... } High School, Trivandram.
Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A . . ... } Proviucial Coll., Kumbhakonam
Ranganatha Rau, K..... Do. do.
Sundararama Aiyar, Kadambi..... Do. do.
Rajesvara Mudaliyar, Saidapuram.F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subbarayan, N.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam
Narasinga Rau, G.....Presidency College.
Dunhill, Edwin Stanley.....Doveton Protestant College.
Rangachariyar, S.....Presidency College.
Mathew, Mathew..... .....High School, Trivandram.
Gopalachariyar, Vangore.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ananta Rau, R. N.... ..... High School, Trivandram.
Janakirama Aiya, Chivucula.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Coelho, Sylvester Cactan Stanislaus..... } Presidency College.
Jackson, William Inkermann..... } Doveton Protestant College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, T. N.,.....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Third Class.

Sundaresa Mudaliyar, R.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Subramanya Aiyar, M..... Do. do.
Mahadeva Aiyar, Cuddalore... . } Presidency College.
Viraraghavachariyar, Velamur... } Do.
Swami Aiyar, Y..... .... Do.
Appaswami Aiyar, Conjeveram } F. C. M. Inst., Madras; Priv. Study.
Daniel Pillai, A. S..... } Presidency College, S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Ramanatha Aiyar, K.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, ...Presidency Coll., & Private Study.
Tyagaraja Rau, T. S.....Private Study.
Noircourt, Edgard de. .... Do.

1875.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English	Captain W. H. Hallett. J. Hudson, B.A. C. Cooper, M.A.
Sanskrit	F. Kielhorn, PH. D.
Greek and Latin	R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Persian and Hindustani	Lieut.-Col. F. H. Tyrrell.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay. V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B L
Kanarese	Rev. B. Rice. A. Subba Rau, B.A., B.L.
Malayalam	J. R. Thomas, B.A. V. Achyutha Panikkar.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. A. Porter, M.A. E. P. Metcalfe, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A
History.	W. Miller, M.A. R. B. Michell, M.A.

First Class.

Pattabirama Aiyar, Chetput R . . Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Sivasankara Pondiah, R . . . . Presidency College.
Home, William Alexander . . . . Doveton College, Madras.

Second Class.

Gopalachariyar, Mandayam D. . . . . Presidency College.
Bensley, Oliver Henry . . . . . Trivandram College.
Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N. . . . . Do.
Kannan, T. K. . . . . Presidency College.
Joseph David. . . . . Private Study.

Rangachariyar, Trivellore Thattei. F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Narasimha Aiyar, P. S..... ..... } Trivandram College.
Vaidyanathan, R..... .... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Rau, P. S ..... } Do. do.
Subbarayulu Reddiyar, Agaram..... Presidency College.
Srinivasa Aiyar, T. V .... Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Vijayaraghavachariyar, Chakravarti . . .. Presidency College.
Varadachariyar, Venbakkam ..... } Do.
Satagopa Aiyangar, R ..... } Private Study.
Chakravarti, R.. ..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Narasimhachariyar, C. M ..... } Presidency College.
Nammaiya Chettiyar, Cochin Neayem ..... } F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Ratnaswami Aiyar, Mayaveram } Trivandram College, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Adikesavulu Nayudu, Cokah..... F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Gopalaswami, T. V.. ..... Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam and Private Study.
Krishna Rau, Kundapur..... ..... } Private Study.
Mariappa Mudaliyar, Cuvum..... } Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, S..... ..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Subbarayulu, Pundi..... } F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Krishnan, K. S..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Shutie, Alfred Cyrus..... } Doveton Coll., and Private Study.
Raghunatha Aiyar, Sujir..... ..... } Private Study.
Villiyananda Mudaliyar, A..... } Trivandram College.
Bashyam Aiyangar, Comandore... Presidency College.
Sankaran Nayar, U. ..... Do.
Lokanatha Aiyar, T. V.. .. .. Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.

Third Class.

Ramaswami, Palamaneri, E..... Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Swami Aiyangar, C. S ..... } Do. do.
Madhavan Krishnan, Kalli C ..... } Trivandram College.
Venkataraman, A. R.. .. .. } Presidency College.
Viraswami Aiyar, A. S.... .. ... } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.

Ramalinga Aiyar, S..... ..... Trivandram College, and Private Study.
Krishnaswami, C..... .... Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Subbarama Aiyar, V..... .. ..Pres. Coll., and Private Study.
Subramanya Aiyar, K..... } Trivandram College.
Singaravelu, Manjakuppam..... } Pres. Coll., and Private Study.
Murugesa Pillai, V..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Rau, Gibicata..... .. } High School, Bangalore.
Seshachariyar, Venbakkam Vengadam..... .....Private Study.
Huffton, Joseph Spenser..... Do.
Venkatarama Aiya, Giddu.....F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Subba Rau, Tiruvalam..... .....Presidency College.
Ince, Thomas Sylvester.... . .....Doveton Protestant Coll., Madras.
Visvanatha Aiyar, Mundacolattore..... } Free Church Mission Institution Madras, and Private Study.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M. K. ..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Rangachariyar, Pondapakkam Viravalli..... } Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Ramanathan, Trivarur R..... ..... } Private Study.

1876.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English..... ..... { Captain W. H. Hallett. J. Hudson, B.A. C. Cooper, M.A.
Sanskrit..... .....F. Kielhorn, PH. D.
Greek and Latin... .....R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Persian and Hindustani.....Rev. E. Sell.
Tamil..... .. . . { H. Bower, D.D. S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.
Telugu . . .. { V. SundararamaAiya, M.A., B.L. Rev. R. D. Johnston.
Kanarese... . . . . { A. Subba Rau, B.A., B.L. M. Clapham, Esq.

Malayalam	V. Achyutha Panikkar. T. C. Poonen, B.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. J. Marsh, Esq.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D. P. RanganathaMudaliyar, M.A.
History	G. Oppert, PH. D. D. Sinclair, M.A.

First Class.

Subba Rau, T.....Presidency College.
Adolphus, Albert Emanuel.....Doveton College.

Second Class.

Venkatarama Sastriyar, S .. ..Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Sundaram Pillai, P... . ...Trivandram College.
Ranjangam Aiyar, L.. .... Do.
Narayanaswami, Dasari... ..... .F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Ramunni Menon, Chelnat.. .....Presidency College.
Srinivasa Aiyar, C..... ....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Itteyara, Pulicat Joseph..... .....Presidency College.
Rama Rau, Tombut..... Do.
Ramamurti Pantulu, Vepa..... Private Study.
Seshayya, Kuricheti..... .....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ramachandra Aiyar, S..... } Presidency College.
Subba Rau, Nyapathi ..... } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Mangesha Rau, Savur..... } Private Study.
Ramayya Punja, Attaver..... } Presidency College.
Swaminatha Sastriyar, S.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Srinivæsachariyar, Venbakkam.....Presidency College.
Sundaresan, T. G..... ....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Sundara Sastriyar, Bramhadesam
Cidambi .. ..Presidency College.
Samu Aiyangar, Madapugi R .. .. Do.
Subramanya Aiyar, P..... Do.
Raghava Aiyangar, R..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam,
Visvanatha Aiyar, S..... } Do. do.

Ranga Rau, Vupalam ....Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, P. C ..... Do.
Srinivasa Aiyar, S. T.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Krishnaswami, A ..... Do. do.
Raghunatha Aiyangar, R... ..... Do. do.
Sivasubramanya Pillai, M.....Trivandram College.
Matthan, G. M... ..... Do.
Appu Sastriyar, S.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Sarvottama Rau, Cunchi.....Presidency College.
Seturama Rau, T. M.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam, & S.P.G. High School, Tanjore
Srinivasan, T. R... ....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, T..... Do. do.
Ambrose, Andrew Thompson .. ..Private Study.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Sonti.....Presidency College.
Navanita Krishna Pillai, S. M.....Trivandram College.

Third Class.

Narayana Menon, Karakadtu.....Trivandram College.
Srinivasa Rau, Yedathorai..... } Central College, Bangalore.
Sriramulu, Adavi .... } Presidency College.
Tate, George .....Doveton College.
Ramakrishna Pillai, Thottakadu .... } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subramanya Aiyar, S..... } S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Private Study.
Hensman, Edward S... ....Presidency College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, R .....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Tirumalachariyar, S .....Trivandram College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, V. R... ..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Gnanaolivu, Jacob..... .. } Private Study.
Krishna Pillai, T. V..... ...Trivandram College.
Rajagopalachariyar, Panappakam . ..... } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Newbigging, Robert Pope ..... } Doveton College.
Ramasubba Aiyar, H..... } Trivandram Coll., & Private Study
Nityananda Mudaliyar, Vellapakkam..... } F. C. M. Institution, Madsas.
Venkata Rau, Gollarcari..... } Presidency College.

Satagopachariyar, Pillapakkam Bahucutumbi.....Private Study.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T C.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Lazarus, Daniel .....F. M. C. Institution, Madras.
Tyagarayan, P.....Presidency College.
Srinivasa Rau, Srinivasapuram .....Central College, Bangalore.
Thompson, Robert Alexander.Private Study.
Sambaswami Aiyar, Milattore..... } Do.
Nilakanta Aiyar, R ..... } Trivandram College.
Guruswami, Mylapore. .....Presidency College.
Anantanarayanan, S. A. .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Rama Kurup, N.:.....Trivandram College, & Private Study.

1877.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English ..... H. B. Grigg, B.A. / Capt. W. H. Hallett. / C. Cooper, M.A.
Sanskrit ..... M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.
Latin ..... F. Brandt, B.A.
Persian and Hindustani. .....Lieut.-Col. F. H. Tyrrell.
Tamil..... H. Bower, D.D. / J. M. Velu Pillai.
Telugu ..... V.Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese ..... S. Venkatavarada Aiyangar, B.A., M.L. / M. Clapham, Esq.
Malayalam. ..... T. C. Poonen, B.A. / V. Achyutha Panikkar.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. / W. A. Willcock, B.A.
Physical Science ..... Surg. Major H.King, A.M., M B.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. — P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.; J. A. V. Bindon, M.A.

History ..... — D. Sinclair, M.A.; W. R. Kershaw, B.A.

First Class.

Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

Second Class.

Annaswami Aiyar, P..... ....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Thanu Pillai, P ....Trivandram College.
Winfred, Daniel Joshua..... ... .Presidency College.
Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Negapatam.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ratnaswami Mudaliyar, Amerembedu..... .... Do. do.
Sundaram, S ....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S... .....Presidency College.
Jambulingam Mudaliyar, C . . . . . Do.
Siva Rau, A..... .... Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, M. S..... . Do. do.
Nagaswami, S..... .... Do. do.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. (Seshappa Aiyar) .. .. Do. and Private Study.
Viavanatha Rau, Dharmavaram Desayi..... .... Presidency College.
Sankara Nayar, Chetur. .. .. Do.
Venkoba Rau, R. .... Do.
Venkobachar, S..... ... . Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Subramanya Aiyar, Ganapati Aiyar..Private Study.
Kodandarama Aiyar, Giddu... . ....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Saundararaja Aiyangar, S. ....Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Suaminatha Aiyar, T. A.....Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Venkatappa Aiyar, Puranam...... ..F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mandayam Bhimarayana ....Rajah's High School, Mysore, and Presidency College.

Balasubramanya Pillai, S .. . . Trivandram College.
Subbarayan, C . ... Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Harihara Sastriyar, C. G .... Do. do.
Venkatarama Aiyar, D. N..... .....Presidency College.
Visvanatha Aiyar, T. V.. ....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Aiyadurai Aiyangar, Akur..... F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Ramachandra Rau, Mysore K.....Trivandram College.
Rangachariyar, Venbakkam..... Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau, Pingalay.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, V.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Subbarayulu Nayudu, Tuticorin
Bundi.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Krishna Aiya, Nundial... .....Presidency College.
Vargese, G. T..... . .....Trivandram College.
Chappan Menon, Vappalakallathil Presidency College.
Viraraghavachariyar, M .. .. Do.
Govinda Menon, Kizhapat..... Do.
Krishnamachariyar, K..... ... ... Do.
Visvanatha Sastriyar, T .....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Chinnaswami, A..... . .....St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Panchapakesa Aiyar, Triviar.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.

Third Class.

Koshi, Koshi.. .....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Tiruvirarayan, K. C..... .....Presidency College.
Pope, Trevelyan Arnold .. . .Bishop Cotton's Coll., Bangalore.
Venkoba Rau, Doddi.....Presidency College.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Man-
dayam Osuri. ... . Do.
Mundappa, Mangalore..... .. Do.
Sesha Aiyar, Pethinti..... Do.
Sundara Rau, Tripasur V..... . Do.
Etirajulu Nayudu, R..... Do.
Krishna Pillai, V. T. M.....Trivandram College.
Gopala Rau, Codugunti.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Padmanabha Aiyar, V.....Trivandram College.
Swami Aiyar, Tanjore.. ....Presidency College.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A. R..... Do.
David Issac..... .. ..L. M. Institution, Bangalore.
Gopala.rau, Pakala..... .....Presidency College.

Gopala Menon, Pallizil..... Trivandram College.
Krishna Rau, T..... Presidency College.
Sankara Aiyar, S..... Do.
Rangachariyar, Stripermatur.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Subbarayudu, Tangirala.....Presidency College.
Chandrasekharam, C..... Do.
Raghavendra Rau, Ullal.....Private Study.
Ramachandra Rau, V..... Do.
Carvalho, Frederic Louis.....Trivandram College.
Chengayya Chettiyar, Margapuram.F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Rajaram Rau, S.....Presidency College.

1878.

EXAMINERS.

Languages :—

English..... ..... C. Cooper, M.A.; Capt. W. H. Hallett.; H. B. Grigg, B.A.
Sanskrit . .....K. M. Banerjea, LL.D.
Latin .....R. B. Michell, M.A.
Persian and Urdu..... .....Muhammad Ishock.
Tamil..... ..... H. Bower, D.D.; S. Ramasawmi Mudaliyar, M.A., B.L.
Telugu.....Rev. J. Clay.
Kanarese .... M. Clapham, Esq.; A. Suba Rau, B.A., B.L.
Malayalam. .. .. R. S. Sheppard, B A.; V. Achyutha Panikkar.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. H. Fortey, M.A.; P. RanganathaMudaliyar, M.A.
Physical Science .. ..Surg.-Maj. H. King, A.M., M.B.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. F. Rowlandson, LL.B.; W. M. Thorburn, B.A.

History .. . { C.D. Maclean, M.A., Mus. Doc.
J. A. V. Bindon, M.A.

First Class

Tanakondalu Rangaswami Venkataswami Nayudu . ..Presidency College.

Second Class.

Raman, Panangatan .... Presidency College
Srinivasachariyar, Tirumalai Do.
Srinivasa Rau, Mundukur .. Do.
Chakrapani Rau, R . ... Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Krishna Aiyan, Tondikulam Subramanya Pattar .. .Presidency College.
Pranatartihara Aiyar, C . Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Muttukumaraswami Pillai, T . Maharajah's College, Trivandram
Manavedan Raja, Kayaka Covilagam . . Presidency College.
Malhari Rau, S... . .., ... Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramakrishna Aiyan, Tarakad Appadurai Aiyan ..... Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau, C. V..... Do.

Third Class.

Kailasam, Pettai M.... ... } Madras Christian College.
LaBouchardiere, Maurice Francis .... } Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Ramakrishna Aiyan, P . } Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Subramanya Aiyar, Mosur. .., } Madras Christian College.
Sehagiri Rau, Pandit . ..... Presidency College.
Krishnamachariyar, Mandayam Asuri ... . Do.
Krishna Aiyan, Tarakad Vedam Pattar .. .. } Do.
Swaminatha Aiyar, S... ..... } S. P. G High School, Tanjore.
Srinivasachariyar, M..... ...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Subbarau Nayudu, Makarla V...Presidency College.
Virabadra Mudaliyar, Tiruppanankadu .. . .Presidency College.

Lyons, Robert William..... ..Doveton Protestant College.
Isvara Pillai, R... .... } Maharajah's College, Tirvandram.
Sundaram Aiyar, Panayur ... } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramachandra Rau, Y... ... . Do
Muttuswami Aiyan, V... ... .Private Study.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Sesha..Presidency College
Vaidyanatha Aiyan, Raghunatha
Aiyan..... Do.
Muttuswami, Nellaiyappa
Pillai, Mani..... } Madras Christian College.
Sundaram Aiyar, Subramanya
Parasurama Aiyar..... } Presidency College.
Sundram Aiyar, S. Madura..... Do.
Venkataratnam Nayudu,
Madireddi ..... Do.
Punnen, Terratanathu Eapen } Madras Christian College.
Sankara Menon, Krishnat Put
tanvittil..... } Presidency College.
Satagopachariyar, Conjiveram } Madras Christian College.
Duraiswami Aiyar, R.... ... .Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Annaswami Aiyar, A..... } Do. do.
Isaac, John..... } Madras Christian Col ege.
Rama Rau, Hundi... .....Presidency College.
Krishnaswami, S.....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore and Private Study.
Srithara Rau, Trichinopoly..... Presidency College.
Raghunatha Rau, Ramnadapur...Central College, Bangalore.
Mangesh Rau, Tellicherri.....Private Study.
Vasudeva Sastri, Vavilala..... Do.
Ranga Rau, Subbarayar .. ... } Madras Christian College.
Subramanya Aiyar, K..... } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Appa Rau, Nilamraj.....Madras Christian College.
Gnaniyar Nadar, Jesudasen
Solomon .... Do.
Kanakasabbai Pillai, Ambala-
vanar ..... Do.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Wil-
liyanellore Ramappa ..... Do.

1879.

EXAMINERS.

Languages :—

English	M. R. Weld, B.A. H. B. Grigg, B.A. John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.
Sanskrit	K. M. Banerjea, LL.D.
Greek and Latin	R. B. Michell, M.A.
Persian and Urdu	Rev. E. Sell.
Tamil	G. U. Pope, D.D. V. Krishnamachariyar.
Telugu	V. Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese	A. Subba Rau, B.A., B.L. M. Clapham, Esq.
Malayalam	R. S. Sheppard, B.A. U. Achyuthan Nayar, B.A
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. A. Porter, M.A. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A
Physical Science	Surgeon-Major H. King, A.M., M.B.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. M. Thorburn, B.A. C. H. Pelly, M.A.
History	C. Cooper, M.A. A. W. Atkinson, M.A.

SECOND CLASS.

Krishnaswami Aiyar, A	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Presidency College.
Srinivasakam, John Thomas	Madras Christian College.
Sadasivan, T	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Swaminatha Aiya, R	Do. do.
Srinivasa Rau, Doddi	Presidency College.
Krishna Panikkar, Mullayil Kunju	Maharajah's College, Trivandram
Kesava Pillai, Vempakat J.	Do. do.

Jayaraja Rau, Ranganatha..	Madras Christian College.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, Singam Aiyangar ...	Presidency College.
Appaswami, A. C. M ...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Srirangachari, Malaivaiyavur Elayavalli ...	Presidency College.
Raghavendra Rau, Doddi ..	Do.
Sankara Rau, Tandalam ...	Presidency College and Private Study.
Kuriyan, K. Jacob ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Padmanabha Menon, Krishnat	Presidency College.
Madhavan Pillai, Cherikkal, M	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Fernandes, Victor Manuel...	Presidency College.
Nilakanta Aiyar, Tanukrishna Aiyar .	Maharajah's College, Trivandram, and Private Study.
Ramanujachari, K ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Vijayaraghavachari, Kunnattur . .	Presidency College.
ankaranarayanan, Palur . .	Do.
D'Souza, John Francis ...	Central College, Bangalore, and Presidency College.
Venkataramayya Chetti, Morichetti ...	Presidency College.
Narayanachari, Patangi ...	Madras Christian College.
Swaminatha Jatavallabhar, Visvanatha ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Presidency College.
Venkobachar, Ratni ...	Presidency College
Subramanya Pillai, Marutanayakam ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram, and Private Study.
Swaminatha Aiyar, V. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Venkataramanuja Rau, Coppichetti ...	Madras Christian College.
Appadurai Aiyar, Tharmaraja Aiyar ...	Do.
Harihara Aiyar, Subramanya Aiyar. . .	Maharajah's College, Trivandram
Krishnamurti, Vepa ...	Private Study.

Narayana Marar, Kottilil...	Presidency College.
Jesudasa Pillai, Ganapatti.	Madras Christian College and Private Study.
Narayana Aiyar, Paramagudi	Presidency College.
Venkataratnam, Malladi	Madras Christian College.
Kasturiranga Aiyangar, Sesha Aiyangar ...	Presidency College.
Krishnan, Muliyil ...	Do
Narayanarau Nayudu, Pillarisetti .	Private Study.
Venkatarama Aiyar, V. R..	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramanujachari, Kilambi...	Presidency College
Subba Rau, Valisvara Aiyar.	Madras Christian College.
Krishna Menon, Korrikottu	Presidency College.
Sargunar, Samuel . .	Private Study
Guruswami Aiyar, Panchanatha ...	Do.
Bartley, Edwin	Doveton Protestant College.
Rangachari, Desikachari Sivaganga.	Presidency College
Appaswami Aiyar, Ramachandra ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Kalyanarama Aiyar, S .	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Ramarau Nayudu, Coka Vaikunta ...	Madras Christian College
Sudarsanachari, Kunnathur Mukkundi	Do.
Vaikuntam Aiyar, S. E	Maharajah's College, Trivandram
Krishna Aiyar, C. R ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Anantan Pillai, Thallattuvittil	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Appu Rau, R ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Aiyar, Udiyavar .	Private Study
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mandayam Aji ..	Do.

Rama Rau, Panamalai S ..	Presidency College.
Rangaswami Aiyar, Nemmeli	Madras Christian College.
Coombes, Robert James ...	Doveton Protestant College and Private Study
Sargunar Nadar, Devasahayam ...	Madras Christian College.
Deva Rau, Mudabidri ...	Private Study
Hoover, George Washington	Doveton Protestant College and Private Study.

THIRD CLASS.

Namberumal Chetti, Tattikonda .	Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Arasanipale .	Private Study.
Rajalingam. Burra ...	Provincial College, Rajahmundry.
Ramaswami, Kombur ...	Maharajah's High School, Mysore, and Private Study.
Jagannayakulu Nayudu, Gurrala ...	Madras Christian College.
Mangapati Nayudu, Gurrala	Do.
Govindacharulu, Todur Madapusi ...	Do.
Jagannatha Rau, Adaki ..	Presidency College.
Muhammad Soliman Hashami ...	Do. and Private Study.
Raghavendra Rau, Nagar .	Private Study.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Cuddalore ...	Presidency College.
Asirvadam, Visvasam ..	Private Study.
Venkatasubbayya, Vennalakanti ...	Presidency College.
Chester, Benjamin Henry...	Doveton Protestant College and Private Study.
Gnanapprakasam, John ...	Private Study.
Bashyachari, Vankipuram ..	Presidency College.
Dias, Sebastian .	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Tharyan, Parampil Tharyan	Madras Christian College
Persyya Jayanti ...	Provincial College, Rajahmundry.
Arunachala Aiyar, P N	Maharajah's College, Trivandram, and Private Study.

Ekambara Aiyar, Sattanjeri	Madras Christian College
Gurusing, Arcot ...	Do.
Srinivasa Aiyar, Narayana Aiyar ..	Private Study
Venkatasubba Aiyar, C ...	Do.
Venkoba Rau, Curukundi.	Presidency College
Ramachandra Aiyar, R ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study
Burton, William	Madras Christian College
Narayana Aiyar, Giddu ...	Do.
Srinivasaraghavan, P ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Venkatarama Aiyar, N	Private Study.
Kolandavelu, John	Madras Christian College.
Venkobachar, Padmanabh	Presidency College.
Chinnaswami Aiyar, V. ...	S. P. G High School, Tanjore, and Private Study.
Ramachandra Rau, Trichinopoly. ...	Private Study
Swaminatha Aiyar, M R....	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Venkatajaggarau, Chondika	Madras Christian College
Kalyanaraman, S ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Varamuniswamayya, Sankirtana ..	Presidency College
Venkoba Rau, Narayana Rau ...	Private Study.
Gnanapprakasam Pillai, Nagalinga .	S. P G. Seminary, Madras, and Private Study
Satagopachari, V ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Srinivasa Rau, Pharashi ...	Private Study.
Annamalai Chetti, Bandipalayam. ...	Madras Christian College
Lakshmanan, Tirukalavur R ...	Presidency College.
Kamesvara Rau, Mantapudi ...	Provincial College, Rajahmundry.
Rangachari, Chakravarti	Madras Christian College.

Ramaswami Aiyar, Muttuswami Aiyar ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Rego, Joseph Boniface Salvador ..	Presidency College.
Bower, Robert Stephen	Doveton Protestant College
Duraiswami Aiyar, Nemmeli. ...	Madras Christian College
Rama Aiyangar, T .	Maharajah's College, Trivandram, and Private Study.
Subramanya Aiyar, Seshappa Aiyar ..	S P G. High School, Tanjore, and Private Study.
Venkatesa Aiyar, Srinivasapur ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Christian, Visvasam Samuel ..	Private Study.
Subramanya Aiyar, Turayappa Aiyar ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Swami Aiyar, N ...	Presidency College.
Appadurai Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Cress, Samuel ...	Maharajah's High School, Mysore.
Narasimha Aiyangar, Malur Lakshmi ..	Central College, Bangalore.
Padmanabha Aiyar, A K...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram
Ramayya, Wuppulur ...	Madras Christian College.
Hooper, Frederick William	Private Study.
Nagesvara Aiyar, Ramaswami ...	Presidency College.
Krishna Aiyangar, Mandayam Alayavalli	Maharajah's High School, Mysore, and Private Study.
Natesa Dikshitar, Manakkol Anai ...	Madras Christian College
Chennakesavulu Nayudu, Canchi Rangam	Madras Christian College.
Ramamurti, Nabhi ...	Private Study
Sankara Aiyar, Krishna Sastri	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.

Alasingarachari, Melakkottai Comara. ...	Private Study.
Jesudasa Pillai, Nallatambi	Do.
Hanumanta Rau, Dhannavada ...	Provincial College, Rajahmundry
Narayanan, Vayalur Gopala ...	Madras Christian College and Private Study.
Pacheco, Thomas ...	Presidency College.
Subramanyan, Coimbatore Narayana ...	Private Study.
Sundaram Mudali, Ponnambalam ...	Madras Christian College.
Arunachala Mudali, Vilappakkam D ...	Presidency College.
Krishnan, S ...	Madras Christian College and Private Study.

1880.

EXAMINERS.

Languages:—

English	H. B. Grigg, B.A. W. A. Porter, M.A.
Sanskrit	M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.
Latin	A. Monro, M.A.
Tamil	P. Ranganatha Mdlr., M.A. Rev. H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu	V. Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese	M. Clapham, Esq. R. Venkatarama Aiya, B.A.
Malayalam	R. S. Sheppard, B.A. V. Achyutha Panikkar.
Urdu	Rev. E. Sell.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	H. Fortey, M.A. P. Ratnavelu Chettiyar, B.A.
Physical Science	T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S. G. K. Winter, F.R.A.S.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	J. Thomson, M.A. A. Thompson, M.A. W. A. Symonds, Esq.
History	Rev. G. M. Rae, M.A. G. Oppert, Ph.D.

First Class.

Rajagopalachari, Perungavur ...	Presidency College
Kodandarama Aiyar, Tiruppalturai Panchapakesa Aiyar ...	Madras Christian College.
Eapen, Joseph ...	Do.

Second Class.

Anantan Nayar, Tekkenmar Vittil ...	Presidency College
Chakko, P Matthu ...	Madras Christian College.
Subramanya Aiyar, Tittakkudi ...	Presidency College
Richmond, Thomas ...	Do
Gopalan Nayar, Taravath ...	Do
Rama Rau, Kilpadi ...	Do.
Rice, Thomas Cornelius ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Chitti..	Madras Christian College.
Susai, M B ...	Negapatam St. Joseph's College.
Arogyaswami Pillai, M G ..	Presidency College.
Mukunda Rau, Manjeshwar	Do.
Nanjunda Aiya, Hebbalalu Velpanuru ...	Madras Christian College.
Desikachari, K ...	Kumbakonam College
D'Rozario, Peter Paul ...	Presidency College.
Rajagopala Aiyangar, T ...	Private Study.
Sankara Pillai, Sankaran ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College
Venkatarama Aiyar, M ...	Kumbakonam College
Rangaswami Aiyar, Subbarayar Tiruvarur ..	Presidency College
Duraiswami Pillai, Nagore M	Madras Christian College
Tiruvenkatachari S ...	Presidency College
Srinivasan, Kalapatapa ..	Madras Christian College.

Kuppuswami Chetti, Mylapur ...	Presidency College.
Vieyra, Alfred John ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College
Krishna Rau, Salem ...	Bangalore Central College.
Venkataramayya, William Laughton ...	Madras Christian College.
Bhakyanathan, C Gnanakkan ..	Private Study.
Rajaratna Mudali, Punamalli	Madras Christian College
Venkatasubba Rau, Rentala	Do.
Chidambara Rau, Tumucherla ...	Presidency College
Narasimham, Kadambari ...	Rajahmundry College.
Govinda Menon, K. P. ...	Presidency College.
Abhirama Aiyar, Valavanur	Madras Christian College.
Gavarraju, Basavarju ...	Rajahmundry College.
Aiyappan Pillai, Padmanabha Pillai ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College and Private Study.
Raghavachari, Tiruvallur ...	Madras Christian College.
Venkata Rau, Satyamangalam Subba Rau ...	Presidency College
Duraiswami Chetti, Cuddalore Paunjala ...	Madras Christian College.
Subbarayan, Panamarattupatti Anna Aiyar .	Presidency College.
Tirumalai Pillai, Muttukumaraswamiya Pillai ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College
Raman Menon, V. K ...	Presidency College.
Venkataswami Pillai, Bandipalayam ...	Madras Christian College
Kallapiran Pillai, Srivaikuntam, T ...	Do.
Viraraghava Chetti, Manjakuppam ...	Do.
Aiyappan Pillai, Krishnan...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Sama Rau, Mysore ...	Bangalore Central College.
Vinayakasundaram Pillai Sidambaram Pillai ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.

Third Class.

Narasimhaswami, Bachu ...	Rajahmundry College.
Tiruvenkatachari, Madapusi Srinivasa ..	Presidency College.
Ramaswami, Nishtala ...	Rajahmundry College.
SivaramakrishnaSastri, T A.	Presidency College and Private Study.
Rangappa, Hattikudur ...	Presidency College.
Rangachari, Comandur .	Do.
Ramachandra Mudali, C. G.	Do.
Srinivasachari, Vaduvur ...	Madras Christian College.
Yajulu, Bhagavatula ...	Rajahmundry College.
Muhammad Auzum ...	Do.
Srinivasa Aiyar, A. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Gopalaswami Chetti, Grandhe ...	Madras Christian College.
Venkata Rau, Yarramalli ..	Rajahmundry College.
Venkatachala Aiyar, Mayilrangam Ganapati Aiyar...	Presidency College.
Annaswami Aiyangar, Mannargudi ...	Madras Christian College.
Panchapakesa Aiyar, T. S.K	Kumbakonam College.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, S. .	Do.
Swaminatha Aiyar, Tiruvarur, M. ...	Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Srinivasa ...	Do.
Narasinga Rau, Nott ...	Do.
Sankaran, V. ...	Kumbakonam College
Subba Rau, Aravapalli ...	Private Study.
Lakshminarasimham, Yeluri	Do.
Raghava Aiyar, Peter Braidwood ...	Madras Christian College.
Kalyanasundaram Pillai, Vridhachalam ...	Do
Krishna Bhat, Ullal Chavadi	Presidency College.
Krishna Rau, Dronamraju. .	Do
Tambu Pillai, Charles Hensman ...	Private Study

Venkatasubbarayudu, Garigipati ...	Rajahmundry College.
Somayajulu, Nishtala ...	Do.
Srinivasulu Chetti, Gadela.	Presidency College.
Sundaram Aiyar, Narayana Rau ...	Do.
Duraiswami, A ...	Negapatam St Joseph's College.
Sriraghava Rau, Lingam .	Rajahmundry College.
Thomas, Samuel Vedanayakam ...	Private Study
Devappa Punja, Attavar ..	Presidency College.

MASTER OF LAWS.

1870.

EXAMINERS.. . .. { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan. Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B. J. W. Handley, B.A.

Third Class.

Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S.....Private Study.

1871.

EXAMINERS.. . ... { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B. T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Narahari Rau, T. ..... Private Study.

1874.

EXAMINERS.. . ... { H. H. Shephard, M.A. T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, M.A..... .....Private Study.

1876.

EXAMINERS.. .. .. { T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.
H. H. Shephard, M.A

1878.

EXAMINERS... .. .. { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Devaraja Aiyar, S., B.L.....Private Study.

1880.

EXAMINERS ..... { H. H. Shephard, M.A.
V. Bashyam Aiyangar, B.A., B.L.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1860.

EXAMINERS. ..... { A. Macdonald Ritchie, B.A.
Clement Dale, Esq.

Second Class.

Murugesam Pillai, M.....Presidency College.

1861.

EXAMINERS..... .. . . { J. D. Mayne, B.A.
G. F. Fullerton, Esq.

First Class.

Rajagopalachariyar, Venbakkam....Presidency College.
Subramanyan Pillai, V..... Do.
Venkatapati Rau, C..... Do.

1862.

EXAMINERS.. .. .. { The Hon'ble J. B. Norton, B.A. / The Hon'ble Charles Collett.

Second Class.

Maskell, J... ....Presidency College.
Fischer, R..... .... Private Study.
Srinivasachariyar, T..... .... Do.
Parthasarathi, S., B A ... . Presidency College.

1863.

EXAMINERS .... { The Hon'ble W. Holloway, C.S.I. / The Hon'ble J. B. Norton, B.A.

Third Class.

Chellappa Pillai, T., B.A.. .....Private Study.
Nanabhai Haridas ..... . Do.

1864.

EXAMINERS.. . . . . { The Hon'ble J. B. Norton, B.A / W. Stokes, B.A.

Third Class.

Thompson, Reginald.....Private Study.
Snell, Edmund, B.A.....Presidency College.

1865.

EXAMINERS..... ..... { J. D. Mayne, B.A. / The Hon'ble Charles Collett.

Third Class.

Sanjiva Rau, V., B.A .....Presidency College.
Subbarayulu Chettiyar, Palakula,
B.A . .., ... Do.

1866.

EXAMINERS..... { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan. T. M. Busteed, Esq.

Second Class.

Rama Rau, Tumalapalli, B.A.....Presidency College.

Third Class.

Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Carikalavakam, B.A.....Presidency College.

1867.

EXAMINERS..... { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan. T. M. Busteed, Esq.

Second Class.

Tiruvenkatachariyar, C., B.A.....Presidency College.
Kuppuramaswami, C., B.A..... Do.

Third Class.

Mangalam Pillai, A. J., B.A.....Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau, P..... Do. and Private Study.
Ananta Subramanya Aiyar, S.....Private Study.
Arivanandam Pillai, John.....Private Study.
Saundaranayagam Pillai, Gabriel P., B.A.....Presidency College.

1868.

EXAMINERS..... { The Hon'ble J. R. Kindersley. J. C. M. Mills, Esq.

Second Class.

Subramanya Aiyan, S .....Private Study.
Grant, W .....Presidency College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, V.....Private Study.
Lacey, Joseph..... Do.
Tirumalachariyar, M. A., B.A.....Presidency College.

Krishnaswami Aiyangar, R.....Private Study.
Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S.... Do.

Third Class.

Balaji Rau, P., B.A.....Presidency College.
Subbarayan, C., B.A .... Do.
Ramanujachariyar, T. S.....Private Study.

1869.

EXAMINERS.. ....{J. W. Handley, B.A. / T. M. Busteed, Esq.

First Class.

Bashyam Aiyangar, Venbakkam,
B.A..... .... Private Study.
Muttuswami Aiyar, T..... ..... Do.

Second Class.

Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S.....Private Study.
Subramanya Aiyar, N., B.A..... Do.
Babu Rau, U..... .... Do.
Gurumurti Aiyar, P..... ..... Presidency College.
Nallatambi Mudaliyar, T., B.A..... Do.

Third Class.

Subramanya Aiyar, V.....Private Study.
Parthasarthi Aiyangar, N., B.A..... Do.
Balaji Rau, R..... ..... Do.
Ramachandra Aiyar, A..... Do.
Krishnan, E. K ....
Narahari Rau, T..... } Do.
Viraswami Aiyar, A. R.... . .....
Kamesam, J.. ..... Do.
Anantachariyar, Panappakkam..... Do.

1870.

EXAMINERS.. . . . . .{The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan. / Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B. / J. W. Handley, B.A.

Second Class.

Gopala Aiyangar, A., B.A.....Private Study.
Sitaram Aiyar, A., B.A..... ..... Do.

Third Class.

Nevins Pillai, Samuel, B.A.....Presidency College.
Tirumalacharulu, B.....Private Study.
Kishnamurti, P. N..... Do.
Kachapesvara Aiya, A..... .... Do.
Venkatasubbarayudu, S..... Do.
Jagarau Maridas Pillai, B.A.....Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau Saib, C.....Private Study.
Rosario, J. L., B.A .....Presidency College.
Evers, Josiah..... ..Private Study.
Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C., B.A..... Do.
Arunachala Sastriyar, C..... .. Do.
Devaraja Aiyar, S..... Do.

1871.

EXAMINERS . .....{Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W., B.A..Presidency College.

1872.

EXAMINERS.....{Michael Gould, M A., LL.B.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Aiyaswami Aiyar, Manargudi S, B.A.....Private Study.
Sundararama Aiya, Velagapudi, M.A..... Do.
Subramanya Sastriyar, Vuppalathadium, B.A..... Do.

Third Class.

Sundaram Sastriyar, C. V., B.A .... Private Study
Sesha Aiyar, R., M.A..... ..... Do.
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, B.A..... .....Do.

1873.

EXAMINERS .. { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B L

Second Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, M A... ....Private Study.

Third Class.

Duraiswami Aiyar, Tranquebar, B.A. Private Study.
Govinda Pillai, A., B A . . .. Do.
Rajagopalachariyar, V., B.A.... .. .. Do.
Venkatesan, R, B.A ..... Do.

1874.

EXAMINERS. . . { H. H. Shephard, M.A.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Subramanya Sastriyar, Conjeveram, B A... ... .Private Study.

Third Class

Ramachandra Rau, Tumacherla, B A... .. ..Private Study.
Seshadri Aiyar, K., B.A .... Do.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, A., B.A... . Do.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. R., B.A... Do.
Lakshminarasimham, Atmuri, B.A. Do.
Sarvottama Rau, N., B.A ..... Do
Lawrence, John Charles Skillern, B.A... . .. . Do.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S., B.A .. .. Do.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M., B.A..... Do.

Anantacharulu, Panakanjeri Calappa, B.A.....Private Study.
Gurumurti, P., B.A ..... Do.

1875.

EXAMINERS..... { H. H. Shephard, M.A.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem, M.A. Presidency College.
Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K., B.A... Do.

Third Class.

Venkataramana Punt, A. L., M.A...Presidency College.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, Srimushnam, B.A..... Do.
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, M.A..... Do.
Ramasubba Aiyar, S., B.A..... Do.
Seshacharulu, S., B.A..... Do.
Subba Aiyar, V., B.A ..... Do.
Madhava Rau, T., B.A..... Do.

1876.

EXAMINERS..... { T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.
H. H. Shephard, M.A.

Second Class.

Subba Rau, Annambal, B.A.....Presidency College.
Gopalachariyar, S., B.A..... Do.

Third Class.

Appadurai Aiyar, M., B.A .....Presidency College.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla, B.A... Do.
Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupott.. Do.
Gopala Rau, Mangalore, B.A..... Do.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, A., B.A..... Do.
Desikachariyar, Cattangalathur, B.A. Do.

1877.

EXAMINERS.. ..... { T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.
The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan.

Second Class.

Pattabhirama Aiyar, Chetput R., B.A.....Presidency College.
Krishna Aiyar, V., B.A..... Do.
Coelho, Antoni John, B.A..... Do.

Third Class.

Raghunatha Aiya, Sujir, B.A.....Presidency College.
Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore, B.A.... Do.
Kanakasabhai Pillai, V., B.A..... Do.
Venugopalachariyar, Venbakkam, B.A..... Do.

1878.

EXAMINERS ..... { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada Ramakrishna, B.A. .....Presidency College.

Third Class.

Subbarayulu Reddiyar, Agaram, B.A. .....Presidency College.
Satagopa Aiyangar, Raghava Aiyangar, B.A... ..... Do.
Visvanatha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur, B.A. ..... Do.
Ramayya Punja, Attavar, B.A.... Do.
Ramachandra Venkaji, Tanjore, B.A. ..... Do.
Tirumalachariyar, S., B.A .....Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Rangachariyar, Pondapakkam Viravalli, B.A. .. ..Presidency College.

Kuppuswami Aiyar, Cathivadi G, B.A. .....Presidency College.
Tirunaranachariyar, Mandayam Anantam Pillai, B.A. ..... Do.

1879.

EXAMINERS ..... { T. M. Busteed, Esq. / J. H. Spring Branson, Esq.

Second Class.

Sankaran Nayar, Chettur, B.A.....Presidency College.
Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel, B.A.. Do.
Subba Rau, Tallapragada, B.A.. ... Do.
Subba Rau, Nyapati, B.A..... Do.
Ramachandra Rau, Venkata, B.A.. Do.
Sundaram, Tirukkarukavur S., B.A. Do.
Rungachariyar, Tiruvallur Tattai, B.A ..... Do
Narayanaswmi Aiyar, Melur M. S., B.A..... Do.
Nammayya Chettiyar Canchi Niyayam, B.A .. .. Do.
Narasimha Aiyar, P. S., B.A.....Trivandram College.
Mundappa, Mangalore, B.A.....Presidency College.
Ranga Rau, Vuppalam, B.A..... Do
Anantanarayana Aiyar, Sankara-narayana A., B.A..... Do.
Chellaya Pillai, C., B.A..... Do

Third Class.

Venkataraman, Ananta Rama, B.A.Presidency College
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Manda-yam, Osuri, B A ..... Do.
Visvanatha Rau, Darmavaram Desayi, B.A..... Do.
Ramalinga Aiyar, C. S., B A .....Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Ambrose, Andrew Thompson, B A Presidency College.

Lokanatha Aiyar, Tiruvalur Vaidyanatha, B.A.....Presidency College.

Tiruvirarayan Rajah, Kizhakkekovilakat, B.A..... Do.

Krishna Wariyar Edakunni, B.A .. Do.

Mathew, Mathew, B.A. . .....Maharajah's College, Trivandram.

1880.

EXAMINERS..... { H. H. Shephard, M.A. / V. Bashyam Aiyangar, B.A., B.L.

Third Class.

Srinivasa Rau, Mundukur, B.A.....Presidency College.

Jambulinga Mudaliyar, Carunguli, B.A..... Do.

Swaminatha Bavaji Pant, B.A..... Do.

Annaswami Aiyar, A., B.A..... Do.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

1858.

EXAMINERS.
- *Medicine, including Practice of Physic*.. W. C. Maclean, M.D.
- *Surgery*.....H. W. Porteous, Esq.
- *Midwifery*.....J. Shaw, F.R.C.S.
- *Medical Jurisprudence*.....J. Urquhart, M.D.
- *General Pathology*..... .. . J. W. Mudge, M.D.

Flynn, George William.....Madras Medical College.

1871.

EXAMINER . ..... H. King, A.M., M.B.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E.....Madras Medical College.

1872.

EXAMINERS..... R. W. Cockerill, Esq.
W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

Rockwood, G..... Madras Medical College.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

1865.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS..... J. E. Mayer, Esq.
H. B. Montgomery, M.D.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Gregory, William..... Madras Medical College.

1866.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS..... S. J. Wyndowe, M.D.
G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.
H. D. Paterson, F.R.C.S.E.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E..... Madras Medical College.
Tyrrell, J. H..... Do.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS.. S. J. Wyndowe, M.D.
G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.
H. D. Paterson, F.R.C.S.E

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E..... Madras Medical College.
Gregory, William..... Do.

1868.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS..... H. King, A.M., M.B.
W. H. Harris, M.D.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Mahoney, Phillip. ..... Madras Medical College.
John, Mathew..... Do.
Gray, Henry Alfred Chatham. ..... Do.
Martin, Jeremiah ..... Do.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS . . . . . W. H. Harris, M.D.
J. Urquhart, M.D.

Tyrrell, J. H..... Madras Medical College.

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS . . . . . W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
J. L. Paul, A.M., M.D.
J. Urquhart, M.D.
H. King, A.M., M.B.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E..... Madras Medical College.
Gregory, W..... Do.

1869.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS .... G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.
Sub-Asst. Surgeon Harvey.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Lancaster, J.. ..... Madras Medical College.
Moraes, H ..... Do.

Nailer, H. A. F.....Madras Medical College.
Warder, R..... Do.
Barren, W. A..... Do.
Wilkins, J . . . . . Do.

1870.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS ..... G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

O'Hara, W . .....Madras Medical College.
Lechler, H. M..... Do.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS..... W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.
W. N. Chipperfield, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Gray, H. A. C.....Madras Medical College.
Martin, J..... Do.
Mahoney, Phillip..... Do.
John, Mathew..... Do.

1871.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS ..... H. King, A.M., M.B.
J. Keess, M.D.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Macdonald, J.....Madras Medical College.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS ..... W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
J. Urquhart, M.D.

Barron, W	..Madras Medical College.
Nailor, H. A F	Do.
Lancaster, J	Do.
Warder, R	Do.

1872.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS { W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C M
G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S , F R.G.S.

Pedroza, F. H., B.A ... . Madras Medical College.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS.. . . { W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M

O'Hara, W.... .... Madras Medical College
Wilkins, J .... Do.

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS.. .. { W. J. vanSomeren, M.D
R W. Cockerill, Esq.
W. Macrae, A.M , M.B., C.M.

John, Matthow ... .. . Madras Medical College.

1873

First Examination.

EXAMINERS.. { E. F. Brockman, F.R.C S.
G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.

Macdonald, D. J. . ... Madras Medical College

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS.... . .. . . { W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
J. M. Joseph, M.D., LL.D.
E. F. Brockman, F.R.C S.

Lancaster, J .. . .Madras Medical College
Warder, R ... . Do.
Nailer, H A. F .... Do.

1874.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.. . . . . { H. King, A.M., M.B. / W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

Simpson, D .....Madras Medical College
Marsden, J. C..... Do.

1875.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.. . . . . { W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M / A. Porter, M.D.

Whitwell, Robert Richard.. .....Madras Medical College.
Thomas, William Frederick..... Do.
Burton, John Adolphus..... . ..... Do.

1876.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.... .. . . . . { James Keess, M.D. / A. M. Branfoot, M.B.

Axelby, Charles Edwin.... .....Madras Medical College.
Patch, Arthur Lodge..... Do.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS..... . ..... { James Keess, M.D. / A. M. Branfoot, M.B.

Marsden, James Cort.....Madras Medical College

1877.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS { James Keess, M D
A M Branfoot, M B

Newbigging, Robert Pope, B A Madras Medical College.
Staunton, Henry Foster Do
Blake, Charles Joseph Markham Do
Keys, Elias. Do
Passanha, Vincent Adolphe Do
Jesudasa Pillai, Nallatambi Do

First Examination

EXAMINERS . { James Keess, M D
A M Branfoot, M B

Whitwell, Robert Richard Harvey, Madras Medical College.

1878.

Preliminary Scientific Examination

EXAMINERS ..... { A M Branfoot, M B
T K Rogers, M B, F R C S

Albuquerque, Peter Celestin Madras Medical College

First Examination.

EXAMINERS ..... { A M Branfoot, M B
T K Rogers, M B, F R C S.

1879.

Preliminary Scientific Examination

EXAMINERS..... ..... { W. Macrae, A M., M B, C M
G. Bidie, M B

First Examination.

EXAMINERS ..... { A. M. Branfoot. M.B.
G. Bidie, M.B.

Staunton, Henry Foster..... .....Madras Medical College
Jesudasa Pillai, Nallatambi, B.A... Do.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1867.

EXAMINERS.. .. . . . . { J. L. Paul, A.M., M.D.
W. N. Chipperfield, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
H. D. Patterson, F.R.C.S.E.

Gorman, John.. ....Madras Medical College.

1877.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS . ... { James Keess, M.D.
A. M. Branfoot, M.B.

Second Class.

Thummon Singh Hazzary, M....Madras Medical College.

1878.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS..... ..... { A. M. Branfoot, M.B.
T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Second Class.

White, Alfred.....:..... Madras Medical College.
Hennessy, Francis Joseph..... ..... Do.

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { A. M. Branfoot, M.B.
T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Second Class.

Thummon Singh Hazari, Moharaj.Madras Medical College.

1879.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.
G. Bidie, M.B.
A. M. Branfoot, M.B.

1st Class.

Vithalrao Pandurang Mhatri..... .....Bombay Grant Medical College and Madras Medical College.

2nd Class.

Sundar Atmaram Palpadé..... .....Bombay Grant Medical College and Madras Medical College

Lafrenais, Charles Arthur ....Madras Medical College.

Margenout, J. G..... Do.

Ebell, John Henry ..... Do.

Dique, Richard..... Do.

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS. ..... { W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.
A. M. Branfoot, M.B.

Second Class.

Hennessy, Francis Joseph ....Madras Medical College.

Edalji Beramji Shroff..... .....Bombay Grant Medl. College

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1864.

EXAMINERS... . . . { Colonel J. Carpendale, R. E
Col. P. P. L. O'Connell, R. E.

Subroyachuriar, Senjee..... .Civil Engineering Coll., Madras.

1865.

EXAMINERS... { Col. J. Carpendale, R. E.
Col. P. P. L. O'Connell, R. E.

Second Class.

Norris, Owen Vincent — Presidency College; and Civil Engineering College, Madras

Rama Rau, Arcot ... — Presidency College; and Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Third Class.

Grant, Alfred .... — Doveton Protestant College; and Civil Engineering Coll., Madras

Kolandavelu Mudaliyar, C — Presidency College; and Civil Engineering College, Madras.

1869

EXAMINERS... { Colonel J. C. Anderson, R. E.
Lieut.-Col. J. Mullins, R. E.

Third Class.

Simpson, James Thomas — Civil Engineering Coll., Madras.

1870

EXAMINERS... . . { Lt-Col. J. H. M. S. Stewart, R. E.
Captain H. Tulloch, R. E.

1871.

EXAMINERS... { Col. J. Carpendale, R. E.
T. H. Going, B.A., M.I.C.E.

Second Class.

Lynn, Edwin George. — Civil Engineering Coll., Madras

Third Class.

Subbaraya Aiyar, Erode R., B.A. ..Civil Engineering Coll., Madras.

1872

EXAMINERS. { Capt. C. J Smith, R E.
Francis B Hanna, M.A., M.B.

1874

EXAMINERS.. { Capt. W. H. Coal
Francis B. Hanna

Second Class

Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N, B A — Civil Engineering C

1875

EXAMINERS... { Capt. W. H Coa
Francis B. Hanna

Second Class

Lafrennais, J E — Civil Engineering (

Third Class

Mathews, W A — Civil Engineering (

1876

EXAMINERS.. { Francis B. Hani
Capt. W. H. Cc

First Class.

Raghavachariyar, Tandalam Thatta, B A — Civil Engineering C

Second Class

Mahadova Sastriyar, C A, B A — Civil Engineering (

Third Class

Chinnaswami Aiyangar, C. R — Civil Engineering (

1877

EXAMINERS . { F B Hanna, M
Capt W H (

Second Class.

Vaidyanathr } Aiyar, R., B A ..... Civil Engineering Coll., Madras

Third Class.

ristnamacl ariyar, S . . . . . Civil Engineering Coll , Madras.
K .. . . . . Do.

1878.

. . .. { Capt. W. H. Coaker, R.E.
F. S. Evans, M.A.

Third Class.

in Aiya, Sonti, B.A.... Civil Engineering College, Madras.
ayudu, Coka, B.A. Do.

1879.

..... { Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E.
F. S. Evans, M.A.

1880.

.... { F. B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.
F. S. Evans, M.A.

Second Class.

iyar, S., B.A..... .....Madras Civil Engineering Coll.
yar, T., B.A..... ..... Do
ahiyar, V., B A ..... Do.

Third Class.

ar, A..... Do.
ar, N..... Do.

CONVOCATION, 1880.

At the Convocation held in the Senate House on the 31st March, the following Degrees were conferred;—

Names.	*Date of passing Examination.*
B. L.	
Srinivasa Rau, M., B A.	1880
Jambulinga Mudaliyar, C., B A.	"
Swaminatha Bavaji Pant, B A.	"
Annaswami Aiyar, A., B A.	"
Visvanatha Rau, D. D., B.A.	1879
Appadurai Aiyar, M., B A.	1876
B. C. E.	
Gopalakrishna Aiyar, S.	1880
Nityananda Mudaliyar, V., B A	"
Rajagopal Aiyangar, N.	"
M. A.	
Thanu Pillai, P., B.A	1880
B. A.	
Rajagopalachariyar, P	"
Kodandarama Aiyar, T. P.	"
Kapen, Joseph —	"
Anantan Nayar, T V.	"
Chakko, P.	"
Subramanya Aiyar, T	"
Richmond, T.	"
Gopalan Nayar, T	"
Rama Rau, K.	"
Rice, T. C	"
Ramachandra Aiyar, C.	"
Susai, M B.	"
Arogyaswami Pillai, M. G.	"
Nanjunda Aiya, H V	"
Venkachariyar, K.	"
D'Rozario, P P	"

Names.	*Date of Passing Examination.*
B. A.—*(Contd.)*	
Sankara Pillai, S.	1880
Venkatarama Aiyar, M.	"
Rangaswami Aiyar, S T.	"
Duraiswami Pillai, N. M	"
Tiruvenkatachariyar, S.	"
Srinivasan, K.	"
Kuppuswami Chettiyar, M.	"
Vieyra, A J.	"
Krishna Rau, S	"
Venkataramayya, W. L.	"
Bhakyanathan, C G.	"
Rajaratna Mudaliyar, P.	"
Venkatasubba, Rau, R.	"
Chidambara Rau, T.	"
Narasimham, K.	"
Govinda Menon, K P.	"
Abhirama Aiyar, V.	"
Aiyapan Pillai, P.	"
Ragavachariyar, T.	"
Duraiswami Chettiyar, C. P.	"
Subbarayan, P. A.	"
Tirumalai Pillai, M	"
Ramon Menon, V. K.	"
Venkataswami Pillai, B.	"
Kallapiran Pillai, S. T	"
Viraraghava Chettiyar, M	"
Aiyappan Pillai, K	"
Sama Rau, M.	"
Vinayakasundarum Pillai, S.	"
Narasimhaswami, B.	"
Tiruvenkatachariyar, M. S.	"
Ramaswami, N.	"
Sivaramakrishna Sastriyar,	"
Rangappa, H	"
Rangachariyar, C.	"

Names.	*Date of passing Examination.*
B. A.—*(Contd.)*	
Ramachandra Mdly, C. G.	1880
Srinivasachariyar, V.	,,
Yajulu, B.	,,
Gopalaswami Chettiyar, G.	,,
Venkata Rau, Y.	,,
Venkatachala Aiyar, M G.	,,
Annaswami Aiyangar, M.	,,
Panchapakesa Aiyar, T. S. K.	,,
Ramasawmi Aiyangar, S.	,,
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. M.	,,
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, S.	,,
Narasinga Rau, N.	,,
Sankaran, V.	,,
Raghava Aiyar, P B.	,,
Kalyanasundaram Pillai, V	,,
Krishna Bhat, U. C.	,,
Krishna Rau, D.	,,
Tambu Pillai, C. H.	,,
Somayajulu, N.	,,
Srinivasulu Chettiyar, G.	,,
Sundaram Aiyar, N.	,,
Duraiswami, A.	,,
Sriraghava Rau, L.	,,
Thomas, S. V.	,,
Devappa Punja, A	,,
Swaminatha Aiyar, R	1879

Names.	*Date of passing Examination.*
B. A.—*(Contd.)*	
Appaswami, A C M.	1879
Ramanujachariyar, K.	,,
Sankaranarayanan, P.	,,
Narayanachariyar, P	,,
Appadurai Aiyar, T.	,,
Harihara Aiyar, S	,,
Ramanujachariyar, Kilambi	,,
Subba Rau, V.	,,
Sargunar, S	,,
Guruswami Aiyar, P.	,,
Arunachala Aiyar, P. N.	,,
Srinivasa Raghavan, P.	,,
Chinnaswami Aiyar, V.	,,
Venkoba Rau, N.	,,
Satagopachariyar, V.	,,
Bower, R S.	,,
Narasimha Aiyangar, M. L.	,,
Hooper, F. W.	,,
Natesa Dikshitar, M. A.	,,
Deva Rau, M.	,,
Hanumanta Rau, D.	,,
Isvara Pillai, R.	1878
Krishna Aiyar, T V.	,,
Krishnaswami, S.	,,
Chakravarti, R.	1875
Ramaswami Aiyar, M. K.	,,

ALPHABETICAL LISTS

OF

GRADUATES.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

	Names.	Branch.	Year.
	Second Class.		
	Bamanji Phirozsha	History and Moral Science	1872
	Chinnaswami Mudaliyar, A	Language	1879
	Gnanamuttu, Samuel	History and Moral Science	1876
	Kodandaramayya, Giddu	Mental Philosophy and Sociology	1879
5	Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N	Do.	1877
	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem	History and Moral Science	1873
	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi	Math. and Nat. Phil.	1870
	Sesha Aiyar, R	Do.	1870
	Subbarama Aiya, Chivucula	Mental Philosophy and Sociology	1877
10	Sundararama Aiya, Velagapudi	Math. and Nat. Phil.	1869
	Thanu Pillai, Padmanabha Pillai	Mental Philosophy and Sociology	1880
	Third Class.		
	Flanagan, Charles Craig	History and Moral Science	1870
	Krishna Rau, Nuldrug	Mental Philosophy and Sociology	1877
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P	Math. and Nat. Phil.	1870
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, V	History and Moral Science	1874
5	Seshagiri Sastriyar, M	Language	1875
	Venkataramana Punt, A. L	History and Moral Science	1870

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

First Class.

Adolphus, Albert Emanuel 1876
Eapen, Joseph 1880
Gopala Rau, T. 1859
Home, William Alexander 1875
Kodandarama Aiyar, Tiruppalturai Panchapakesa Aiyar ... 1880
Muttukumara Mupanar, T. M. 1874
Pæzold, T. C. E. 1860
Pattabirama Aiyar, Chetput R. 1875
Rajagopalachariyar, Perudgavur 1880
10 Ramachandra Rau, T. 1869
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi 1865
Sankara Aiyar, A. 1861
Sarabhalingam Nayudu, Immaneny 1874
Sheppard, Robert Stuart 1874
Shutie, Spencer Arbuthnot 1874
Sivasankara Pondiah, R. 1875
Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel 1877
Subba Rau, T. 1876
Subramanyan, N. 1861
20 Swaminatha Subba Rau, R. 1868
Venkataswami Nayudu, Tanakondalu Rangaswami ... 1873

Second Class.

Abhirama Aiyar, Valavanur 1880
Achaiyalingam, S. 1869
Achyutan Nair, U. 1869
Adikesavulu Nayudu, Cokah 1875
Aiyaswami Aiyar, S... 1868
Aiyadurai Aiyangar, Akur 1877
Aiyappan Pillai, Krishnan 1880
Aiyappan Pillai, Padmanabha Pillai 1880
Akilanda Aiya, C. 1869
10 Ambrose, Andrew Thompson. 1876
Ananda Rau, Tanjore 1871
Anantachariyar, Perumpulipakkam . . 1870

	Anantachariyar, Panakanjeri Calappa	1869
	Anantan Nayar, Tekkanmar Vittil	1880
	Anantan Pillai, Tallattuvittil	1879
	Ananta Rau, R. N.	1874
	Anantaswami Rau, L.	1871
	Annachari, P. S.	1872
	Appaswami, A. C. M.	1879
20	Annaswami Aiyar, P.	1877
	Appadurai Aiyar, Tharmaraja Aiyar	1879
	Appaswami Aiyar, Ramachandra	1879
	Appu Rau, R.	1879
	Appu Sastriyar, S.	1876
	Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S.	1863
	Arogyaswami Pillai, M. G.	1880
	Balaji Rau, C.	1859
	Balaji Rau, P.	1865
	Balasubramanya Pillai, S.	1877
30	Bartley, Edwin	1879
	Bashyam Aiyangar, Venbakkam	1864
	Bashyam Aiyangar, Comandur	1875
	Bashyam Chettiyar, D.	1868
	Bensley, Oliver Henry	1875
	Chakko, P. Matthu	1880
	Bhagyanathan, C. Gnanakkan	1880
	Chakrapani Rau, R.	1878
	Chakravarti, R.	1875
	Chandrasekharam, C.	1874
40	Chappan Menon, Vappalakallathil	1877
	Chellaya, C.	1873
	Chidambara Aiyar, N.	1869
	Chidambara Rau, Tumacherla	1880
	Chinnaswami, A.	1877
	Coelho, Antoni John	1872
	Coelho, Sylvestor Cactan Stanislaus	1874
	Coleman, Edward	1872
	Conquest, James	1872
	Coombes, Robert James	1879
50	Cooney, Henry	1874
	Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W.	1858
	Desikachariyar, Cattangolathur	1869

	Desikachariyar, K.	1880
	Desikachariyar, Venbakkam	1868
	Deva Rau, Mudabidri	1879
	D'Souza, John Francis...	1879
	D'Souza, William Henry	1871
	Devaraja Pillai, T.	1869
	Dinadayalu Nayudu, P.	1872
60	D'Rozario, Peter Paul	1880
	Dunhill, Edward Stanley	1874
	Duraiswami Aiyangar, S.	1870
	Duraiswami Aiyar, Tranquebar	1868
	Duraiswami Chettiyar, Cuddalore Paunjala	1880
	Duraiswami Mudaliyar, M.	1869
	Ekambara Pillai, M...	1869
	Duraiswami Pillai, Nagore M...	1880
	Elliot, Edward Hugh	1869
	Etirajulu, C.	1859
70	Fernandes, Victor Manuel	1879
	Flanagan, Charles Craig	1867
	Ganapati Aiyar, P. S.	1874
	Gnanamuttu, Samuel	1874
	Gopala Aiyangar, A.	1869
	Gopalachariyar, Mandayam D.	1875
	Gopalachariyar, S.	1870
	Gopalachariyar, Vangore	1874
	Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar, C.	1865
	Gopalan Nayar, Taravath	1880
80	Gopala Rau, Mangalore	1872
	Gopalaswami, T V.	1875
	Govinda Menon, Kizhapat	1877
	Govinda Menon, K. P.	1880
	Govinda Pillai, A.	1869
	Govinda Pillai, P. .. .	1873
	Govindu Rau, S	1871
	Grant, William	1860
	Guruswami Aiyar, Panchanatha Aiyar...	1879
	Hanumanta Rau, B.	1874
90	Harihara Aiyar, Subrahmanya Aiyar ...	1879
	Harihari Sastriyar, C. G.	1877

	Hari Rau, S.	1861
	Hensman, J. M	1870
	Hoover, George Washington	1879
	Ittoyara, Pulicat Joseph	1876
	Jackson, William Inkermann	1871
	Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M.	1866
	Jambulingam Mudaliyar, C.	1877
	Janakirama Aiya, Chivucula	1874
100	Jayaraja Rau, Ranganatha	1879
	Jesudasa Pillai, Ganapati	1879
	Joseph, David	1875
	Kallapiran Pillai, Srivaikuntam T.	1880
	Kalyanarama Aiyar, S.	1870
	Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K.	1871
	Kanakaratnam Pillai, D. M.	1873
	Kanakasabhai, V.	1872
	Kandaswami Mudaliyar, C.	1859
	Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Nogapatam	1877
110	Kannan, T. K.	1875
	Kasturiranga Aiyangar, Sesha Aiyangar	1879
	Kenny, Michael	1871
	Kesava Pillai, Vempakat J.	1879
	Kidd, Daniel Wilson...	1868
	Kidd, Philip Horace	1872
	King, Albert George	1871
	Kodandarama Aiya, Giddu	1877
	Krishna Aiya, B.	1869
	Krishna Aiya, Naudial	1877
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140	Krishnaswami Aiyar, D.	1867
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150	Kuppuswami Chettiyar, Mylapore	1880
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160	Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A.	1874
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180	Narasimhachariyar, C. M.	1876
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190	Narayanaswami Aiyar, S.	1877
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	Navanita Krishna Pillai, S. M.	1876
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200	Parankusa Rau, Tumalapalli	1863
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220	Ramachandra Aiyar, S. ..	1876
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230	Ramalinga Aiya, Yanamandram ...	1867
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240	Rama Rau, Kilpadi	1880
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250	Ramaswami Aiyar, P C.	1876
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	Ramaswami Sastriyar, K	1867
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	Ramunni Menon, Chelnat	1876
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260	Rangachariyar, S	1874
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	Ranga Rau, Vuppalam	1876
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	Rangaswami Aiyangar, Singam Aiyangar	1879
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270	Rangayya Chettiyar, S	1869
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	Richmond, Thomas	1880
	Rosario, John Leonard	1869
	Sadasivan, T	1879
280	Sama Rau, Mysore	1880
	Samu Aiyangar, Madapugi R	1876
	Sanjiva Rau, V	1860
	Sankaranarayanan, Palur	1879
	Sankara Nayar, Chetur	1877
	Sankara Pillai, Sankaran	1880
	Sankaran Nayar, U.	1875

	Sankara Rau, Tandalam	1879
	Sankunni Menon, Thaka Curupett	1871
	Sargunar, Samuel	1879
290	Sargunar Nadar, Devasahayam	1879
	Sarvottama Rau, A....	1867
	Sarvottama Rau, Cunchi	1876
	Satagopa Aiyangar, R	1875
	Satyavagesvara Aiyar, V.	1869
	Saundararaja Aiyangar, S.	1877
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	Sesha Aiyar, R.	1867
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	Sesha Aiyar, Velandai	1872
300	Seshadri Aiyar, K.	1866
	Seshadriachariyar, V. T.	1873
	Seshagiri Aiyar, M....	1871
	Seshayya, Kurecheti	1876
	Setukavalar, Robert Newton	1873
	Seturama Rau, T. M...	1876
	Shutie, Alfred Cyrus ... , ...	1875
	Sitarama Aiyar, A.	1863
	Sivarama Aiyar, P.	1871
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310	Siva Rau, A.	1877
	Sivasankaram Mudaliyar, C.	1861
	Sivasubramanya Pillai, M.	1876
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	Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mandayam Aji	1879
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	Srinivasa Aiyar, C.	1876
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	Srinivasa Aiyar, T. V.	1875
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320	Srinivasachariyar, Chettipunyam Viravalli	1872
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	Srinivasan, T. R	1876
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	Srinivasa Rau, Doddi	1879
330	Srinivasa Rau, Mundukur	1878
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340	Subbarayan, C.	1877
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	Subbarayulu Reddiyar, Agaram	1875
	Subramanya Aiyar, Ganapati Aiyar	1877
350	Subramanya Aiyar, K.	1870
	Subramanya Aiyar, P.	1876
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Tittakudi	1880
	Subramanyan, C.	1870
	Subramanya Pillai, Marutanayakam ...	1879
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360	Sundaram Pillai, P...	1876
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Sundaresan, T. Ganapati Aiyar 1876
Susai, M. B. 1880
Swaminatha Aiyar, G. 1868
Swaminatha Aiyar, R 1879
370 Swaminatha Aiyar, T. A. 1877
Swaminatha Aiyar, V. 1879
Swaminatha Bavaji Punt 1871
Swaminatha Jatavallabar, Visvanatha... 1879
Swaminatha Sastriyar, S. 1876
Taylor, J. Theophilus 1872
Thanu Pillai, P. 1877
Tillainayagam, M. 1862
Tirumalachariyar, M. 1862
Tirumalai Pillai, Muttukumaraswamiya Pillai 1880
380 Tirunaranachariyar, Mandayam Ananthampillai ... 1872
Tiruvenkatachariyar, C. 1860
Tiruvenkatachariyar, S. 1880
Vaidyanathan, N. 1872
Vaidyanathan, R. 1875
Vaikuntam Aiyar, S. E. 1879
Valliyananda Mudaliyar, A. .. 1875
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Varadachariyar, R. 1869
Varadachariyar, Venbakkam 1875
390 Varadarajulu Nayudu, Gurrala 1873
Vargese, G. T. 1877
Vedantachariyar, P. 1874
Venkatachala Mudaliyar, Salem 1868
Venkatakrishna Rau, R. 1859
Venkatakrishna Rau, S. 1870
Venkatappa Aiya, Puranam 1877
Venkatarama Aiya, R. 1870
Venkatarama Aiyar, D. N. 1877
Venkatarama Aiyar, M. 1878
400 Venkatarama Aiyar, V. R. 1879
Venkataramana Aiyar, Sonti 1876
Venkataramanujarau, Coppichetti 1879
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Venkataramana Punt, A. L. 1868
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410	Vankatesan, R.	1879
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420	Visvanatha Aiyar, S. .	.. 1876
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10	Annamalai Chettiyar, Bandipalayam	... 1879
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20	Arunachala Mudali, Vilappakkam D.	. 1876
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30	Chellapa Pillai, T.	... 1860
	Chengayya Chettiyar, Margapuram	... 1877
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40	Devappa Punja, Attavar	... 1880
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50	Gnaniyar Nadar, Jesudasen Solomon	.. 1878
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	Gopala Menon, Pallizil	... 1877
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60	Gundu Rau, J.	... 1871
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70	Isvara Pillai, R. . .	... 1878
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	Joseph, K. C.	... 1872
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80	Kanakasabbai Pillai, Ambalavanar . ..	... 1878
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90	Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett	... 1871
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	Krishna Rau, N.	1872
	Krishna Rau, T.	1877
	Krishna Rau, T. V.	1873
100	Krishnarau Nayudu, M. C.	1869
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	Krishnaswami Aiyar, Cuddalore	1879
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	Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, Negapatam	1872
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P. V.	1870
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110	LaBouchardiere, M. F.	1878
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	Madhavan Krishnan, K. C.	1875
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120	Mahadova Aiyar, Cuddalore	1874
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130	Namberumal Chettiyar, Tattikonda	1879
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	Narayana Aiyar, Giddu	1879
	Narayana Menon, Karakkadtu	1876
	Narayanan, Vayalur Gopala	1879
	Narayana Rau, T.	1869
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, S.	1874
140	Natesa Dikshitar, Manakkal Anai	1879
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	Nilakanta Aiyar, R.	1876
	Nityananda Mudaliyar, Vilapakkam	1876
	Noircourt, Edgard de	1874
	Pacheco, Thomas	1879
	Padmanabha Aiyar, A K.	1879
	Padmanabha Aiyar, V	1877
	Palpanabha Pillai, K	1864
	Panchapakesa Aiyar, T. S. K.	1880
150	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Mundayam Osuri	1877
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	Perayya, Jayanti	1879
	Perumal Pillai, Ananda P.	1872
	Poonen, T. C.	1869
	Pope, Trevelyan Arnold	1877
	Punnen, Terratanathu Eapen	1878
	Purnayya, P. N.	1872
	Raghava Aiya, Giddu	1873
	Raghava Aiyar, Peter Braidwood	1880
160	Raghavachariyar, T.	1872
	Raghavacharulu, Venbakkam	1871
	Raghavendra Rau, Ullal	1877
	Raghunathachariyar, Navalpakkam	1872
	Raghunatha Rau, Mayaveram R.	1872
	Rajagopalachariyar, Panappakkam	1876
	Rajaram Rau, S.	1877
	Rajaram Rau, T.	1866
	Rama Aiyangar, T.	1879
	Ramachandra Aiyar, R.	1879
170	Ramachandra Mudaliyar, C. G.	1880

	Ramachandra Rau, Trichinopoly	1879
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	Ramachandra Rau, Y.	1878
	Ramachandra Venkaji, T	1872
	Ramakrishna Aiyar, P	1879
	Ramakrishna Pillai, Thottakadu	1876
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	Ramalinga Aiyar, S.	1875
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180	Ramanathan, Trivarur R	1875
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	Ramasubba Aiyar, H.	1876
	Ramasubba Aiyar, Madura S	1873
	Ramaswami Aiyangar, S.	1880
	Ramaswami Aiyar, C.	1870
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190	Ramaswami, B.	1872
	Ramaswami, Nishtala	1880
	Ramaswami, Kombur	1879
	Ramaswami, P.	1870
	Ramaswami, Palamaneri E	1875
	Ramayya, Wuppalur	1879
	Rangachariyar, Chakravarti	1879
	Rangachariyar, Comandur	1880
	Rangachariyar, Pondapakkam Viravalli	1875
	Rangachariyar, S	1865
200	Rangachariyar, Sripermatur	1877
	Rangachariyar, Venbakkam Vengadam	1873
	Rangappa, Hirakudur	1880
	Ranga Rau, N.	1872
	Ranga Rau, Subbarayar	1878
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N.	1872
	Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C.	1864
	Rego, Joseph Bonifaco Salvador	1879
	Sambaswami Aiyar, Milattore	1876
	Sankara Aiyar, S.	1877

210	Sankara Menon, Krishnat Puttanvittil	1878
	Sankaran, V	... 1880
	Sankunni Wariyar, N.	... 1873
	Satagopachariyar, Conjiveram	... 1878
	Satagopachariyar, Pillapakkam Bahukutumbi .	... 1876
	Satagopachariyar, V.	.. 1879
	Saundaranyagam Pillai, Gabriel P.	... 1863
	Sesha Aiyar, Pethinti	... 1877
	Seshachariyar, S. A.	.. 1864
	Seshachariyar, Venbakkam Vengadam ...	... 1875
220	Singaravelu, Mylapore	1863
	Singaravelu, Manjakuppam ...	1875
	Sitaram, A	1869
	Sivaramakrishna Sastriyar, T. A	... 1880
	Somasundaram, C.	1870
	Somayajulu, Nishtala	... 1880
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, R	1869
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, T. C. ...	.. 1876
	Srinivasa Aiyar, Narayana Aiyar .	. 1879
	Srinivasachariyar, Pudupakkam .	. 1872
230	Srinivasachariyar, Vaduvur . ..	... 1880
	Srinivasa Raghavan, P	. . 1879
	Srinivasa Rau, A .	. 1871
	Srinivasa Rau, Pharashi ..	... 1879
	Srinivasa Rau, Srinivasapuram .	... 1876
	Srinivasa Rau, Yedathorai	1876
	Srinivasulu Chettiyar, Gadela	1880
	Sriraghava Rau, Lingam .	... 1880
	Sriramulu, Adavi ...	1876
	Srithara Rau, Trichinopoly . .	. . 1878
240	Subba Aiya, D. .	1873
	Subba Aiyar, P. .	1869
	Subba Rau, Tiruvalam .	1875
	Subba Venkaji Tagat, Tanjore .	1871
	Subbarama Aiyar, V.	1875
	Subbarau Nayudu, Makarla V.	1878
	Subbarayan, S. R . .	1869
	Subbarayudu, Tangerala .	1877
	Subramanya Aiyar, I.	1872

Subramanya Aiyar, K. 1875
250 Subramanya Aiyar, K 1878
Subramanya Aiyar, Mosur 1878
Subramanya Aiyar, M 1874
Subramanya Aiyar, N. 1864
Subramanya Aiyar, R 1869
Subramanya Aiyar, S. 1876
Subramanya Aiyar, Seshappa Aiyar 1879
Subramanya Aiyar, Turaiyappa Aiyar .. 1879
Subramanya Aiyar, V 1868
Sundaram Aiyar, Narayana Rau 1880
260 Sundararama Aiyar, Viraraghavapuram . 1872
Sundara Rau, Trippasur V. 1877
Sundara Varadacharulu, G. N ... 1870
Sundaram Aiyar, S. Madura 1878
Sundaram Aiyar, Panayur 1878
Sundaram Aiyar, Subramanya Parasurama Aiyar 1878
Sundaram Mudali, Ponnambalam 1879
Sundaresa Mudaliyar, A. ... 1874
Sura Aiyar, N. 1865
Swami Aiyangar, C. S. . . 1875
270 Swami Aiyar, N. 1879
Swami Aiyar, S. . . . 1874
Swami Aiyar, Tanjore . 1877
Swaminatha Aiyar, S. 1872
Swaminatha Aiyar, S. 1878
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. M. 1872
Swaminatha Aiyar, Tiruvarur, M. ... 1880
Swaminatha Aiyar, T S. 1876
Swaminatha Aiyar, V. K. 1876
Tambu Pillai, Charles Hensman ... 1880
280 Tate, George 1876
Taylor, Stephen St. Andrew 1860
Tharyan, Parampil Tharyan 1879
Thomas, Samuel Vedanayakam 1880
Thompson, Robert Alexander .. 1876
Tirumalachariyar, S 1876
Tiruvenkatachariyar, Madapusi Srinivasa 1880
Tiruvirarayan, K. C 1877

	Tyagaraja Rau, T. S.	... 1874
	Tyagarayan, P.	... 1876
290	Unni Erati, M.	... 1872
	Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Saidapuram	... 1872
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A. R.	... 1877
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S.	1872
	Varamuniswamayya, Sankirtana	... 1879
	Vasudeva Rau, S.	1872
	Vasudeva Sastri, Vavilala	... 1878
	Venkatachala Aiyar, Mayilrangam Ganapati Aiyar	... 1880
	Venkatajaggarau, Chendika	... 1879
	Venkatarama Aiya, Giddu	.. 1875
300	Venkatarama Aiya, Thodla ...	1872
	Venkataraman, A. R. .	... 1875
	Venkataraman, R.	1873
	Venkata Rau, G. .. .	.. 1873
	Venkata Rau, Gollarcari	... 1876
	Venkata Rau, Yarramalli	... 1880
	Venkatasubba Aiyar, C.	... 1879
	Venkatasubbayya, Vennalakanti	... 1879
	Venkatasubba Aiyar, Madur ..	1873
	Venkataratnam Nayudu, Madireddi . ..	1878
310	Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S	1873
	Venkatesa Aiyar, Srinivasapur	1879
	Venkoba Rau, Curukundi	... 1879
	Venkoba Rau, Doddi	.. 1877
	Venkoba Rau, Narayana Rau	1879
	Virabadra Mudaliyar, Tiruppanankadu... ...	... 1878
	Vijayaraghavachariyar, Saidapet	1873
	Viraraghavachariyar, Velamur .	1874
	Viraswami Aiyar, A. S.	... 1875
	Visvanatha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur	... 1873
320	Visvanatha Aiyar, Mundacolattore ...	. 1875
	Yajulu, Bhagavatula	... 1880

MASTERS OF LAWS.

Third Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, M.A. 1874
Devaraja Aiyar, Subbaraya Aiyar 1878
Narahari Rau, T. 1873
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S., B.A. 1870

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

First Class.

Bashyam Aiyangar, Venbakkam, B.A. 1869
Muttuswami Aiyar, Thiruvalur 1869
Rajagopalachariyar, Venbakkam 1861
Subramanyan Pillai, V. 1861
Venkatapati Rau, C 1861

Second Class.

Aiyaswami Aiyar, Manargudi S., B.A 1872
Anantanarayana Aiyar, Sankaranarayana A., B A. ... 1879
Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S., B.A. 1868
Babu Rau, U 1869
Bamanji Phirozsha, M.A. 1871
Chellaya Pillai, C., B.A. 1879
Coelho, Antoni John, B.A. 1877
Fischer, R. 1862
Gopala Aiyangar, A., B.A. 1870
10 Gopalachariyar, S., B.A. 1876
Grant, W., B.A... 1868
Gurumurti Aiyar, P. 1869
Kalyandasundra Aiyar, K., B.A. 1875
Kuppuramaswami, C., B.A. 1867
Krishna Aiyar, V., B.A. 1877
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, R 1868
Lacey, Joseph 1868
Maskell, J 1862
Mundappa, Mangalore, B.A 1879
20 Murugesam Pillai, M. 1860
Nallatambi Mudaliyar, T., B.A. 1869

	Nammayyachettiyar, Conchi Narayana, B.A.	1879
	Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada Ramakrishna, B.A.	1878
	Narasimha Aiyar, P S., B.A.	1879
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, Melur M. S., B.A. ..	1879
	Parthasarathi, S., B.A.	1862
	Pattabhirama Aiyar, Chetput R., B.A.	1877
	Ramachandra Aiyar, V.	1868
	Ramachandra Rau, Venkata, B.A. ...	... 1879
30	Rama Rau, Tumalapalli, B.A . .	1866
	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem, M.A.	1865
	Rangachariyar, Teruvallur Tattai, B.A....	1879
	Rangu Rau, Vuppalam, B.A.	1879
	Sankaran Nayar, Chettur, B.A.	.. 1879
	Sitarama Aiyar, A., B.A.	1870
	Srinivasachariyar, T	1862
	Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel, B.A. . .	1879
	Subba Rau, Annambal, B.A.	.. 1876
	Subba Rau, Nyapati, B.A	1879
40	Subba Rau, Tallapragada, B.A.	1879
	Subramanya Aiyan, S	1869
	Subramanya Aiyar, N., B.A, .	. 1869
	Subramanya Sastriyar, Conjeveram, B.A.	1874
	Subramanya Sastriyar, Vuppalathadium ..	1872
	Sundaram, Tirukkarukapur, S., B.A. . .	... 1879
	Sundararama Aiya, Velagapudi, M.A. .	1872
	Tirumalachariyar, M. A., B.A.	1868
	Tiruvenkatacharıyar. C., B.A.	1867
49	Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S ..	1869

Third Class.

Ambrose, Andrew Thompson, B.A. ..	1879
Anantachariyar, Panappakkam	1869
Anantacharulu, Panakanjeri Calappa, B.A	1874
Anantasubramanya Sastriyar, S . .	1867
Annaswami Aiyar, A , B.A ..	.. 1880
Appadurai Aiyar, M, B.A.	1876
Arivanandam Pillai, John ..	1867
Arunachala Sastrıyar, Conjeveram	1870
Balaji Rau, P , B.A.	1868

10	Bala[illegible]Rau, R	1869
	Chellappa Pillai, T., B.A.	1863
	Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W., B.A	1871
	Desikachariyar, Cattangalathur, B.A.	1876
	Devaraja Aiyar, Subbaraya Aiyar	1870
	Du[illegible]swami Aiyangar, Srimushnam, B.A ...	1875
	Dutaiswami Aiyar, Tranquebar, B.A.	1873
	Evers, Josiah	1870
	Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore, B.A.	1877
	Gopala Rau, Mangalore, B.A.	1876
20	Govinda Pillai, A	1873
	Gurumurti, P., B.A	1874
	Haridas, Nanabhai	1868
	Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M., B.A.	1870
	Jambulinga Mudaliyar, Carunguli, B.A	1866
	Kachapesvara Aiya, A.	1870
	Kamesan, J	1869
	Kanakasabhai Pillai, V., B.A.	1877
	Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Carikalavakkam, B.A. ...	1866
	Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett	1876
30	Krishnamurti, P. N	1870
	Krishna, E. K	1869
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, M.A. ...	1875
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti V., B.A. ...	1872
	Krishna Wariyar, E. K., B.A.	1879
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, C. G., B.A.	1878
	Lakshminarasimham, Atmuri, B.A.	1874
	Lawrence, John Charles Skillern, B.A.	1874
	Lokanatha Aiyar, Tiruvalur Vaidyanatha, B.A....	1879
	Madhava Rau, T., B.A...	1875
40	Mangalam Pillai, A. J., B.A.	1867
	Narahari Rau, T	1869
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, A., B.A.	1876
	Nevins Pillai, Samuel, B.A.	1870
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M., B.A. ...	1869
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Mandayam Osuri, B.A....	1879
	Raghunatha Aiya, Sujir, B.A...	1873
	Rajagopalachariyar, V., B.A.	1877
	Ramachandra Aiyar, A	1869

	Ramachandra Rau, P	1867
50	Ramachandra Rau, Tumacherla, B.A.	1874
	Ramachandra Rau, Saib, C	1870
	Ramachandra Venkaji, Tanjore, B.A	1878
	Ramakrishna Aiyar, M R., B A.	1874
	Ramalinga Aiyar, C. S., B.A	1879
	Ramanujachariyar, T. S	1868
	Ramaswami Aiyar, M., B A.	1874
	Ramasubba Aiyar, S., B A.	1875
	Ramayya Punja, Attavar, B.A	1878
	Rangachariyar, Pondapakkam Viravalli, B A.	187[illegible]
60	Rangaswami Aiyangar, A , B A	1874
	Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, Chintadripetta. B A.	1870
	Rozario, J. L., B.A.	1870
	Sanjiva Rau, V., B.A	1865
	Sarvottama Rau, N., B.A.	1874
	Satagopa Aiyangar, Raghava Aiyangar, B A.	1878
	Saundaranayagam Pillai, Gabriel P , B A.	1867
	Sesha Aiyar, R , M A.	1872
	Seshacharulu, S , B A.	1875
	Snell, Edmund, B.A.	1864
70	Srinivasa Rau, Mundukur, B.A.	1880
	Subba Aiyar, V., B A.	1875
	Subbarayan, C., B.A.	1868
	Subbarayulu Chettiyar, Palakula, B A	1865
	Subramanya Aiyar, V	1869
	Subrayulu Reddiyar, Agaram, B A.	1878
	Sundaram Sastriyar, C. V	1872
	Swaminatha Bavaji Pant, B A	1880
	Thompson, Reginald	1864
	Tirumalachariyar, S., B A	1879
80	Tirumalacharulu, B	1870
	Tirunarayanachariyar, M. A , B A...	1879
	Venkataraman, Ananta Rama, B A	1879
	Venkataramana Punt, A. L., M.A.	1875
	Venkatesan, R., B.A....	1873
	Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla, B.A.	1876
	Venkatasubbarayudu, S	1870
	Venugopalachariyar, Venbakkam, B.A	1877

Viraswami Aiyar, A. R 1869
Visvanatha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur, B A . 1878
90 Visvanatha Rau, Darmavaram Desayi, B A. ... 1879

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Dhanakoti Raju, W E 1871
Flynn, George William ... 1858
Rockwood, G 1872

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE AND MASTERS IN SURGERY.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E 1868
Gregory, W 1868
John, Mathew 1872
Nailer, H. A F. .. 1873

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Second Class.

Gorman, John 1867
Thummon Singh Hazari, M . . . 1879

BACHELORS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Class.

Raghavachariyar, Thandalam Thatta, B.A 1876

Second Class.

Gopalakrishna Aiyar, S 1880
Lafrenais, J. E 1875
Lynn, Edwin George 1871

Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A., B.A.	1876
Nityananda Mudaliyar, V , B.A.	1880
Norris, Owen Vincent	1865
Rama Rau, Arcot	1865
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N., B A ...	1874
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, R , B.A	1877

Third Class.

Adikesavalu Nayudu, Coka, B.A	1878
Chinnaswami Aiyangar, C. R ..	1876
Grant, Alfred	1865
Kolandavelu Mudaliyar, C. .. .	1865
Krishnamachariyar, S.	1877
Rajagopala Aiyangar, N	1880
Simpson, James Thomas	1869
Subbarayar, Erode, R., B.A.	1871
Subbarayachariar, Senjee	1864
Venkataramana Aiyar, Sonti, B A.	1875

SCHOLARS, PRIZEMEN, AND MEDALLISTS.

Governor's Scholarship.

1870	Gopalachari, Mandayam D	Presidency College.
1874	Srinivasachari, Tirumalai. .	S.P.G.H.S., Vepery, & Pres Coll.
1877	D'Cruz, Timothy Stanislaus...	St Thomé Seminary, and Presidency College

Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rau's Prizes.

1870	F. A.—Vaidyanadhan, N..	Prov. Coll, Kumbhakonam.	
	Mat.—Subba Aiyar, V.	Do.	do.
1871	F. A.—Ramachandra Aiyar, S .	Do.	do. and S. P. G. H. S., Tanjore.
	Mat.—Pattabhirama Aiyar, C.R.	Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam.	
1872	F. A.—Subba Aiyar, V. . ..	Do.	
	F. A.—Krishnaswami Aiyar, V.		
	Mat.—Venkataraman, S.. . . .	Do.	
1873	F. A.—Pattabhirama, Aiyar, C. R.	Do.	
	Mat.—Visvanadha Aiyar, T. V	Do.	
1874	F. A.—Swaminadha Sastri, S. .	Do.	
	Mat.—Malhari Rau, S.. .	Do.	
1875	F. A.—Sundaram, S..... .	Do.	
	Mat.—Rangaswami Aiyangar, S.	Do.	
1876	F A.—Duraiswami Aiyar, R..	Do.	
	Mat.—Nilakantan, A	Do	
1877	F A.—Swaminadha Aiyar, R .	Do	
	Mat.—Radhakrishnan, S	Do	
1878	F A —Swaminatha Aiyar, K	Do	
	Mat —Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T V	Do.	
1879	F A.—Krishnaswami, N.	Do.	
	Mat.—Swaminatha Aiyar, S. A	Do.	
1880	F A.—Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T. V	Do	
	Mat.—Balamukundan, K	Do	

Maharajah of Travancore's Scholarship.

1872 Lafrenais, Joseph E. Trivandram College, and Civil Engineering College, Madras
1875 Kuruvila, K. K.. Do do do.
1877 Kurian Jacob. ....
1879 Sesha Aiyangar, S ..... Do. do. do.
1880 Gomez, T D .... Trivandram College.

Maharajah of Cochin's Scholarship.

1876 Govinda Menon, T . Prov School, Calicut, and Civil Engineering College, Madras

Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize.

1874 Chandrasekharam, C ....Presidency College.
1876 Venkatarama Sastri, S. .. .. Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
1877 Chandrasekharam, C .. .. Presidency College.
1878 Chakrapani Rau ....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
1879 Sankara Rau, T.. ... . Presidency College and Private Study.
1880 Ramachandra Aiyar, Chitti.....Madras Christian College.

The Norton Prize.

1876 Gnanamuttu, Samuel . . Private Study.
1877 Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N. . .. .Trivandram College & Private Study.
1879 Kodandaramayya, Giddu..... ...Madras Christian College and Private Study.
1880 Thanu Pillai, P.... ..... Private Study

Jagirdar of Arni's Gold Medal.

1877 Chandrasekharam, C... .. Presidency College.
1879 Narayana Aiyar, P .... Do.
1880 Kodandarama Aiyar, T. P . . . Madras Christian College

Members of Senate who have delivered the Address to Graduates at Convocation.

1858 A. J Arbuthnot, Esq ....Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

1859 E B Powell, Esq, M A ..... . Principal of the Presidency College.

1860 J. D. Mayne, Esq., B A..... Barrister-at-Law.

1861 The Rev A. R. Symonds, M.A...Secy. to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

1862 The Rev R Halley, M.A... .....Principal, Doveton Protestant College.

1863 J B. Norton, Esq., B.A. ....Barrister-at-Law.

1864 E. Thompson, Esq.. M.A.... ..... .Principal, Presidency College

1865 The Rev John Richards, M A ....Chaplain, Madras Establishment.

1866 Hon'ble Sir A. Bittleston, Knight, Judge, High Court.

1867 Hon'ble W. Holloway ....Judge, High Court

1868 Hon'ble A J Arbuthnot, C.S.I Member of Council.

1869 His Excellency Lord Napier, K T...Governor of Fort St. George, and Chancellor of the University.

1870 Geo. Smith, Esq , M D., L.R C S.E Principal, Medical College, Madras.

1871 The Rev. W. Miller, M A.....Principal, F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

1872 H. Fortey, Esq , M.A.....Ag Inspector of Normal Schools and Presidency Division.

1873 W A. Porter, Esq., M.A..... . ...Ag Principal, Presidency College.

1874 Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, M A...Advocate-General.

1875 G. Thom, Esq , M A.. ..... Principal, Doveton Protestant College.

1876 Hon'ble L. C Innes.....Judge, High Court, and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

1877 Col. R. M. Macdonald ..... Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

1878 M C. Furnell, Esq , M.D., F.R C S...Principal, Medical College.

1879 The Rt. Rev. R. Caldwell, D.D., L.L.D Missionary Bishop.

1880 His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos . .... } Governor of Fort St. George and Chancellor of the University.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1879.

EXAMINERS

Languages:—

English... General. — E. P. Metcalfe, M.A.; D. G. Clarke, M.A.; J. T. Margoschis, Esq.
English... Text..... — G. Gopala Rau, B.A.; Rev. Geo. Patterson.; Geo. Bickle, Esq.

Sanskrit. ... .M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.

Greek and Latin.....A. Monro, M.A.

Persian and Urdu.. ...Rev. E. Sell.

Tamil... . ... — S. Seshayya, B.A.; J. M. Velu Pillai.; P. V. Ramaswamiraju, B.A.; P. Vijayaranga Mudaliyar.

Telugu . ... — S. Rangayya Chettiyar, B.A.; P. Srinivasa Rau, B.A.

Kanarese..... ..... — M. Clapham, Esq.; R. Venkatarama Aiya, B.A.

Malayalam.... . ..... — R S. Sheppard, B.A.; V. Achyutha Panikkar.

Uriya.. . ...Babu Bhagavati Charan Chatterjea.

Mathematics:—

Arithmetic..... .....Capt. W H. Coaker, R. E.

Algebra ... .W Leeming, M A

Geometry . ..... — C Waters, M A.; V. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A.

General Knowledge :—

Indian History ..... G. U. Pope, D.D.; E. B. Powell, B.A.; D. Sinclair, M.A.

Physics ..... J. Cook, M.A.; C. Nagoji Rau, B.A.

Geography, Physical and General..... C. W. Pearce, Esq.; C. C. Flanagan, M.A.; W. H. Wilson, PH.D.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

First Class.

Name.	Where Educated.
Singaravelu Mudali, Pondicherry	Madras Christian College.
Ganapati Swargathil Madathil, D	Calicut Municipal School and Government College.
Balamukundan, K.	Kumbakonam Town School and College
Smith, Edward Locke Cattecart	Doveton Protestant College.
Mahadeva Aiyar, Alladi	Cuddapah Government High School and Kurnool Government High School.
Narayana Rau, Hattangadi	Mangalore Umamahesvara School and Government College.
Krishna Aiyangar, Kanakanahalli	Mysore Marimallappa's School.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Lalgudi Saptarishi Aiyar	Kumbakonam Town School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Subha Rau, Basavapatra	Narsapur Taluk School and Mysore Maharajah's College.
Gopala Aiyar, K	Kumbakonam Town School and College.
Ricketts, William Symonds Percival	Bangalore Bishop Cotton's School and College.
Sundara Aiyar, Puducottah Rama Pattar	Ernakulam High School.
Appadu, Ati	Chicacole Vaisyarajah's School and Vizianagrum College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Masilamani Pillai, Velu Pillai	...Madras Government Normal School and Presidency College.
Muttuswami Aiyar, S (Subhramanya Sastri).	Trivadi Anglo-Vernacular School and Kumbakonam College.
Ramanathan, K. B. . .	Do. do do.
Seshagiri Rau, Durisati ..	Kassimkotta Taluk School and Rajahmundry College.
Srinivasa Raghavachari, S...	Kumbakonam Town School.
Suryanarayana, Sripati ..	Bimlipatam Anglo-Vernacular School and Vizianagrum College.
Chelvakesavaraya Mudali, Tirumanam	...Perambur Anglo-Vernacular School and Madras Pachappa's High School.
Rama Rau, Chandawar .	Kasaragod Taluk School and Mangalore Government College.
Arunachalam, Tirumani Madapusi	Madras Pachappa's High School and Chittoor Government High School.
Narasinga Rau, Rubugundai	Indore Maharajah's High School and Presidency College.
Pundarikatshudu, Annavarapu	Bapatla Anglo-Vernacular School and Masulipatam Hindu High School.
Aiyaswami Aiyar, V ...	Kumbakonam Town School.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, E. S ...	Do. do. and College.
Colaco, Bonaventura Emmanuel ...	Mangalore Normal School and Government College.
Vickers, Wilfrid C ...	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School and High School, Bishop's Storford.
Kodandarama Aiyar, C. S ...	Kumbakonam College and Mannargudi Wesleyan Mission High School.
Gopalaswami Aiyangar, S ...	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission High School.
Bhavaniswami Rau, T. T ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Venkatakrishnayya Nayudu, Pasupuleti ...	Guntur Mission School and Madras Church of Scotland Mission School.
Srinivasachari, K. T ..	Palamcottah Hindu High School and Tinnevelly Hindu College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Narayana Aiyangar, Kallukunte ...	Bangalore Wesleyan Mission High School and Central College.
Kuriyan, Eazhommuriyil Itti	Mallapalli Mission School and Cottayam C. M. S. College.
Lakshman Chudamani, Tembureni ...	Candeish Dhulia High School and Hyderabad Nizam's High School.
Rama Aiya, Aka	...Bangalore Central College.
Narasingarau Nayudu, Papineni ...	Madras Christian College.
Viraraghava Aiyar, T. Mantramurti ...	Walajabad and Vepery S. P. G. High School.
Srinivasa Rau, Karpur ...	Bangalore Central College.
Venkatachalam, Vedam ...	Vizagapatam Hindu College and Rajahmundry College.
Narayanaswami Raju, Tindivanam Vallam ..	Tindivanam Taluk School and Madras Christian College.
Cheriyan, Terathanatu Matthew ...	Calicut Goverment College and Ernakulam High School.
Ramanna, Hosa Agrahara ...	Hunsur Government School and Mysore Maharajah's College.
Krishnaswamayya, Chetlur.	Madras Pachappa's High School and Christian College.
Nallaswami Pillai, Trichinopoly Janaviculam Manikkam	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Bhavani Sankarau, T. ...	Rajahmundry College and Kumbakonam Native High School.
Krishnamachari, Mannargudi	Madras Pachappa's Branch and High Schools.
Rajagopalachari, Sevilemedu	Conjeveram Free Church Mission School
Solomon, John Daniel ...	Vepery S. P. G. High School.
Velu Mudali, Sadras .	Presidency College and Rajahmundry College

Name.	Where Educated
Second Class.	
Sivalingam Pillai, Vellore R	Broadway Wesleyan School and Bangalore Wesleyan Mission High School.
Mathurubhutham Gollapalla, S.	Salem Town School and Government College.
Vittal Rau, Tellicherry ...	Mangalore Normal School and Government College.
Chengalva Varadayya, Vittaldevuni	Walajapet Taluk School and Madras Pachappa's High School.
Gangadharan, K.	Kumbakonam Town School and College.
Dharmarajan, Krishna Jatavallavar	Madura Taluk School and Government High School.
Kallappiran Pillai, S. V. ...	Srivaikuntam C. M. S. High School and Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Ramaswami Sastri, Taruvar Samu Sastri...	Trivandrum Preparatory School and Maharajah's College.
Visvanatha Sastri, Satyamangalam	Coimbatore College.
Ponnuswami Aiyangar, T. R.	Kumbakonam Town School and College.
Ramaswami, S. A.	Do. Town School.
Venkoba Rau, Sirivalla ...	Kurnool Government High School.
Rama Rau, Kotamraju ..	Bezvada Hindu High School and Masulipatam Hindu High School.
Ramakrishnayya, Mandapati	Hindu Proprietary School and Presidency College.
Narayana Menon, Kundur...	Ernakulam High School and Calicut Kerala Vidyasala.
Ramanuja Aiyangar, S. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Subharaya Aiyar, Puvalur Sundaram Aiyar	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Nanjappa, Mysore Sivaramappa	Mysore Maharajah's College
Muhammad Anser ...	Triplicane Harris School.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Vadakkancheri Bharatharaja Aiyar	Palghat Government High School and Private Study.

Name.	Where Educated.
Lakshminarasa Aiyar, Yayavaram ...	Bellary L. M. High School.
Narasinga Rau, Hampapur...	Mysore Wesleyan Mission High School and Maharajah's College.
James, Frederick Richard ...	Bangalore Bishop Cotton's School & Col.
Krishna Rau, N. ...	Kumbakonam Town School & College.
Ramaswami, A. ...	Do. College & Native High School
Subhramanya Aiyar, C. ...	Do. Town School & College.
Duraiswami Aiyar, P. V. ...	Palmanair Anglo-Vernacular School and Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Balaji Rau, M. ...	Mysore Rayal School & Maharajah's Col.
Chengal Rau, Nilakar ...	Saidapet Government High School
Rajagopala Mudali, Vellore.	Walajanagar Anglo-Vernacular School and Madras Christian College.
Srinivasachari, Arambakkam Candadai ...	Muthyalpet Anglo-Vernacular School & Madras Pachappa's High School.
Muttuswami Aiyar, S (Nanu Sastri) ...	Kumbakonam Town School & College.
Coelho, Denis Dores ...	Codial Catholic School and Mangalore Government College.
Palaniyandi Mudali, S. ...	Tinnevelly C. M. S. High School.
Suviseshamuttu, Gnanamuttu ...	Sawyerpuram S. P. G. Seminary.
Sadasivudu, Koduri ..	Rajahmundry Innespettah School & Col.
Givurghese Umamen, Alumuttil ...	Kayenkulam District School and Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Visvanatha Aiyar, Peruvamba Subhramanyan ...	Palghat Government High School and Calicut Kerala Vidyasala.
Ramachandran, S. T. ...	Kumbakonam Town School & College.
Ramanathan, M. ...	Do. do.
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, S...	Negapatam Wesleyan M. High School.
Rajah Sahib, Belgaum ...	Bellary Government College.
Ganapati Aiyar, Rama Iyer	Payanur Local Fund School and Calicut Government College.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Anaur ...	Coimbatore College and Private Study.
Govinda Rau, P. V. ...	Puducottah Rajah's Free School and Kumbakonam Native High School.

Name.	Where Educated.
Raghavendra Rau, Hindupur ...	New Town Anglo-Vernacular School and Cuddalore Government College.
Clarke, William Devappriyam ...	Dindigul American Mission School and Pasumalai American Mission School.
Subhramanya Aiyar, Kaitar Srinivasa Aiyar ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Orupattur Villappakkam ...	Chittoor Government High School.
Tambiya Pillai, Mayilvahana Pillai ...	Jaffna College and Madras Christian College.
Wells, Arthur ...	Madras St. Andrew's School.
Annaswami Aiyar, R. .	Madura Government High School and Kumbakonam College.
Raghavachari, C. S. ...	Kumbakonam Town School.
Raghunandanan, S. ...	Do.
Sesha Aiyangar, R. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Brambanandam, Surattu ...	Masulipatam Noble College.
Krishnamachari Kunnattur.	Muttiyalpet Anglo-Vernacular School and Madras Pachappa's High School.
Coleman, George Herbert ...	Tumkur District School and Private Study.
Adaikkalam Pillai, G. ..	Tanjore Roman Catholic School and Negapatam St. Joseph's College.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Gramada ...	Mysore Wesleyan Mission High School.
Appayya Codanda Subhayya	Mercara Central School, and Presy. Col.
Varadaraja Pillai, Sozhavaram ...	Madras Pachappa's Branch and High Schools
Duraiswami, S. ...	Mannargudi Village School and Kumbakonam College.
Narasinga Rau, Hindupur...	Kurnool Government High School.
Venkataraman, Muttuswami Aiyar ...	Periyakulam Taluk School and Madura Government High School.
Mangayya Nayudu, Chapa...	Vepery S. P. G. High School,
Murugesa Mudali, Chingleput ...	Chingleput Free Church Mission School
Sitayya Nayudu, Coka ...	Madras Pachappa's High School and Christian College.

Name.	Where Educated
Sundaram, S. . .	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission High School and Kumbakonam Native High School.
Venkoba Rau, H. ...	Kumbakonam Preparatory and Town School.
Rangaswami Pillai, T. Madurainayakam Pillai ...	Trichinopoly Normal School and S. P. G. College.
Sama Aiyangar, Collegal ...	Gundlurpet Taluk School and Mysore Maharajah's College.
Venkatasubha Rau, Popuri..	Vizagapatam Hindu College.
Chatu Kutti Nayar, Kongot	Calicut Mission School and Government College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, V. S. ...	Kumbakonam Town School and College.
Vaidyanathan, C. ...	Trivaroor Taluk School and Kumbakonam College.
Tambikannu, Christian Malaya Pillai ...	Negapatam St. Joseph's College.
Chinnayya, Vairamuttu .	Point Pedro Wesleyan Mission School and Private Study.
Subha Rau, Hattangadi . .	Mangalore Normal School and Government College.
Krishna Rau, Akunuri ...	Masulipatam Hindu High School.
Ramaswami Aiyar, A. Ramaswami Aiyar ...	Tinnevelly Hindu College and Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Chokkannah, Tumkur ...	Hassan District School and Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Chetti, Ravva	Triplicane A. V. School and Presidency College.
Srinivasachari, Tirumalisai Mahabashyam ...	Chingleput Free Church Mission School and Presidency College.
Sundaram Aiyar, Arasanimangalam ...	Vepery S. P. G. High School.
Duffin, Charles Harry ...	Bangalore Bishop Cotton's School and College.
Narayana Kurup, Tirumangalathu C. ...	Calicut Government College and Kerala Vidyasala.
Narayanaswami, Kongarappat	Tindivanum Taluk School and Cuddalore Government College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Radhakrishna Aiyar, N. ...	Kumbakonam Town School & College.
Visvanatha Rau, S. (Swami Rau) ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Viraswami ...	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Daivanayakam Pillai, Tiruvendipuram ...	Cuddalore St. Joseph's Institution and Royapettah W. M. High School.
Fernando, Caitan .	St. Thomé Seminary.
Kanakaratnam Pillai, Pondicherry P. ..	Royapuram St. Peter's School and Madras Christian College.
Raju Mudali, Manivakkam..	Madras Christian College.
Rangaswami Mudali, Velappakkam ...	Presidency College and Royapettah Wesleyan Mission High School.
Venkata Rau, Uttenkarai ...	Tripatore Anglo-Vernacular School and Salem Government College.
Krishnamurti Rau, V. ...	Vriddhachalam Taluk School and Kumbakonam College.
Natesan, A. (Arunachalam Aiyar) ...	Trivadi Anglo-Vernacular School and Kumbakonam College.
Rama Rau, Dongarkeri ...	Mulki L. F. School and Mangalore Govt. College.
Panduranga Mudali, Singari	St. Thomé Seminary and Presy. Col.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, Triplicane ...	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular School and Presidency College.
Maruthavira Asari, Trichinopoly Nanjappa Asari ...	Coimbatore College.
Oliver, Francis George ...	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission High School.
Kalyanasundaram Pillai, R. A.	Radhapuram Anglo-Vernacular School and Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Singalachari, Anandam pillai	Chittledroog Government High School and Shimoga Government College.
Hall, Robert Lancaster ...	Doveton Girls' School and Doveton Protestant College.
Krishna Aiyar, Gombhiram.	Manjakuppam Anglo-Vernacular School and Cuddalore Government College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Ratna Mudali, Civaram ...	Madras Church of Scotland Mis. School
Velu Chetti, Saidapet ...	Madras London Mission School.
Nagesvara Rau, Subha Rau	Tillicherry Government High School.
Lakshminarasimham, Canchi Goturu ...	Vizagapatam London Mission School & Berhampore Government College.
Lakshmana Pillai, T. ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Srinivasam, Kaviliga ...	Vizagapatam Hindu College and Vizianagram College.
Shaik Muhammad Hussain, Trichinopoly ...	Madras Christian College.
Tiruvenkatachari, Cadambur	Muttiyalpet Anglo-Vernacular School and Madras Pachappa's High School.
Sankara Aiyar, Ramanathapuram Kanakan Pattar ...	Palghat Government High School and Calicut Kerala Vidyasala.
Sambamurti, Appe Dikshitar	Madura Central High School and Government High School.
Raghunatha Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Gopalachari, Mandayam Anandampillai ...	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular School and Presidency College.
Kandaswami Mudali, Amanjakkarai ...	Chintadripet Anglo-Vernacular School and Vepery S. P. G. High School.
Narayanaswami Chetti, Pulicat ...	Madras Pachappa's High School and Christian College.
Ramanuja Aiyangar, Madapusi T. ...	Tindivanam Taluk School and Cuddalore Government College.
Sabhapati Aiyar, P. ...	Kumbakonam College and Native High School.
Sadasiva Rau, T. ...	Kumbakonam Preparatory School and Town School.
Venkatarangan, Thevarayanpet K. ...	Presidency College and Kumbakonam Native High School.
Krishna Aiyar, V. N. ...	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission High School.
Krishna Rau, Bhavani ...	Salem Government College.

Name.	Where Educated
Bhaskara Ramulu, Yadiki ...	Anantapur Anglo-Vernacular School and Bellary Government College.
Siva Rau, Labadaya ...	Mangalore Government College and Private Study.
Vasudeva Aiyar, Deribail ...	Mangalore Normal School and Government College.
Padmanabha Pillai, Padmanabha Pillai ...	Cottayam Church Mission College and Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Rama Rau, Nandagiri ...	Vizagapatam London Mission High School.
Ponnuswami Pillai, Alexander ...	Madras Church of Scotland Mission School.
Srinivasachari, Pargi ...	Bellary Government College and Madras Pachappa's High School.
Krishna Aiyar, Lakshminarayanapuram Aiyathurai Aiyar ...	Calicut Government College and Kerala Vidyasala.
Dakshinamurti Dikshitar, S.	Bhavani Anglo-Vernacular School and Kumbakonam Town School.
Venkatesan, G. ...	Kumbakonam Town School and College.
Kulattuswami Aiyar, V. ...	Srivaikuntam Anglo-Vernacular School and Palamcottah Hindu High School.
Perayya, Elesvarapu ...	Rajahmundry Innespettah School and College.
Venkata Rau, Yamujala ...	Cocanada Hindu High School.
Avadhanulu, Nishtala ...	Vizagapatam Government Practising School and London Mission High School.
Venkanna, M. ...	Chicacole Taluk School and Vizianagrum College.
Bartley, James Sinclair De-Butts ...	Madras Bishop Corrie's Grammar School.
Kumaraswami Pillai, Tiruvattur ..	Madras Church of Scotland Mission School.
Pereira, Thomas Francis Martin ...	St. Thomé Seminary

Name.	Where Educated.
Rangaswami Mudali, Singari	St. Thomé Seminary and Presidency College.
Ramunni Wariyar, Puthan Variyath ...	Cherpulcheri Middle School and Calicut Government College.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, C S	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Anantarama Aiyar, Melmangalam Venku Aiyar ...	Battalagundu Result System School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Paraman Chetti, S. ...	Payal School and Ramnad S. P. G. High School.
Kallappiran Pillai, L. ...	Wattrap Anglo-Vernacular School and Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Appu Chetti, Cachalai ...	Madras Pachappa's Branch and High Schools.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Kaveripatam Anikollu ...	KrishnagiriTaluk School and Bangalore Wesleyan Mission High School.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Esvara ...	Salem Government College.
Sasha Aiyar, Chandrasekharapuram Lakshminarayana Aiyar ...	Palghat Municipal School and Government High School.
Sesha Aiyar, Tarakad Appaswami Aiyar ...	Tellicherry Government High School and Palghat Government High School.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Tirunillai Viraraghava Aiyar..	Kalpatti Municipal School and Palghat Government High School.
Gopalan, R. ...	Kumbakonam Town School.
Ranganatha Rau, M. ...	Do. and College.
Sivakumara Sastri, T. V. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College and Kumbakonam Town School.
Krishnaswami Rau, T. R. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Subharama Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar ...	Kulitalai Anglo-Vernacular School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Janardhana, Mangalore .	Mangalore Government College and Private Study.
Kotayya, Javvaji ..	Bezvada Church Mission Society's High School.

Name.	Where Educated.
Suryanarayana, Gudiseva ...	Masulipatam Hindu High School.
Venkatasundararamayya Carcharla ..	Masulipatam Hindu High School and Private Study.
Anavaradam Pillai, Muttuswamiya Pillai ...	Sawyerpuram S. P. G. Seminary.
Sitaramanujacharulu, Mamillapalle ...	Tanuku Grant-in-aid School and Rajahmundry College.
Venkataramayya, Tallamraju	Narsapur Mission School and Rajahmundry College.
Suryanarayana, Balajapalli ..	Chicacole Anglo-Vernacular School and High School.
Chinnappa Aiyar, Mosur ...	Madras Christian College.
Manikka Mudali, Conjeveram	Conjeveram F. C. M. School.
Ponnuswami Nayakar, Arambakkam. ...	Madras Christian College and Vepery S. P. G. High School.
Rozario, Joseph Eugene ...	Bangalore Bishop Cotton's School and College.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Kizhakke Gramam Sesha Aiyar	Calicut Government College and Kerala Vidyasala.
Venkatachala Mudali, Bhavani ...	Coimbatore College.
Krishnaswami, G. ...	Kumbakonam Town School and College.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Vaikainellur ..	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College and Private Study.
Satagopulu Nayudu, Puppala Narasimhulu Nayudu ...	Do. Normal School and S. P. G. College.
Viraraghava Aiyar, Sheally...	Sheally Anglo-Vernacular School and Chilambaram Pachappa's High School.
Bhimachar, Sondur ...	Bellary Government College and Private Study.
Kuriyan, Kolottuparambil Verghese ..	Cottayam C. M. S. College and Ernakulam High School.
Tirunavilkarasu, Cartigesar.	Jaffna Central School.
Siva Rau, Arur ...	Karakal Taluk School and Mangalore Government College.
Zechariah, Thomas Gnanamuttu ...	Sawyerpuram S. P. G. Seminary.

Name.	Where Educated.
Aiyadurai Aiyangar, Madur	Chingleput F. C. M. School.
Alvarayya, Carlapatti ...	Madras Pachappa's Branch and High Schools.
Johnson, Dennis Ross ...	London University College and Private Study.
Rama Rau, Doddi ...	Bellary Government College and Presidency College.
Krishna Pattar, Nurin Ramaswami Pattar ...	Calicut Government College and Private Study.
Nanjunda Aiyar, Coimbatore	Tiruvallur F. C. M. School and Coimbatore College.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Emappur, R. ...	New Town Anglo-Vernacular School and Cuddalore Government College.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, R. ...	Kumbakonam College & Town School.
Anantasubramanya Aiyar, Pazhanganattam Sundararaya Aiyar ...	Madura Government High School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Balamukund, Chaturbhuja Das ...	Benares Queen's College and Hyderabad Nizam's High School.
Syed Ahmed Kabir ...	Madura Anglo-Vernacular School and Government High School.
Bhagavanulu, Ch. ...	Vizianagrum College.
Adolphus, Richard Cassin...	Doveton Protestant College.
Kodandaramaswami Nayudu, Chettambakkam Gudappakkam ..	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular School and Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, Singam Aiyangar ..	Kumbakonam Town School and Presidency College.
Nilakantan Nayar, Vasupurath .	Cannanore Government High School and Private Study.
Raghavendra Rau, Thathanur Krishna Rau ...	Satyamangalam Taluk School and Coimbatore College.
Aravamudu Aiyangar, S .	Kumbakonam Town School & College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Sivaramakrishna Sastri, C. S.	Kumbakonam Native High School.
Venkatarama Sastri, S. (Swaminatha Aiyar) ...	Kapistalam School and Kumbakonam Native High School.
Venkatarama Sastri, S. (Swaminatha Aiyar, S.) ...	Kumbakonam College and Calicut Kerala Vidyasala.
Gnanapragasam Pillai, T. D.	Salem Government College and Negapatam St. Joseph's College.
Ganapati Aiyar, Lalgudi Annadurai Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Chakrapani Aiyar, Alladi ...	Nellore Free Church Mission School and Bellary London Mission High School.
Srinivasa Rau, Malur ...	Bellary London Mission High School.
Srinivasa Rau, Buntwal ...	Buntwal Local Fund School and Mangalore Government College.
Venkatalingam, Koralla ...	Masulipatam Hindu High School.
Narayanayya, Cavutur ...	Nellore Free Church Mission School.
Rangachari Pundi Sattupadi	Walajapet Taluk School and Madras Pachappa's High School.
Sundara Rau, Tummalapalli	Saidapet Government High School
Barboza, Arthur Valentine...	Roman Catholic School and Calicut Government College.
Annaswami Aiyar, Erode Easvara Aiyar ...	Coimbatore College.
Nammalvar, G. ...	Mannargudi Wesleyan Mission High School and Native High School.
Venkatarama Aiyar, S. V. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Subbaraya Aiyar, Perumalu Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Sundaresa Sastri, Pachayampet Ganapati Sastri ...	Do.
Viraswami Aiyangar, R. Krishnaswami Aiyangar	Srirangam Anglo-Vernacular School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Vasudeva Rau, Ranga ...	Ernakulam High School.
Krishnayya, Adidam ...	Narasapur Mission School.
Lakshminarasimha Rau, Thalluri ...	Cocanada Hindu High School.

Name.	Where Educated.
Hari Rau, Tiruvidi A. ...	Cuddalore St. Joseph's School.
Sambandam Pillai, Ambalavanar ...	Madras Christian College.
Singaravelu Mudali, Peruvayal ...	Madras Pachappa's High School.
Vikkara Menon, Kothandath	Calicut Government College and Collengode M. C. School.
Krishnaswami, M. V. ...	Kumbakonam Preparatory and Town Schools.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Curinjipadi ...	Cuddalore Taluk School and Government College.
Rangachari, K. ...	Kapistalam Anglo-Vernacular School and Kumbakonam College.
Amritanatha Pillai, A. ...	Negapatam St. Joseph's College.
Appanna Mudali, T. S. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Subramanya Sastri, T. P. ...	Trivadi Anglo-Vernacular School and Tanjore S. P. College.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Rama...	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College and Hindu School.
Aranha, George Michael ...	Rozario Bishop School and Mangalore Government College.
Narasimhacharulu, Bukkapattanam Tirumala ...	Bezvada Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School and Church Mission Society's High School.
Narasinga Rau, Tanjore ...	Bangalore Central College and Mysore Maharajah's College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Padmanabha Aiyar ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Srirama Somayajulu, Vepa	Vizagapatam Government Practising School and London Mission High School.
Etirajulu Raju, Pudukottah.	Madras Christian College.
Sankarashanmukham Pillai, Tinnevelly ...	Madras Church of Scotland Mission School.
Subramanya Reddi, Gangadharanellur ...	Chittoor Government High School and Madras Pachappa's High School.
Visvesvara Aiyar, Sridhara	Bangalore Central College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Anantanarana Aiyar, Kavandappadi Ramaswami Aiyar ...	Erode Taluk School and Coimbatore College.
Thirumalai Gaundar, Coimbatore Narayana Gaundar	Coimbatore College.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Erode..	Coimbatore College and Private Study.
Ramanja Aiyangar, V. . .	Tiruvidamarudur Taluk School and Kumbakonam Town School.
Ratnam Pillai, A. ...	S. P. G. High School and Negapatam St. Joseph's College.
Tyagaraja Aiyar, N. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Sankara Aiyar, .T .V ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College and Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Subramanya Aiyar, R.	Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Chellappan, Cartigesam .	Mannargudi Wesleyan Mission High School and Presidency College.
Khande Rau, Daso . .	Presidency College.
Lazarus, George ...	Bangalore London Mission High School and Madras London Mis. High School.
Ananta Padmanabha Rau, Maddagiri ..	Bangalore Wesleyan Mis. High School.
Ramachandra Rau, Satyamangalam Subba Rau ...	Satymangalam Taluk School and Coimbatore College.
Viraswami Aiyar, D. K. ...	Kumbakonam Town School & College.
Vedanayakam, Vedamanikkam	Tranquebar L. Central School.
Kuppa Rau, Manjakuppam..	Chilambram Pachappa's High School.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Tarakeod Subramanya ...	Kalpattri Municipal School and Ernakulam High School.
Rama Rau, Cassergode Pattanachetti ...	Mangalore Gokurnamatt School and Government College.
Ganapati Pillai, Swaminatha Pillai ...	Jaffna Wesleyan Mission Central School and Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Venkatakrishna Aiyar, Venkatachalam Aiyar ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Kondala Rau, Jyoti ...	Cuddapah Government High School.
Venkataraghavachari, Vosur	Arni Taluk School and Madras Christian College.
Venkatesa Sastri, Tattavelli Mittadar ...	Tripatore Anglo-Vernacular School and Presidency College.
Appu Aiyar, Tulisala Matathil Narayana Aiyar ...	Calicut Government College and Kerala Vidyasala.
Pranatartihara Rau, S. ...	Trivadi Taluk School and Kumbakonam Town School.
Muttuswami Aiyar, Appuswami ...	Cuddalore St. Joseph's School and Chilambaram Pachappa's High School.
Thatham Aiyangar, Rajendram Sesha Aiyangar ...	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Pampapati Rau, Dharmavaram ...	Kampti Local Fund School and Bellary London Mission High School.
Mangisha Rau, Mudakatte...	Mangalore Government College and Private Study.
Ramachandra Rau ...	Mysore Wesleyan Mission High School.
Krishnayya, Kanuparti ...	Nellore Free Church Mission School and Hindu High School.
Sangamayya, Ivaturi ...	Kottapatta Anglo-Vernacular School and Rajahmundry College.
Vijayaramamurti, G. ...	Vizianagram College.
Gopalakrishna Pillai, Nimmacheri ...	Madras Pachappa's Branch and High Schools.
Viraswami Mudali, Conjeveram ...	Mutyalapett Anglo-Vernacular School and Madras Pachappa's High School.
Krishna Menon, Chalapurath ...	Angadipuram Local Fund School and Calicut Government College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, T. R.	Kumbakonam Native High School and Town School.
Nagaraja Rau, L. ...	Trivadi Anglo-Vernacular School and Kumbakonam College.
Tyagaraja Pillai, R. ...	Mannargudi Wesleyan Mission High School.

Name.	Where Educated.
Krishna Rau, Asundi ...	Bellary L. M. High School.
Price, Clifford Hastings ...	Hyderabad St. George's Grammar School.
Esudian, Manuel ...	Sawyerpuram S. P. G. Seminary.
Muttuswami Aiyar, V. ...	Samu Aiyangar's School and Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Sesha Aiyar, C. ...	Palamcottah Hindu High School.
Monisse, Stanislaus Aloysius ...	Madras St. Mary's Seminary.
Rama Rau, Hosakota ...	Bellary London Mission High School and Royapet Wesleyan Mission High School.
Srinivasachari, Navalpakkam ...	Cuddalore St. Joseph's Institution and Government College.
Srinivasachari, Wallajanaggar Pattangi. ...	Wallajanaggar Anglo-Vernacular School and Conjeveram Pachappa's High School.
Smith, George ...	St. Andrew's Parochial School.
Kunchamputti, Thalli ...	Cannanore Government High School and Private Study.
Narayanan, Muliyil ...	Do. and Calicut Government College.
Krishna Sastri, Satyamangalam Kalyana Sundara Sastri ...	Satyamangalam Taluk School and Coimbatore College.
Padmanabhachar, Coimbatore Madvarayachar. ...	Coimbatore London Mission School and College.
Sesha Aiyar, Peruvambu Sundara Aiyar ...	Palghat Government High School and Calicut Kerala Vidyasala.
Thimmappa Aiyar, Carur Subba Rau ...	Coimbatore College.
Rama Rau, V. ...	Kumbakonam Town School and College.
Subramanyan, T. S. ...	Do Native High School and Town School.
Maria Saveri, T. V. ...	Negapatam St. Joseph's College.
Cheriyan, Pattanpurakal Kuriyan ...	Pollam Mission School and Cottayam Church Mission Society's College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Saldanha, Richard William	Mangalore Government College and Private Study.
Venkappa Aiyar, Buntval ..	Do. Normal School and Government College.
Coelho Bonaventure Francis	Shimoga Government College.
Anantakrishna Aiyar, P. Venkatesvara Aiyar ...	Takalay District School and Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Venkata Rama Aiyar, S. (Subramanya Sastri) ..	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Watts, Vincent Leonard ..	Do.
Lakshminarasimha Aiyar, Nungapuri .	Madras Pachappa's High School and Royapet Wesleyan Mission High School.
Mir Budray Alum	Madras Christian College.
Subba Rau, Elavansur Babu.	Salem Government College and Madras Christian College.
Venkatachala Aiyar, Damarappakkam ...	Kapistalam Anglo-Vernacular School and Madras Pachappa's High School.
Venkataraghavachari, Masopavasi ...	Tiruvallur Free Church Mission School.
Gopala Aiyar, Devanahalli...	Bangalore L. M. High School.
Rajagopal Nayudu, Timiri ...	Do. Wesleyan Mission High School.
Bhujanga Rau, A. ...	Srirangam Taluk School and Kumbakonam Native High School.
Narasimha Sastri, D. ...	Kumbakonam Town School and College.
Panchamikesa Aiyar, S. ...	Do. do and do.
Panchapakesa Sastri, S. ...	Do. College and Native High School.
Sivaraman, M. ...	Do. Town School.
Yagappa Mudali, S. ...	Tinnevelly and Negapatam St. Joseph's College.
Manikkam Pillai, M. .	Karur H. Anglo-Vernacular School and Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, Lalgudi Annadurai Aiyar ...	Kumbakonam Town School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Samanna Aiyar, Veppathur Mahalinga Sastri	Trichinopoly Government Normal School and Private Study.

Name	Where Educated
asudeva Campti, Mulki	Mulki L I School and Mangalore Government College
Sandaram Aiyar A T	Tinnevelly Hindu College
Jogiraju, Vinnakota	Rajahmundry College and Narsapur Mission School
Venkatakrishnayya, Aratla	Vizagapatam L M High School
Gopala Sundara Aiyar, Srinivasula	Madras Pachappa s Branch and High Schools
Ponnuswami Chetti Mittoy	Do and Christian Col
Sivaramayya, Kasavaraju	Wallajapet Anglo Vernacular School and Madras Christian College
Venkata Rau, Kandi	Conjeveram Pachappa's High School and Presidency College
Vijayaraghavulu Nayudu, Giridhalapuram S	Madras Christian College and Vepery S P G High School
Krishna Aiyar, Honnavalli	Hassan High School
Mandanna Bittiandra	Mysore Maharajah's College and Bangalore Central College
Govindan Nayar, Gnalikaramal	Cannanore Government High School and Calicut Kerala Vidyasala
Annaswami Aiyar, Sankaridroog V	Cuddapah Government High School and Salem Government College
Srinivasa Aiyar, Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri Taluk School and Salem Government College
Nagesa Sastri, Kurligi	Kurligi L F School and Bellary Government College
Suryaprakasam, Bulusu	Chicacole Government High School and Barhampore Government College
Ganapati, Bamgra Manjeshwar	Manjeshwar Union School and Mangalore Government College
Ayodhyaramayya Abburi	Masulipatam Hindu High School
Anandalvar, Mandayam	Mysore Maharajah s College
Rama Rau, Amamcherla	Nellore Free Church Mission School
Raman Pillai, Nanu Pillai	Trivandram Maharajah s College
Ramajoga Rau K	Vizianagram College

Name.	Where Educated.
Srinivaschari, Melakota Cumara ...	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular School.
Srinivasa Desikachari, Kadabam ...	Bangalore Central College and Wesleyan Mission High School.
Subbarayulu Chetti, Sunnapodi ...	Calicut German Mission School and Government College.
Viraraghava Aiyar, Chittore Subramanya Aiyar ...	Ernakulam High School and Calicut Kerala Vidyasala.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Andancoil ...	Karur Anglo-Vernacular School and Coimbatore College.
Panchapakesa Aiyar, S. ...	Kumbakonam College and Private Study.
Kailasam Aiyar, C. ...	Porayar S. P. G. High School.
Chengalraya Aiyar, Tripatore ...	Salem Government College.
Rangaswami Pillai, Porto Novo ...	Porto-Novo Taluk School and Chilambaram Pachappa's High School.
Venkoba Rau, Trichengode Gopala Rau ...	Namkal Taluk School and Coimbatore College.
Venkataramanayya, Tumuluru ...	Nellore Free Church Mission School.
Venkatasubramanya Aiyar, K. T. ...	Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Sivarama Pillai, Esvara Pillai	Takalay District School and Trivandrum Maharaja's College.
Kumaravelayyar, Calavai ...	Madras Christian College.
Ratnaswami, Porumainathan	Madras St. Mary's Seminary.
Somasundra Mudali, Attuppakkan ...	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular School and Presidency College.
Srinivasachari, Asappur ...	Madras Christian College and Vepery S. P. G. High School.
Narayana Rau, Mysore ...	Bangalore L. M. High School.
Parasurama Aiyar, Nurni Rama Pattar ...	Nurni Middle Class School and Palghat Government High School.

Name.	Where Educated.
Lokanathan, K. ...	Madura Government High School and Kumbakonam Native High School.
Swaminatha Aiyar, R. ...	Kumbakonam College and Native High School.
Tiruvenkatachari, R. ...	Nidamangalam Chatram School and Kumbakonam Native High School.
Muhammed Hussain Malimiyar, S. ...	Negapatam St. Joseph's College.
Annaswami Rau, T. M. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Appadurai Aiyar, Edayathumangalam Ramaswami Aiyar. ...	Srirangam Taluk School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Panchanatha Aiyar, Mutuswami ...	Cuddalore St. Joseph's School and Chilambaram Pachappa's High School.
Ranga Rau, A. S. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College and Private Study.
Rangaswami Aiyangar Ammalmadam, Venku ...	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College and Private Study.
Sesha Aiyangar, Thatham Aiyangar ...	Srirangam Taluk School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Shanmukha Mudali, R. ...	Razipur Aided School and Salem Govt. College.
Jagannatham, Gutala ...	Berhampore Government College.
Kaliyanarama Aiyar, Sendamangalam ...	Madura Central High School, and Government High School.
Rama Rau, Venacharla ...	Nellore Free Church Mission School.
Rama Aiyar, Subba Dikshsta	Trivandrum Preparatory School and Maharajah's College.
Singaram Mudali, Madras...	Tinnevelly Hindu College and Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Vyasa Rau, Devarakonda ...	Vizagapatam L. M. High School.
Balasubramanyam Chetti, Palur ...	Madras Pachappa's High School.
Ramanujachari, Alappakkam	Madras Christian College.
Subramanya Aiyar, Rama Aiyar ...	Palghat Government High School and Presidency College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Tiruvenkatachari, Kidambi..	Presidency College and Private Study.
Venkatachari, Nangamangalam Kandadai ...	Madras Pachappa's Branch and High Schools.
Kodandarama Mudali, Maiyanellur ...	Bangalore L. M High School.
Devaji Rau, Tirukkazhikunram Devalkar .	Coimbatore College.
Rajagopalan, R. ...	Kumbakonam Primary School and Town School.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, S. ...	Do. College and Native High School.
Swami Aiyar, K. (Aiya Aiyar)	Porayar S. P. G. High School and Kumbakonam College.
Jagannathan, T. V. ...	Negapatam St. Joseph's College.
Subramanya Aiyar, G. V. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Tiruvengadath Aiyangar, S.	Velaguli Wesleyan Mission School and Mannargudi Wesleyan Mission High School.
Venkataramana Aiyar, T. K.	Karatattangudi Anglo-Vernacular School and Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Viraswami Aiyangar, S. ...	Mannargudi Wesleyan Mission School and High School.
Pasupati Aiyar, Sanappiratti Subramanya Aiyar ...	Karur Anglo-Vernacular School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Venkataratnam, R. ..	Banda Zillah School and Hyderabad St. George's Grammar School.
Krishnaswami Battalagundu Appadurai Aiyar ...	Battalagundu Anglo-Vernacular School and Madura Government High School.
Samuel, Abraham ..	Palamcottah Church Mission Society's School and Private Study.
Kutumba Rau, Sripati ..	Masulipatam Hindu High School and Noble College.
Narayanaswami, S. ...	Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Nelliyappa Pillai, T. S. ...	Do. do. and Private Study.
Mangayya, Visvanatham ...	Narsapur Mission School.
Ramayya, Panchalavarappu	Rajahmundry College and Private Study.
Subba Rau, Maidavolu	Do Town School and College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Lazar, Jacob ...	Madras Bishop Corrie's Grammar School
Martin, Isayas Vira ...	Bellary L. M. High School and Royapet Wesleyan Mission High School.
Murugesa Mudali, Caraippakkam ...	Muttyalpet Anglo-Vernacular School and Madras Pachappa's High School.
Pires, Philip Adolphus ...	St. Thomé Seminary.
Rajaratna Nayakar, Cavantandalam ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College and Madras Pachappa's High School.
Seshachala Mudali, Mailai Sundara ...	Madras Christian College.
Syed Khadir Padsha ...	Triplicane Harris School.
McGowan, Frank ...	Bangalore St. Joseph's Seminary.
Srikantesvara Aiyar, Calapatti ...	Shimoga College and Bangalore Centra College.
Krishna Aiyar, Tarakad Kasturi Aiyar ...	Kalpatti Municipal School and Palghat Government High School.
Srinivasa Rau, Perundurai Ramanarasa Aiyar ...	Coimbatore College.
Visvanatha Rau, Madura Tarkash ...	Madura Government High School and Coimbatore College.
Aiyaswami Aiyar, S. ..	Kumbakonam College and Native High School.
Gopala Aiyangar, R. ...	Do. Town School and College.
Ranganathachari, R. ..	Do. do.
James Pillai, D. R. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Srinivasa Raghavan, R ..	Vediyarpuram S. P. G. School and Mannargudi Wesleyan Mission High School
Suviseshamuttu, Manuel ...	Tranquebar Lutheran Central School.
Egnia Rama Aiyar, Ranganathapuram Krishna Vajapeyar ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Appavu Mudali, Solakurichi Arumukha ...	Madura Anglo-Vernacular School and Government High School.
Srikanta Aiyar, Srirangapatam ...	Hassan Government School and Mysore Maharajah's College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Vaidyarama Aiyar, Olikade Venkatasubba Aiyar ...	Trivadi Taluk School and Mysore Wesleyan Mission High School.
Chidambaram Pillai, N. A...	Palamcottah Hindu College.
Seshadri Aiyangar, V. ...	Tenkasi Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School and Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Shanmukkam Pillai, S. M...	Srivaikuntam Anglo-Vernacular School and Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Krishnamachari, Tiruvallur	Trivellore Free Church Mission School.
Manikkavelu Mudali, Mylapur ...	Madras Christian College.
Mir Ghouse ...	Do
Ramanujulu Nayudu, Bandlavenkata ...	Hindu Proprietary School and Presidency College.
Seshachari, Nayakkankuppam Babu	Conjeveram Free Church Mission School.
Tiruvenkatachari, Tirumani Covilur ...	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular School and Presidency College.
Verghese, Verghese ...	Cottayam Church Mission Society's College and Calicut Government College.
Gopalaswami, A.	Kumbakonam Primary School and Town School.
Rangaswami Aiyar, M ...	Do. Town School and Native High School.
Srinivasa Pillai, S T. ..	Do. do. and College.
Subramanya Aiyar, P. ..	Tanjore S. P. G. College and Kumbakonam Native High School.
Mahanti, Laban ..	Berhampore Government College.
Ramaswami, Kolachalamali	Guntur Government Anglo-Vernacular School and Mission High School.
Krishna Rau, Mysore G.	Mysore Wesleyan Mission High School.
Venkatachalam, Sivudu ..	Rajahmundry Innespettah School and College.
Venkatasubbarayudu, Kommu ..	Tallapudi Grant-in-aid School and Rajahmundry College.
Padmanabhan Curukal, Chochumani Curukal ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Papayya, G. ...	Bimlipatam Taluk School and Vizianagrum College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Chinnaswamayya, Valappakkam ...	Madras Pachappa's High School and Christian College.
Krishnamachari, Colattur Somasi ...	Saidapet Government High School and Presidency College.
Mallikarjuna Sastri, Canchi Jagarlapudi ...	Madras Christian College.
Narayana Nayudu, Chimakurti Venkata ...	Madras Government Normal School and Royapet Wesleyan Mission High School.
Sarangapani Nayakar, Periyamet ...	St. Thomé Seminary and Madras Christian College.
Srinivasachari, Mahanyam..	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular School and Presidency College.
Venkatasubba Aiyar, Thandalam ...	Chingleput Free Church Mission School and Modras Christian College.
Kesavachari, Bailur ...	Bangalore L. M. High School.
Narasimhachari, Conjeveram ...	Do.
Chidambara Aiyar, Govindarajapuram Kuppa Pattar ...	Kalpathi Municipal School and Palghat Government High School.
Marathakesvara Aiyar, Kalpatti Darmaraja Pattar ...	Do. do.
Ramachandra Aiyar, V. ...	Kumbakonam College and Native High School.
Vengara Aiyangar, C. R. ...	Do. Native High School and Private Study.
Gopala Rau, Venkataramana Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Chellam Subramanya Aiyar	Madura Central Anglo-Vernacular School and Government High School.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Swami Aiyar ...	Madura Grant-in-Aid School and Government High School.
Venkatanarayana Aiyar, A.	Madura Central High School and Private Study.

Name.	Where Educated.
D'Souza, Angelus Rozario.	Milagris Bishop's School, and Mangalore Government College.
Sitaramayya, Madireddi ...	Masulipatam Noble College.
Venkatarangachari, T. V...	Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Narasimha Rau, Velala ...	Narsapur Mission School.
Seshagiri Rau, Venuturumalli ...	Masulipatam Hindu High School and Narasapur Central High School.
Kondala Rau, Rayavarapu...	Vizagapatam Hindu College.
Arunachala Aiyar, Vepampet ...	Madras Church of Scotland Mission School.
Gainsford, Frederick ...	Presidency College.
Lakshmana Chetti, Adimulam ...	Trivellore F. C. M. School.
Masilamani Mudali, Kalavai	Vellore Government Normal School and Conjeveram Free Church Mission School.
Kumaraswami Naik, Bagalur ...	Bangalore Central College.
Kuppuswami Nayudu, Kori.	Do. L. M. High School.
Suryanarayana Chetty, Gandlur ...	Mattigiri Remount Depôt Anglo-Vernacular School and Bangalore Wesleyan Mission High School.
Venkatasubba Rau, Devanahalli Bokkasam ...	Darampuri Taluk School and Bangalore Wesleyan Mission High School.
Achyutha Menon, Pttikapurath ...	Calicut Government College and Private Study.
Kontunni Menon, Kozhikottu Vittel ...	Calicut Normal School and Government College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Nochattu Ranga Aiyar ..	Do. do.
Venkatasubba Aiyar, Nangapalli N. .	Salem Government College.
Aiyaswami Sastri, D. ...	Kumbakonam College and Native High School.
Paramasivan, N ...	Do Town School and College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, V. (Venkatarama Aiyangar)...	Kumbakonam Town School.
Venkata Rau, S. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College and Mannargudi Native High School.
Bhagyam Pillai, S. ...	Negapatam St. Joseph's College.
Subbarayan, Musiri Ramaswami Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Subramanyam, Nangapuram Anantanarayana Aiyar ...	Nangapuram Anglo-Vernacular School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Venkatanarayana Aiyar, Sanappiratti Venkataramana Aiyar ...	Karur Anglo-Vernacular School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Hanumanta Rau, Bellary ...	Bellary L. M. High School and Government College.
Suryanarayanamurti, Duvvuri ...	Parlakimedi Zemindari School and Berhampore Government College.
Balm, Thomas Arthur ..	Hyderabad St. George's Grammar School.
Anantanarayanan, Srinivasa Aiyar ...	Kumbakonam College and Madura Government High School.
Duraiswami Aiyar, Kunnakkudi S. ...	Madura Anglo-Vernacular School and Central High School.
Gnanayuthan, Samuel ...	Ramnad S. P. G. College.
Pethayya Pillai, V. ...	Do.
Mir Jamaluddin ...	Ellore Church Mission Society's Anglo-Vernacular School and Masulipatam Noble College.
Subbarayudu, Marripati ..	Masulipatam Noble College and Private Study.
Naranappa, Saligrama ...	Mysore Wesleyan Mission High School.
Naranappa, Venkata ...	Do.
Ramamohun Sing, Nellore...	Nellore Free Church Mission School.
Samuel, Joseph ...	Sawyerpuram S. P. G. Seminary.
Narayanan Padmanabhan ..	Alappi District School and Trivandrum Maharajah's College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Padmanabhan Udayan, Kanaku	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar ...	Do.
Sitarama Aiyar, Subramanya Aiyar ...	Do.
Cassidy, Christopher Clemons ...	Madras St. Andrew's School.
Chase, William Drew ...	Vepery S. P. G. High School and Doveton Protestant College.
Dique, James ...	Madras Normal School and Presidency College.
Gabriel Pillai, Pondicheri ...	Royapet Wesleyan Mission High School, Madras, and L. M. High School.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, Mosur	Muthyalpet Anglo-Vernacular School and Madras Pachappa's High School.
Ratna Mudali, Pondicheri Venkatachala ...	Manjakuppam Anglo-Vernacular School and Cuddalore Government College.
Syed Abdul Gafur ...	Presidency College and Royapet Wesleyan Mission High School.
Viraraghavachari, Curam ..	Conjeveram Free Church Mission School.
Sankara Menon, Vatake Kurupath ..	Ernakulam High School and Calicut Kerala Vidyasala.
Sankaran Nambiyar, M. Kunnummal Kunhi .	Tellicherry Government High School
Subramanya Aiyar, Kangayam ...	Kangayam Local Fund School and Coimbatore College.
Narayana Rau, K. ...	Kumbakonam Town School.
Ramaswami Aiyar, E. S. ...	Kumbakonam College and Native High School.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, C. R....	Do. do.
Subramanyan, T. V. ...	Kumbakonam Native High School and Private Study.
Nataraja Aiyar, Lalipuram	Tricalore Taluk School and Chilambaram Pachappa's High School.
Ponnuswami Pillai, Salem...	Saidapet Government High School and Salem Government College.
Varadachari, Poddakotla ..	Bellary L. M. High School and Kurnool Government High School.

Name.	Where Educated.
Narayana Rau, Coimbatore Lokanatha ...	Coimbatore College and Ernakulam High School.
Muttuswami, S. C ...	Madura Anglo-Vernacular School and Government High School.
Kamayya, Tumulur ...	Nellore Free Church Mission School and Hindu High School.
Subba Reddi, Kantabathini	Nellore Free Church Mission School.
Satyanathan, Arthur Margoschis ...	Palamcottah Church Mission Society's School.
Venkataramayya, Cherukumille ...	Private Study.
Suryanarayana Aiyar, S. ...	Do.
Duraiswami Nayudu, Arige	Madras Christian College.
Rangachari, Vembakkam ...	Mysore Royal School and Presidency College.
Srinivasachari, Kalattur ...	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular School.
Anantarama Aiyangar, Cadaba ...	Mysore Maharajah's College and Bangalore Central College.
Aiyaswami Aiyar, Nellicheri Krishna Aiyar ...	Kalpatti Municipal School and Palghat Government High School.
Rama Aiyar, Kalpathi Kanakan Pattar ..	Do. do.
Subba Rau, Salur Ramaswami Aiyar ..	Coimbatore College and Private Study
Venkataramana Aiyar, Kanjapalli Subba Rau ...	Udamalpet Taluk School and Coimbatore College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, K. ...	Kumbakonam Town School and Mannargudi Native High School.
John, Ignatius ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Anantaswami Rau, Tanjore	Do. Fort School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, Ananta Krishna Aiyangar, S.	Srirangam Taluk School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Trichengode Kuppuswami Aiyar	Trichengode Anglo-Vernacular School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College

Name.	Where Educated.
Seshadriyachari, Cadambi...	Dharmapuri Taluk School and Salem Government College.
Krishnaswami, Ramaswami	Madura Anglo-Vernacular School and Government High School.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Melur Viraraghava Aiyar ..	Madura Government High School.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Muttu...	Do. Central High School and Government High School.
Krishna Rau, Naravi ...	Mangalore Normal School, Saraswat School.
Venkatasubramanya Aiyar, K. R. ...	Madura Private School and Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Saldanha, Abraham ...	Mangalore and Shimoga Government Colleges.
Sankara Aiyar, Sankaranarayana Aiyar ...	Puttapudi District School and Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Velu Pillai, Velayudhan ..	Kotar District School and Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Inayeth Hussain Mehkaree	Madrasa-i-Azam and Presidency College.
Anantarama Aiyangar, Bindiganule ...	Bangalore L. M. High School.
Sundaram Sastri, Kannadiputtur Ganapati Sastri ...	Kumbakonam and Coimbatore Colleges.
Vijendra Rau, Coimbatore Samachar ...	Coimbatore College and Private Study.
Natesan, V. C. ...	Kumbakonam Town School and College.
Arulanandam Pillai, S. .	Tanjore St. Joseph's School and Negapatam St. Joseph's College.
Solomon, Manikkam William	Tranquebar Lutheran M. High School and Madura Government High School
Subbarama Aiyar, T. K. ...	Madura Government High School and Private Study.
Ramappa, Ujjil ...	Mangalore Government Normal School and Private Study.
Roberts, Moses ..	German Mission School and Mangalore Government College.
Gopalan, Meruvapudi .	Rajahmundry College.
Venkayya, Goteti ...	Narsapur Mission School and Private Study.
Venkataramamurti, G. ...	Vizianagram College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Aiyaswami Pillai, Tuticorin P. ..	Tinnevelly Hindu College and Madras Christian College.
Daivasikhamani Mudali, Civaram G. ...	Chingleput F. C. M. School and Chittur Government High School.
D'Rozario, Andrew ...	Madras Bishop Corrie's Grammar School.
Krishnaswami Rau, Arni ...	Presidency College.
Raghavayya, Bramhadesam Chedambi ...	Chittur Government High School.
Ramanujulu Nayudu, Thoddi ...	Madras Christian College.
Govindan, Tayyil ...	Calicut Normal School and Government College.
Appu Aiyar, Nurni ..	Palghat Government High School and Private Study.
Ramachandra Rau, C. V. ...	Coimbatore College and Kumbakonam Native High School.
Vaidyanathan, N. ...	Kumbakonam Town School and College.
Subramanya Aiyar, S. ...	Nagore Wesleyan Mission School and Negapatam Wesleyan Mis. High School.
Gopalachari, Dharmavaram Subramanyan, Madura Ramaswami Aiyar ...	Bellary L. M. High School.
	Madura Taluk School and Government High School.
Visvasam, Solomon ...	Pasumalai American Mission School.
Gopala Rau, Gollarkeri ...	Basrur Mission School and Mangalore Government College.
Ranga Rau, Kudamul ..	Mangalore Government College and Private Study.
Viranagasarulu, Ulavalapudi	Masulipatam Noble College.
Narasimhulu, Annadata ...	Nellore F. C. M. School.
Gauri Manikya Rau, Kasturi	Amalapur Taluk School and Rajahmundry College.
Narayanaswami, Gopi Chetti	Madanasingapett School and Rajahmundry College.
Anantarama Aiyangar, Kadaba ..	Hassan Government High School.
Padmanabhan, Canaku Subramanyan. ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College and Private Study.

Name.	Where Educated.
Desikachāri, Thannirkulam	Madras Pachappa's Branch and High Schools.
Gillespie, Daniel William Adolphus ...	Madras St. Mary's Seminary.
Krishnamachari, Conjeveram	Conjeveram Pachappa's High School.
Narayanaswami Nayudu, Gajjula ...	Cuddalore Government College and Presidency College.
Seshadri Aiyangar, Wulliyanellur Ramappa .	Madras Pachappa's High School and Christian College.
Kesava Aiyangar, Nuggihalli B. ..	Bangalore Wesleyan Mission High School.
Narasa Aiyar, Coimbatore Samachar ..	Coimbatore L. M. High School.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Pollachi Ramaswami Aiyar...	Pollachi Taluk School and Coimbatore College.
Gopalan, V. ...	Kumbakonam Town School.
Kasturi Aiyangar, V. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College and Kumbakonam Native High School.
Guruswami Aiyar, Carur Panchanatha Aiyar .	Karur Anglo-Vernacular School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Pichu Aiyar, Nanu Aiyar ..	Trichinopoly Normal School and S. P. G College.
Ponnuswami Pillai, D. V. ...	Dindigul American Mission School.
Krishna Aiyangar, Mangalam ...	Mysore Maharaja's College.
Muthayya, Madras ...	Do. Wesleyan Mission High School.
Ramanuja Aiyangar, Mandayam Aji ...	Do. do.
Ramanuja Aiyangar, Mysore Terumalachari ..	Do. do.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Wurukere ...	Mysore Marimallappa's School.
Esudian, Vedakkan ...	Sawyerpuram S. P. G. Seminary.
Lakshmanaperumal Pillai, T. S. ...	Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Perinbam, Solomon David...	Palamcottah Church Mission Society's School and Negapatam Wesleyan Mission High School.
Narasayya, Turaga ...	Narsapur Central School.

Name.	Where Educated.
Subbarayudu, Vinnakota ...	Dowlaishweram Anglo-Vernacular School and Rajahmundry College.
Arumukham Pillai, Perumal	Ernakulam High School and Trivandrum Maharaja's College.
Seshachalam, Bhogaraju ...	Vizagapatam Hindu College.
Venkatakrishna Rau, Nandagiri ...	Do. L. M. High School.
Chengalvaraya Chetti, Calluri ...	Madras Church of Scotland Mission School.
Jagannatha Mudali, Caduk-kalur ...	Chintadripet Anglo-Vernacular School and Presidency College.
Krishna Pillai, Kumara-swami ...	Point Pedro's Grammar School and Presidency College.
Madhava Rau, Canchi ...	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular School and Presidency College.
Namasivayam Pillai, Manja-kuppam Colandavelu ...	Presidency College and Cuddalore Govt. College.
Raghavacharalu, Mummudi.	Muthyalpet Anglo-Vernacular School and Madras Pachappa's High School.
Tirumalaswami Nayudu, Madala ...	Madras Hindu Proprietary School.
Wheeler, John Charles Lakin	Madras Christian Col. and Private Study.
Winckler, William Joseph..	Vizagapatam Hindu College and Doveton Protestant College.
Purushothama, Kammathi-Lakshmana ...	Malabar High School and Calicut Kerala Vidyasala.
Lakshmana Rau, Pullur S...	Manjakuppam Anglo-Vernacular School and Cuddalore Government College.
Ramachundra Rau, G. K. ...	Kumbakonam Town School and Private Study.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, M. R...	Kumbakonam College and Mannargudi Native High School.
Varadachari, V. S. ...	Do. do.
Venkatrama Aiyar, V. (Subba Aiyar.) ...	Tanjore S. P. G College and Private Study.

Name.	Where Educated.
Jagannathachari, Dusil Viravalli ...	Presidency College.
Matthai, Terattanattu Cheriyan ...	Cottayam Church Mission Society's College and Ernakulum High School.
Venkatakrishnamacharulu, Nelaturi ...	Nellore Free Church Mission School and Hindu High School.
Devappriyam, David ..	Sawyerpuram S. P. G. Seminary.
Ramaswamiya Pillai, T. M.	Tinnevelly Hindu College and Private Study.
Narayanamurti, Vempati ...	Narsapur Mission School.
Ramayya, Ramanujam ..	Rajahmundry Madasinghpet School and College.
Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Rajanga Sastri ..	Trivandrum Maharaja's College.
Nanu Pillai, Krishna Pillai..	Do.
Subramanyam, M ...	Vizianagrum College.
Atkinson, John R. ...	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School.
Sriramulu Sastri, Rangavajhala .	Madras Pachappa's Branch and High Schools.
Sundararama Aiyar, Pazhayanur ...	Conjeveram F. C. M. School and Chingleput F C. M. School.
Umamahesvaran, Virinchipuram ...	Virinchipuram Private School and Madras Pachappa's High School.
James, Edward Alexander...	Bangalore Bishop Cotton's School and College.
Chandu, Mundangatan ...	Cannanore Government High School.
Kanna Kurup, Kunnoth ..	Calicut Government College and Kerala Vidyasala.
Krishnan, Karayi ..	Cannanore Government High School and Private Study.
Sundaram, C. S. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Vedantadesika Aiyangar, A.	Do. Town School and Native High School.
Venkatarama Aiyar, S. T. ..	Do. Town School.
Annaswami Aiyar, Srinivasa Aiyar ...	Do. do. and Madura Government High School.

Name.	Where Educated.
Tiruvengadayya, Arni ...	Nellore F. C. M. School.
Sivasubramanya Pillai, P. P.	Ambasamudram Anglo-Vernacular School and Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Subbarayudu, Devulapalli ...	Rajahmundry College and Private Study.
Venkanna, Appalla ...	Vizagapatam Government Normal School and L. M. High School.
Venkatachalam, Mangu ...	Do. Hindu College.
Visvanatham, J. ...	Vizianagrum College.
Desikachari, Condamur ...	Cuddalore St. Joseph's School.
Gnanamany, Masilamani Karuttayya ...	Sawyerpuram S. P. G. Seminary and Royapet Wesleyan Mission High School.
Ramakrishnayya, Vaikhari..	Muttiyalpet Anglo-Vernacular School and Madras Christian College.
Venkataramanujulu Raju, Gangapatnam ...	Madras F. C. M. Branch School and Christian College.
Gopala Aiyangar, Nonavinakare ...	Bangalore Central College.
Achyutha Menon, Kizhepattu C. ...	Manjeri Union School and Calicut Government College.
Govinda Menon, Parakkulangare ...	Palghat Government High School and Calicut Government College.
Ramanatha Aiyar, Peruvamba Rama Patter ...	Palghat Government High School and Calicut Kerala Vidyasala.
Aravamudu Aiyangar, C. S.	Kumbakonam College and Native High School.
Saumi Nilameghan, V. R. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Sitarama Aiyar, V. ...	Mannargudi Native High School.
Viraraghavachari, Nathappat ...	Cuddalore St. Joseph's School and Private Study.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Kuttur Venkatarama Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Sadasiva Rau, Nadkarni ...	Private Study.
Sankara Rau, Tombat ...	Do.
Basavaradhya, Bijanahalli ..	Mysore Marimallappa's School.

Name.	Where Educated.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Sidhi...	Palamcottah Church Mission Society's School.
Subramanya Aiyar, B. R. ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College and Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Lakshmana Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar ...	Kalakad Anglo-Vernacular School and Trivandrum Maharaja's College.
Chengalvaraya Mudali, Sinnakamanam ...	Madras Church of Scotland Mission School.
Fonceca, Edward Thomas Shaw ...	Madras Bishop Corrie's Grammar School
Ramaswami Aiyangar, Sakkottai ...	Vepery S. P. G. High School and Madras Pachappa's High School.
Srinivasachari, Sholingar Carambi ...	Sholingar Anglo-Vernacular School and Conjeveram Free Church Mission School.
Narasinga Bhon, Hassan ...	Hassan Government High School.
AnantakrishnaAiyar,Lakshminarayanapuram Krishna Pattar ...	Kalpathi Municipal School and Palghat Government High School.
Govinda Kini, Appu Kini ..	Calicut German Mission School and Government College.
Venkatachari, Bindiganule Narana Aiyangar ...	Coimbatore College and Private Study.
Venkatasubba Aiyar, Kozhalmannan Raghunatha Aiyar	Palghat Municipal School and Government High School.
Rajaram, A ...	Kumbakonam College and Native High School.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M. ...	Mayaveram Municipal School and Kumbakonam Town School.
Somasundaram Pillai, A. . .	Kumbakonam Native High School and Private Study.
Subramanyan, S. . .	Kumbakonam Town School and College.
Terumalai Aiyar, T. R. ...	Kumbakonam College and Native High School.

Name.	Where Educated.
Srinivasa Raghavacharlu, T. S ...	Trivadi Anglo-Vernacular School and Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Appaswami Aiyar, Pallipalayam ...	Salem Town School and Government College.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, D....	Kulitalai Anglo-Vernacular School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Barnes, Samuel ...	Madura Government High School and Private Study.
Ramaswami Aiyar, B. A. ...	Do. do.
Narasinga Rau, Mulki ...	Saraswat School and Mangalore Government College.
Pirmydeen, A. ...	Palamcottah Hindu High School and Church Mission Society's School.
Dolphin, Patrick Joseph ...	Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' School.
Guruswami Chettti, Sarvepalli ...	Madras Christian College.
Janakiram Pantulu, Damarla	Cuddalore St. Joseph's School and Royapet W. M. High School.
Lakshminarasimham, Yelesvarapu ...	Rajahmundry College and Madras Church of Scotland Mission School.
MuthukrishnaMudali,Vellore	Madras Pachappa's High School.
Narasinga Rau, Sindiah ...	Do. and Christian College.
Tiruvenkatachari, Tannirkulam ...	Madras Pachappa's Branch and High Schools.
Mahadeva Sastri, S. ...	Kumbakonam College and Native High School.
Subramanya Aiyar, M. R...	Do. Town School and Native High School.
Venkatarama Aiyar, T. A ..	Do. College and Native High School.
Viraswami Aiyar, K. ...	Do. Native High School and Town School.
Dandapani Aiyar, N. S. ...	Negapatam St. Joseph's College.
Ponnuswami Aiyar, A. V. ...	Do. Wesleyan Mission High School.
Rouse, John Thomas ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College and Negapatam Wesleyan Mission High School.

Name.	Where Educated.
Vedamuttu, Adaikkalam ...	Tranquebar L. M. Central School.
Narasinga Rau, Potanis ...	Bellary L. M. High School and Government College.
Anantakrishna Aiyar, T. S.	Trivandrum Maharaja's College and Tinnevelly Central High School.
Kuttalalingam Pillai, M. A.	Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Suryaprakasa Rau, Chamarti	Dowlaishweram Anglo-Vernacular School and Rajahmundry College.
Jaya Rau, Mangalagiri ...	Vizagapatam Hindu College.
SivaramaSastri, Kuchibhotla	Do do
Ahmed Hussain Mohajir...	Madrissa-i-Azim and Presidency College
Daivasikhamani Pillai, Velu Pillai ...	Madras Government Normal School and Presidency College.
Jayaram Nayadu, Danam ..	Kesavulu Nayudu School and Hindu Proprietary School.
Joachim, George Bernard...	Presidency College and Private Study.
Krishnaswami Mudali, Madambakkam ...	St. Thomé Seminary and Presidency College.
Picha Aiyar, Tondikulam Ramaswami Vadyar ...	Nurni Middle Class School and Palghat Government High School.
Amalanatha Pillai, D. ...	Tanjore Roman Catholic School and Negapatam St. Joseph's College.
Govindarajulu Nayudu, Nellore ...	Madras Christian College and Negapatam St. Joseph's College.
Anna Pillai, A. S. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Puducottah Ramaswami Aiyar	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Srinivasa Rau, Ranga Aiyar	Lalgudi Anglo-Vernacular School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Kuriyan, Kollapparampil Mathunni ...	Cottayam C. M. S. College.
Rama Rau, Tumkur ...	Bellary L M High School and Hyderabad Nizam's High School.
Lakshmanacharulu, Muktevi	Masulipatam Noble College.
Krishna Rau, Ramagiri ...	Bangalore Central College and Mysore Wesleyan Mission High School.
Venkataranga Aiyar, K. C...	Trivandrum Maharaja's College and Tinnevelly Hindu College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Subbarayudu, Pattamatta...	Rajahmundry Town School and College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, V. Subramanya Sastri ...	Allipli District School and Trivandrum Maharaja's College.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Pappu Ramaswami Aiyar ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Somasundaram Pillai, Subramanya Pillai ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College and Private Study.
Thanu Aiyar, Vaidyanatha Aiyar ...	Kotar District School and Trivandrum Maharaja's College.
D'Santos, Charles George ...	Madras Bishop Corrie's Grammar School
Duraiswami Mudali, Kalavai	Conjeveram Free Church Mission School.
Jivaraya Mudali, Conjeveram ...	Do. do.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, P. ...	Puducottah Free School and Vepery S. P. G. High School.
Palman, James Anthony ...	St. Thomé Seminary.
Ramakrishna, Tanjore Josie Ramanath ...	Madras Christian College.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Athippat	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular School and Private Study.
Subba Rau, Velliyur ...	Madras Christian College.
Subramanya Aiyar, Vemulapadi ...	Madras Pachappa's High School and Christian College.
Varadachari, Malaiyankulam	Mutyalpet Anglo-Vernacular School and Madras Pachappa's High School.
Appanna Chetti, Hebboor ...	Tumkur Government High School.
Nagesa Rau, Mysore ...	Mysore Maharaja's College and Bangalore Central College.
Krishna Panikkar, Illathu Valappil ...	Badagara Taluk School and Calicut Government College.
Srinivasan, Nelpura Parambil G. ...	Calicut Normal School and Government College.
Teyyunni Menon, Atakkaputtur Perumpulavil ...	Kalpathi Municipal School and Palghat Government High School.

Name	Where Educated
Narayana Rau, Coimbatore Cusannachar	Coimbatore College
Krishnaswami Aiyar, A V	Kumbakonam Town School and Native High School
Vathirajan, S S	Sheally Anglo Vernacular School and Kumbakonam Town School
Sebastian Pillai, T	Negapatam St Joseph's College.
Balachandar, V	Mannargudi Wesleyan Mission High School
Gnanasiromani, I	Tanjore S P. G College
Ramaswami Aiyar, K T	Madura Taluk School and Trivandrum Maharaja's College
Subramanya Aiyar, Tinnaneri Sitarama Aiyar	Dindigul Mission School and Madura Government High School
Subbayya, Talavar	Mangalore Government College
Purushottama Rau, Akkanapegada	Presidency College and Private Study
Srikantesa Gaud, Maddur Linganath	Mysore Maharaja s College and Wesleyan Mission High School.
Viraraghavayya, Aduru	Nellore Municipal School and Free Church Mission School
Ramalingam Pillai, A	Tinnevelly Hindu College and Private Study
Shanmukkasundarum Pillai, Swaminatha	Tinnevelly Church Mission Society s Anglo Vernacular School
Srinivasa Aiyar, Viraraghava Aiyar	Palamcottah Hindu High School
Ramayya, Kopakka	Rajahmundry Innespet School and College
Hanumanta, Shimoga	Shimoga Government College
Nilakantan, Raman	Trivandrum Maharaja's College
Venkatachalam Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar	Do. Preparatory School and Maharaja's College
Ramamurti Chetti, Vinnakota	Vizagapatam Hindu College
Sriramulu, Ucha	Bobbili School and Vizianagrum College
Allan, Richard William	Bangalore Bishop Cotton's School and College and St Thomé Seminary

Name.	Where Educated.
Appaswami Nynar, Alagramam ...	Tindivanum Taluk School and Royapet Wesleyan Mission High School.
D'Souza, Francis Richard...	St. Thomé Seminary.
Namasivayam Pillai, Puvai..	Royapet Wesleyan Mission High School
Raghavachari, Colattur Pattangi ...	Madras Pachappa's High School.
Rajamannar Nayudu, Chembedu ...	Do. Branch and High School
Ratna Mudali, Puduppakkam	Do. High School and Chittoor Govt. High School.
Venkatarama Chetti, Grendhe ...	Salem Government College and Madras Christian College.
Venkanna Chetti, Margapuram ...	Bangalore L. M. High School.
Kalyana Krishna Aiyar, Tarur Aiya Pattar ...	Alathur Union School and Calicut Government College.
Krishnasawmi Aiyar S. ...	Kumbakonam College and Town School.
Subba Rau, Coimbatore Krishna ...	Do. Town School and College.
Sundaram, R. ...	Do. do.
Nagaraja Rau, T. K. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Narasimha Vastad, T. N. ...	Do.
Rajagopala Nayudu, P. ...	Mannargudi Wesleyan Mission High School and Private Study.
Natesa Aiyar, Gavarappet...	Chilambram Pachappa's High School.
Natesa Aiyar, Rangaswami Aiyar ...	Srirangam Taluk School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Walker, Edward Alexander Chadwick ..	Hyderabad St George's Grammar School
Damodara, Mulki ..	Mulki L F School and Mangalore Government College.
Raghavendra Rau ...	Bangalore L. M. High School and Mysore Wesleyan Mission High School.
Srinivasacharulu, Kadambi..	Venkatagiri Local Fund School and Nellore Free Church Mission School.
Ranga Aiyar, R. ...	Cottayam Church Mission Society's College and Nagercoil Seminary.

Name.	Where Educated.
Sadasivan Pillai, T. S. ...	Tinnevelly Church Mission Society's Anglo-Vernacular School and Central High School.
Subramanya Aiyar, N. R. ...	Kotar District School and Trivandrum Maharaja's College.
Nanjunda Aiya, Dabir ...	Bangalore L. M. High School.
Subramanya Sastri, Nurni Sankara Sastri ...	Palghat Government High School and Ernakulam High School.
Panchapakesa Aiyar, T. K...	Kumbakonam College and Private Study.
Srinivasa Aiyar, A. R. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College and Kumbakonam College.
David, Samuel ...	Tanjore Lutheran School and Tranquebar Lutheran Central School.
Gnanabharanam Pillai, Vedamuttu ...	Tanjore Lutheran Mission School and Tranquebar Lutheran Central School.
Govindaswami Aiyar, C. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College and Madras Christian College.
Ramaswami Cuppa Aiya ...	Razipur Aided School and Salem Govt College.
Saptarishi Aiyar, Ariyur Ramakrishna Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Ramachandra Rau, Rupanagudi ...	Bellary Government College and L. M High School.
Ramanujam, Ghattupalli . .	Masulipatam Hindu High School.
Nilakantam, Sadras ...	Presidency College and Rajamundry Col
Padmanabhachari, P. K. ...	Trevandrum Maharajah's College and Private Study.
Krishna Rau, Coimbatore R.	Triplicane Angio-Vernacular School and Presidency College.
Mailappan, Sanur ...	Madras Christian College and Royapet Wesleyan Mission High School.
Narayanaswami Nayudu, Chandragiri ...	Royapet Wesleyan Mission High School
Pichayya Reddi, Carnati ...	Cuddapah Government High School and Madras Christian College.
Seshadri Aiyangar, Madhurantakam Ayanam ...	Royapet Wesleyan Mission High School and Presidency College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Sundaram, Pondicherry Velu Nayakar ...	Hindu Proprietary School and Madras St. Andrew's School.
Sundara Aiyar, Salem ...	Bangalore L. M. High School.
Govindan, Cheruvari ...	Tillicherry Government High School.
Raman Menon, Villakat ...	Calicut German Mission School and Government College.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, A. Krishnaswami Aiyangar..	Srirangam Taluk School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Sudarsanam Aiyangar, Srirangam Krishna Aiyangar	Srirangam Taluk School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Mayilrangam Ganapati Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly S. P G. College.
Viresalingam, Pamidipani...	Masulipatam Hindu High School
Kochunni Panikkar, Iyattil..	Ernakulam High School.
Narayana Rau, Jeppu ...	Mangalore Normal School and Private Study.
Bhima Rau, Kalyanam ...	Masulipatam Hindu High School and Noble College.
Purushottamayya, Vedantam ...	Guntoor Mission High School and Masulipatam Hindu High School.
Venkata Lakshminarayana, Yadavalle ...	Masulipatam Hindu High School.
Narasinga Rau, Kanchi ..	Kurnool Government High School and Nellore Hindu High School.
Kantimatinatha Pillai, P. ...	Tinnevelly Hindu College and Private Study.
Pichumani Aiyar, T. S. ...	Do. do. and Central High School.
Venkata Rama Aiyar, Valliyur Subba Aiyar. ...	Valliyur Anglo-Vernacular School and Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Narayanaswami Nayudu, Murti ...	Wesleyan Mission High School and Private Study.
Hanumanta Rau, Hoscotta..,	Bangalore Central College and Wesleyan Mission High School.
Kesava Rau, Ramanathapura	Bangalore Central College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Tulasinga Rau, Sirike ...	Bangalore Central College and Wesleyan Mission High School.
Anantakrishna Aiyar, Manjeri Sundaram Aiyar ...	Calicut Government College and Kerala Vidyasala.
Pothan, Alumuttil Joseph ...	Ernakulam High School and Cottayam Church Mission Society's College.
Sriramulu, Gangaraju ...	Guntur Mission High School and Private Study.
Narayanayya, Kakutur ...	Nellore Free Church Mission School.
Aaron, Tangaswami Gnanamuttu Nadar ...	Megnanapuram Mission Boarding School and Palamcottah Church Mission Society's School.
Satagopa Pillai, C. W. ...	Ambasamudram Anglo-Vernacular School and Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Padmanabha Aiyar, P. N. ...	Trivandrum Maharaja's College.
Kamayya, Gunta ...	Vizagapatam Hindu College and Private Study.
Chalapati Rau, Turlapati ...	Cuddapah Government High School.
Mangapati Nayudu, Masulipatam Coka ...	St. Thomé Seminary and Madras Christian College.
Narasinga Rau, Namkal S...	Government High School and Salem London Mission High School.
Bhima Rau, Badami ...	Bangalore London Mission High School
Mustapha Khan ...	Do Central College.
Willmot, John Percival ...	Do St. Joseph's Seminary and St. Andrew's High School.
Chandu Nayar, Puthiya Vittil ...	Badagara Taluk School and Tellicherry Government High School.
Subramanya Aiyar, Lakshminarayanapuram Anantarama Pattar ...	Palghat Government High School and Calicut Kerala Vidyasala.
Krishnaswami Sastri, A. . .	Kumbakonam College and Native High School.
Sundaresan, R. ...	Kumbakonam Native High School and Pondicherry Subbaraya Chettiyar's College.
Mariasusai Pillai, V. A. ...	Negapatam St. Joseph's College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Srinivasa Rau, R ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Subbaraya Aiyar, Manakkal Muttuswami Aiyar ...	Lalgudi Anglo-Vernacular School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Ranganathapuram Krishna Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Williams, George Vedakkutti ...	Jaffna Central School.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Sangu	Srivilliputtur Church Mission Anglo Vernacular School.
Chandradharudu, Chillara...	Masulipatam Hindu High School.
Naujappa, Cunigal ...	Hassan District School and Mysore Wesleyan Mission High School.
Narasinga Rau, Hole Narsipur ...	Hole Narasipur School and Mysore Maharaja's College.
Gurunatha Rau, Venkayalapati ...	Nellore Free Church Mission School.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, Trichinopoly ...	Do. do.
Kumaraswami, A. ..	Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Narasimham, Ravili Chetti	Ellore Church Mission Society's Anglo-Vernacular School and Narasapur Mission School.
Gopala Rau, Mudivedu ...	Madanapalli Anglo-Vernacular School and Cuddapah Government High School.
Mir Thaher Hussain ...	Madras Christian College.
Rajaratna Aiyar, Rettini ...	Do. Church of Scotland Mission School.
Venkataramayya, Kumbakonam Disvara ...	Do. Christian College.
Anantanarayana Aiyar, Laskhminarayanapuram Nanu Pattar ...	Palghat Government High School and Calicut Kerala Vidyasala.
Subramanya Aiyar, Erode Appanna Aiyar ...	Coimbatore College.
Ahmed Shah, M. ...	Kumbakonam Town School and College.
Chinnaswami Aiyangar, R...	Do. Town School.

Name.	Where Educated.
Venkataraman, S. L. ...	Rajamadam Chatram School and Kumbakonam Town School.
Seshagiri Rau, Paga ...	Penukonda Local Fund School and Bellary London Mission High School.
Venkoba Rau, Sarap Kurnool	Nandial Anglo-Vernacular School and Kurnool Government High School.
Anantanarayana Aiyar, P. S.	Madura Government High School and Central High School.
Krishna Rau, Kolli ...	Mangalore Government College and Private Study.
Jagannatha Rau, Canchi ...	Saidapet Government High School.
Raghavachari, Comandur (Parthasarathi Aiyangar)...	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular School and Presidency College.
Raghavachari, T. E. Bangaru ...	Kumbakonam Native High School and Private Study.
Venkatesa Rau, Dilli Terumala ...	Vizagapatam Hindu College and Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Madura	Bangalore Central College.
Krishna Aiyar, Payyanore...	Calicut Malabar High School and Kerala Vidyasala.
Seshu Aiyar, Nochur Venkatachala Aiyar ...	Palghat Rate School and Kerala Vidyasala.
Subbaraya Aiyar, Tanjore Saptarishi Sastri ...	Calicut Kerala Vidyasala.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Kylat Appu Aiyar ...	Do. Government College and Kerala Vidyasala.
Kandaswami Mariyappa ...	Coimbatore College and Private Study.
Mahadeva Sastri, Ellapulli Narayana Sastri ...	Palghat Government High School and Private Study.
Gangadhara Sastri, T. K. ...	Kumbakonam College and Private Study
Nilakanta Sastri, S. ...	Do. Native High School and Private Study.
Subbarama Aiyar, K. ...	Trivadi High School and Kumbakonam College.
Sundaram Aiyar, R. ...	Pattukota Taluk School and Kumbakonam Native High School.

Name	Where Educated
Bhima Rau, Asundi	Adoni Town School and Bellary London Mission High School.
Rama Aiyar, L R	Ramnad S P G High School
Fernandes, Joseph Constance	Rozario Bishop School and Mangalore Government College
Nanjappa, Santebajahalli	Hassan Government High School and Mysore Maharaja's College
Sitarama Aiyar, Yadaturai	Mysore Maharaja s College
Ramabramham, Gattupalli	Nellore Free Church Mission School and Hindu High School
Venkatachalapati, Ongole	Nellore Free Church Mission School.
Krishna Pillai, Padmanabha Pillai	Trivandrum Maharaja's College
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar	Do do.
Periyaswami Mudali, Arconam	Madras Church of Scotland Mission School
Ramaprasath Lala, Madras	Kurnool Government High School and Presidency College
Rangachari, Pallikonda	Pallikonda Anglo-Vernacular School and Conjeveram Pachappa's High School
Raman Nayanar, Vengayil	Calicut Government College and Kerala Vidyasala
Subramanya Pattai, Ramanathapuram Krishna Pattar	Palghat Government High School and Calicut Kerala Vidyasala
Anantanarayana Aiyar, Perugottukurichi Ramakrishna Pattar	Kottai Union School and Palghat Government High School
Ramalinga Aiyar, Taracad Anantarama Aiyar	Palghat Government High School and Calicut Kerala Vidyasala
Narasimhachari, S R	Kumbakonam Town School and Private Study
Vembu, D	Do College and Native High School
Sadasiva Aiyar, S	Madura Government High School

Name.	Where Educated.
Sriramulu, Paturi ...	Guntur Government Anglo-Vernacular School and Masulipatam Hindu High School.
Srinivasa Aiyar, R. ...	Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Venkatarama Aiyar, V. R ...	Valliyur Anglo-Vernacular School and Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Bhagavathinatha Pillai, Parameswaran Pillai .	Kotar District School and Trivandrum Maharaja's College.
Arumukhan Mudali, Vellore	Madras Church of Scotland Mission School and Christian College.
Singaravelu Mudali, Pammal	Salem Government College and Private Study.
Subbarayulu Nayudu, Avula	Bangalore Central College and Wesleyan Mission High School.
Appathura Pattar, Lakshminarayanaparam Krishna Pattar ...	Palghat Government High School and Calicut Government College.
Chinnappa Raju, Sankaridrug Kuppuswami Raju ...	Coimbatore College.
Thana Sing, Chenthel Narayana Sing .	Do.
Minezes, Manuel	Mangalore Normal School and Government College.
Sama Rau, Mundukur ...	Mangalore Government College.
Kelly, Edward Alexander ...	Nellore Free Church Mission School and Private Study.
Venkatasiva Sastri, Vemuru	Nellore Free Church Mission School and Hindu High School.
Venkatachalam, Ghanagam.	Cocanada Hindu High School and Private Study.
Dasappa Aiyar Aiyar Balsavar ...	Shimoga Government College and Private Study.
Rama Pillai, Krishnan ...	Trivandrum Maharaja's College.
Krishnamachari, Maiyur ...	Madras Christian College.
Mahadeva Mudali, Chingleput ...	Chingleput Free Church Mission School.

Name.	Where Educated.
Murugappa Chetty Chingleput ...	Chingleput Free Church Mission School and Madras Christian College.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Coimbodu ...	Madras Pachappa's Branch and High Schools.
Karunakara Menon, Pannikote ..	Palghat Government High School and Calicut Government College.
Subbarama Aiyar, Rayanuthula ...	Coimbatore College.
Venkatesvara Pattar, Vaidyanathapuram Subramanya Pattar ..	Government High School and Private Study.
Ramachandra Aiyar, A. ...	Kumbakonam College and Native High School.
Suryanarayanamurti, Pilukana ...	Berhampore Government College.
Tirumalai Aiyangar, R. ...	Tinnevelly Hindu College and Palamcottah Hindu High School.
Koneti Rau, Varanasi ...	Rajahmundry Innespet School and Col.
Narasimhacharulu, Nanduri	Tanukur Anglo-Vernacular School and Rajahmundry College.
Narasimha Aiyangar, Ponnathpur ...	Shimoga Government College.
Marianthren, Mariakannu..	Trivandrum Maharaja's College and Private Study.
Hanumanta Rau, Hota .	Rajahmundry College and Chicacole Christian High School.
Bhagyanathan, David M. ..	Palamcottah Church Mission Society's School and Private Study.
Seshachari, Easvarapuram	Madras Church of Scotland Mission School.
Sundarayya, Giddu .	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular School and Presidency College.
Venkatachala Mudali, Mayur ...	St. Thomé Seminary.
Venkatachari, Asuri Pondapakam .	Presidency College and Madras Ch College.
Vijayaraghavulu Nayudu, Cadiyam	Madras Christian College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Anantan, Upot Arayampath	Cannanore Government High School and Calicut Government College.
Venkatachala Aiyar, Vadakanthara Padmanabha Pattar ...	Palghat Government High School and Calicut Kerala Vidyasala.
Krishna Rau, Shivagangai Chaudappah Aiyar ...	Coimbatore College and Private Study.
Subramanya Aiyar, Coimbatore Narayana Aiyar ...	Coimbatore College.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, Nadamuni Sesha Aiyangar	Srirangam Taluk School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Linga Reddi, Bommana ...	Kurnool Government High School.
Ambiminakshi Sundaram Aiyar, M. A. ...	Madura Central High School and Private Study.
Venkataratnam, Iyanki ...	Masulipatam Noble College and Hindu College.
Guru Rau, Mysore ...	Bangalore Wesleyan Mission High School and Mysore Maharaja's College.
Subba Reddi, Badivenkata,.	Nellore Free Church Mission School.
Lakshmana Aiyar ...	Tinnevelly Hindu College and Private Study.
Pandyam Pillai, Sakkarai ..	Sawyerpuram S. P. G. Seminary and Palamcottah Church Mission Society's School.
Narasinga Rau, Taduri ...	Nellore Hindu High School and Rajahmundry College.
Velayudhau, K. Sankaran ..	Kayankolum District School and Trivandrum Maharaja's College.
Varahalu, Kavuri ...	Vizagapatam L. M. High School.
Brookes, Richard Marshall	Doveton Protestant College.
Kuppuswami Pillai, Trichinopoly Muttu ...	New Town Anglo-Vernacular School and Cuddalore St. Joseph's School.
Plunkett, Henry Charles ...	Doveton Protestant College.
Varadachari, Cadambi ...	Dharmapuri Taluk School and Presidency College.
Garudachar, Bindiganavale	Bangalore Central College.
Venkoba Rau, Colar R. ...	Colar Government HighSchool.

Name.	Where Educated.
Subramanya Aiyar, Kodiveri	Coimbatore College.
Subramanya Aiyar, Thurampadi ...	Do.
Venkata, V. N. ..	Kumbakonum College and Private Study.
Sivasankur Bhut, T. L. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Vasudeva Rau, D. ..	Mannargudi Wesleyan Mission High School.
Sesha Aiyangar, Sudarsanam Aiyangar ...	Srirangam Taluk School and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Srinivasachari, Tripati ..	Secunderabad Anglo-Vernacular School and Hyderabad Nizam's High School.
Rangachari, Elaiyangudi Ragunatha	Madura Government High School and Private Study.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Nangapalli	Salem Government College.
Subba Rau, Mulki ..	Mangalore Government College.
Pumalai Pillai, Paul ...	Royapet Wesleyan Mission High School.
Rama Rau, Vijayapuram .	Madras Pachappa's High Schoo.
Narayana Aiyar, Chokkanathapuram Appathura Pattar ..	Angadipuram L. F. School and Palghat Government High School.
Raman, Dharmatakaran ..	Roman CatholicSchool and Calicut Govt. College.
Subramanya Aiyar, Peruvambu Valisvaram Subbarama Pattar ...	Palghat Government High School and Calicut Kerala Vidyasala.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Chettipaliyai V. ...	Kumbakonam Native High School and Private Study.
Subbaraya Aiyar, Collam ...	Salem Government College.
Rama Rau Narayana A. ..	Mysore Rayal School.
Bhakyam, Thomas ...	Sawyerpuram S. P. G. Seminary.
Isaac, Daivasahayam ...	Bishop Sergeant's Australian School and Palamcottah C. M. S. School.
Swamiyadian, Gnanamanikkam ...	Sawyerpuram S. P. G. Seminary and Private Study.

Name	Where Educated.
Suryanarayana Rau Pantulu, Maddirala	Vizapapatam Hindu College and Private Study.
Appaswami Mudali, Periyanna ...	Royapet Wesleyan Mission High School.
Sambamurti, Vennalaganti..	Chittur Government High School.
Satagopal Nayudu, Gunta...	Chingleput F. C. M. School.
Seshachalam Chetti, Charkondala Sitarama ..	Bangalore Central College.
Muttuswami, C. R. .	Kumbakonam Native High School and Private Study.
Sadasiva Sastri, C. S. .	Do. Town School and College.
Kesavan, Sendamangalam .	Madura Anglo-Vernacular School and Central High School.
Lakshminarayana, Chitti ...	Masulipatam Hindu High School and Noble College.
Narasimham, Kavukondala.	Guntur Mission School and Masulipatam Hindu High School.
Krishna Rau, Vembakkam..	Conjeveram F. C. M. School and Madras Christian College.
Manikkam Pillai, Valarkunram ...	Madras Church of Scotland Mission School and Christian College.
Periyalwar Chetti, Bomma	Madras Church of Scotland Mission School.
Chakravarti Aiyangar, Ponpadivukuttam ...	Chintadripet Anglo-Vernacular School and Bangalore Wesleyan Mission High School.
Ramanujachari, Mallur ..	Bangalore London Mission High School.
Udayam Aiyar, Perumkolam Rama Pattar ...	Allatur Middle School and Calicut Kerala Vidyasala.
Unni Peravan, Parapurath	Calicut Mission School and Government College.
Venkatesan, R. S. ...	Kumbakonam Town School and College.
George, Kezhakevittil Mathan ...	Kayankolam District School and Kottayam C. M. S. College.
Gonsalves, Casmiro Janiero	Mangalore Normal School and Government College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Venkatacharulu, Bukkapattanam Tirumala ...	Bezwada Church Mission Society's Anglo-Vernacular School
Dhanakoti Mudali, N. ...	Tinnevelly Hindu College and Palamcottah Church Mission Society'sSchool.
Venkataswami, E. ..	Madras London Mission High School and Vizianagrum College
Cripps, Robert Edmond ...	Madras Bishop Corrie's GrammarSchool.
Govindarajulu Chetti, Gangapatnam ...	Madras Christian College.
Sundara Bhashyakarulu Nayudu, Nadukuppam ...	Madras Pachappa's High School and Presidency College.
Srinivasa Rau, Chandrayadrug	Shimoga College and Bangalore Wesleyan Mission High School.
Venkoba Rau, Kolar ...	BangaloreWesleyan Mission High School.
Chandu Nayar, Kampiyam Valappil ...	Calicut Government College and Private Study.
Velu Menon, Ampat ...	Do. Normal School and Government College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar A. ...	Pattukotta Taluk School and Mannargudi Wesleyan Mission High School.
Arumukham Pillai, Masilamani Pillai ...	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Achyutha Panikkar, Paramana ..	Ernakulam High School.
Ellias, Abraham ...	Mattacherri's School and Ernakulam High School.
Ramasawmi Aiyar, M. ...	Kumbakonam College and Private Study.
Vedamuttu, Antonimuttu ...	Pasumalai American Mission School.
Pichumani Aiyar, P. S. ...	Trivandrum Maharaja s College and Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Suviseshamuttu Nadar, P. ...	C. M. S. Institution and Private Study.
Venkatapati Aiyar, M. C. ..	Tinnevelly Hindu College.

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FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1879.

EXAMINERS.

Languages:—

English	John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D. G. Warlow, M.A. A. Alexander, M.A.
Sanskrit	M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.
Latin	A. Monro, M.A.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. P. Ranganatha Mudlr, M.A.
Telugu	V. Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese	M. Clapham, Esq. R. Venkatarama Aiya, B.A.
Malayalam	R. S. Sheppard, B.A. V. Achyutha Panikkar.
Urdu	Rev. E. Sell
Physiology	*Surg-Major E. F. Brockman*, F.R.C.S.
History	G. M. Rae, M.A. G. Oppert, Ph.D
Mathematics	J. Marsh, Esq. P. Ratnavelu Chettiyar, B.A., C.S. P. Krishnaswami Chettiyar, M.A., B.L.

UNDER-GRADUATES

First Class.

Name.	Where Educated.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T. V	Kumbakonam College.
Kenrick, William Henry Gordon	Bangalore Bishop Cotton's School and College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Ramaswami Aiyar, E. S.	...Kumbakonam College.
Krishnaswami, Venkatarama Aiyar ...	Do. and Presidency College.
Lakshminarasu Nayudu, Pokala ...	Madras Christian College.
Natesa Aiyar, P. R.	...Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Venbataraman, M.	...Kumbakonam College.
Varadarajulu, Tamarapakkam ...	Presidency do.
Rajanna, Bodapati ...	Rajahmundry do.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A. S. ...	Kumbakonam do.
Viyyanna, B. ...	Vizianagrum do.
Eapen, Collaparambil Korah	...Ernaculam High School.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Tiruchandurai Vaidyanatha Aiyar	...Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Subramanya Aiyar, Pollachi Kuppuswami Aiyar	...Coimbatore College.
Ramayya, Jayanti	...Rajahmundry do.
D'Cruz, Timothy Stanislaus Alfred ...	Presidency do.
Narayana Rau, Coimbatore G. ...	Kumbakonam do.
Krishna Aiyar, A. R. ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Natesan, A. R. ...	Presidency College.
Schmidt, Lindsay Warren...	Bangalore Bishop Cotton's School and College.
Venkatasubba Aiyar, Swedaranyam	...Presidency College.
Gopala Aiyangar, Annaji	...Kumbakonam College and Presidency College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Trikur Rama ...	Ernaculam High School and Calicut Kerala Vidyasala.
Krishnamachari, Akulamannati	...Masulipatam Noble College.
Swaminatha Mudali, Chinnu	...Kumbakonam College.
Narasimhachari, Ramanujapuram Anandampillai ...	Bangalore Central College.
Swaminathan, S. A ..	Kumbabonam College.
Daniel Eleazar, S. V ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Sivaswami Aiyar, P. S. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Ranga Aiyangar, Mysore Casturi ...	Mysore Maharajah's College.
Subramanyan, Candadai ...	Presidency College.
Shangunni Memon, Panikavittil ...	Ernaculam High School.
Vaidyanathaswami Aiyar, K	Kumbakonam College.
Krishnan Nayar, Kinattinkare ...	Calicut Government College.
Sitaramarau, Emmaneni ...	Presidency College.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mudichur Venkataratna ..	Do.
Ranga Rau, Raghunatha Rau	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Gahan, Charles ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Muttunayakam Pillai, Ariyanayakam Pillai Michael...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College and Ernaculam High School.
Rajagopalan, K. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Etirajulu Mudali, Totapalayam ...	Bellary Government College.
Ramaswami, C. K. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Ailsworth, Methuselah ...	Bangalore Bishop Cotton's School and College.
Sundaram Aiyar, C. K. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Minakshisundaram Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Subramanya Sastri, Tiruvanaikkal Saptarishi Sastri	Do.
Chidambara Vadyar, K	...Trivandrum Maharajah's College.

Second Class.

Sivaguanum, Manikka	...Madras Christian College.
Chandrasekharam Pillai, M.	Kumbakonam College.
Sankara Aiyar, Puvalur ...	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Ramamurti, Sripada ...	Rajahmundry College and Berhampore Government College.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, N.	Kumbakonam College.
Desikachari, Akur ..	Madras Christian College.
Subramanyan, P. N. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. S. ...	Do.

Name.	Where Educated
Desikachari, Vembakkam Comandur	Presidency College.
Mahalinga Aiyar, P.	Kumbakonam College.
Arumainayakam, Samuel	Trichinopoly S P. G. College.
Aiyaswami, A.	Kumbakonam College.
Mariasusai Pillai, K. A.	Negapatam St. Joseph's College.
Krishna Menon, Karimpette	Calicut Government College and Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, N. P.	Kumbakonam College.
Arunachalam, S.	Do.
Gopalachari, R.	Do.
Venkatachala Aiyar, Pappakudi Nanu Aiyar	Presidency College.
Jaladurgaprasadarayudu, Nidamarti	Rajahmundry College.
Ranganatham Nayudu, Calpakkam	Madras Christian College.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S.	Kumbakonam College.
Savarinatham Pillai, J.	Nagapatam St. Joseph's College.
Venkataramanayya, Potapragada	Rajahmundry College.
Gopalaswami T. V.	Kumbakonam College.
Ramaswami, A. R.	Do.
Nagesvara Aiyar, M. R.	Do.
Sitaraman, S.	Do.
McLeish, Alexander	Bangalore Central College.
Pushpanathan, A.	Negapatam St. Joseph's College
Viraraju, Mantena	Rajahmundry College.
Ramachandra Rau, Tanjore N.	Madras Christian College.
Hobday, Josiah James	Doveton Protestant College
Venkataramana Aiyar, Coimbatore Esvara Aiyar	Coimbatore College.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, M. S.	Kumbakonam College.
Thomas, Karukayil Chandapilla	Ernaculam High School.
Rebello, Francis Antony Cyril	Mangalore Government College
Dakshinamurti, Vishnubhotla	Masulipatam Noble College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Venkatasubbayya, Vedam ...	Rajahmundry College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Calaiyarcovil Aiyaswami Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Subramanyan, P. ...	Kumbaconam College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, I. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Candadai ...	Presidency College.
Shanmukhasundaram Pillai, Panancheri ..	Madras Christian College.
Ignatius, Eliezer ..	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Janardhana Shenoy, Cherikatta Venkatesvara Shenoy ...	Ernaculam High School
Agniswami Pillai, M. ...	Negapatam St Joseph's College.
Balakrishna Chetti, G. T. ...	Do Wesleyan Mission High School.
Ramamurti, A. .	and St Joseph's College. Vizianagrum College.
Kotilingam, John ...	Madras Christian College.
Krishnasawmi, A. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Subba Aiyar, K. ...	Do.
Anantarama Aiyar, V. A. ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Krishnasawmi Pillai, Pulicat	Presidency Col. & Madras Christian Col.
Subba Rau, Hattangadi ...	Mangalore Government College.
Subramanya Aiyar, Narayana Aiyar ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Narayana Rau, Yerragudi...	Bellary Government College and Presidency College.
Ramachandran, T. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Tulisalamatathil Narayana Aiyar.	Calicut Government College and Kerala Vidyasala.
Ramanuja Aiyangar, S. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Venkata Sastri, Ganti ...	Rajahmundry College.
Seshagiri Rau, Nyapati ...	Madras Christian College.
Chandrasekhara Sastri, Valadi ...	Calicut Government College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Naganatha Aiyar ...	Ernaculam High School and Calicut Kerala Vidyasala.

Name.	Where Educated.
Mathu Aiyar, M. R. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Ramaswami, Venkatasubba Aiya ...	Do.
Srinivasan, I.	Do.
Singaravelu Mudali, Ekkadu ...	Madras Christian College.
Rangaswami Aiyar, S. ..	Tanjore S. P. G. College
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Manamadurai Koneri Aiyangar.	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Arunachalam Pillai, Vinachittambi ..	Presidency Col. & Madras Christian Col.
Chengalvaraya Chetti, Pammi ...	Madras Christian College.
Satagopacharulu, Bellary ..	Bangalore Central College & Presidency College.
Madhavachari, Kalumangi...	Bellary Government College & Private Study.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Carur	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Vedakkan, Gnanaolivu ...	Madras S. P. G. Seminary and Private Study.
Radhakrishna Aiyar, S. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Venkata, Sastri, P. ...	Vizianagrum College.
Sivagnana Mudali, Ratna ..	Madras Christian College.
Natesa Aiyar, K. ..	Calicut Government College and Kerala Vidyasala.
Panchapakesan, T .	Kumbakonam College.
Srinivasachari, Malayamkulam ...	Presidency College.
Venkataswami Aiyar, Arcot	Madras Christian College.
Chinnayya Udayar, B. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Ramachandra Aiyangar, V...	Do.
Subramanya Aiyar, A. ...	Do.
Kesava Mudali, Tirumalai...	Madras Christian College.
Narayana Rau, Pudukottah Seshagiri Rau ..	Coimbatore College.
Subbarama Aiyar, K. .	Kumbakonam College.
Ramakrishna Aiya, Devarayasamudram ...	Madras Christian College.
Short, Edward William ...	Doveton Protestant College and Madras Christian College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Raghunatha Rau, Arni ..	Rajahmundry College.
Singaravelu Pillai, Ponnuswami Pillai ..	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Syed Ahmed ..	Presidency College and Private Study.
Ramachandra Rau, Tanjore	Presidency College.
Puttanna, Ramasamudram	Bangalore Central College.
Bavaji Gopala Gondakar ...	Kumbakonam College.
Rajendram, T. A. ...	Negapatam St. Joseph's College.
Annamalai, Vedamuttu ...	Private Study.
Kesava Aiya, Nuggihalli ...	Shimoga College.
Sundaram, A. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Seshachalapati, Kuppa ...	Masulipatam Noble College.
Sitapati Rau, Govindaraju...	Rajahmundry College.
Satya Nesan, Porudiyudayan ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Gopala Menon, Ittikat ...	Calicut Government College and Kerala Vidyasala.
Ganapati Sastri, V. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College.
Parthasarathi Chetti, Pulicat	Presidency Col. & Madras Christian Col.
Venkataramadas, Siram ...	Masulipatam Noble College and Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Satyamangalam Chaudappa Aiyar ...	Coimbatore College.
Siva Rau, Sujir ...	Mangalore Government College.
Palinikumara Pillai, Aiyamperumal Pillai ...	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College and Kumbakonam College.
Ratnavelu Mudali, Vadavur	Madras Christian College and Private Study.
Sankara Aiyar, Bramhasamudra ...	Mysore Maharajah's College and Bangalore Central College.
Sankara Rau, S. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Paranjoti, S. ...	Negapatam St Joseph's College.
Pattibhirama Rau, Nemali ..	Presidency College.
Srinivasa Rau, V. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Venkatarama Aiyar, T. A....	Do.
Mascarenhas, Valerian Cajetan ...	Mangalore Government College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Guruswami Aiyar, M. K. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Krishna Aiyangar, A. ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College and Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Venkatasubba Rau Pantulu, Vaijarasu ...	Rajahmundry College.
Fox, Richard John ...	Doveton Protestant College.
Madanagopala Mudali, Cannapuram ...	Presidency Col. & Madras Christian Col.
Subbaraya, Salibeli ...	Bangalore Central College.
Ranga Rau, Coimbatore Venkataramana Aiyar ...	Coimbatore College.
Subramanya Aiyar, P. R. ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, Nadhamuni ...	Madras Christian College.
Halagayya Gauda, Chikkamagulur ...	Bangalore Central College.
Ganapati Aiyar Samba Aiyar ...	Coimbatore College.
Venkat Bhandarkar, Mangalore ...	Mangalore Government College.
Krishna Rau, Hattyangadi	Do.
Cornelius, Thomas	...Madras Christian College.
Pattabhirama Aiyar, Anantaranga Aiyar ...	Presidency College and Coimbatore College.
George, Pilo ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Raman Nambiyar, Ayillathu	Calicut Government College.
Lakshminarayana Aiyar, Sitarama Josyar ...	Presidency College.
Deva Rau, Kondange ...	Mangalore Government College.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, Purushotama Aiyangar ..	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College and Private Study.
Venkatarama Aiyangar, S. S.	Kumbakonam College.
Bhaskara Rau, Garlapati ...	Vizianagrum College.
Govinda Menon, Parappil...	Calicut Government College and Kerala Vidyasala.
Ittiyera, T. Poulus ...	Calicut Government College.
Kuppuswami Chetti, Coimbatore Swami Chetti ...	Coimbatore College.
Sambasiva Sastri, C. ...	Kumbakonam College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Lakshmana Rau, Manjeshwar ...	Mangalore Government College.
Narasimha Rau, Valluri ...	Rajahmundry College.
Subramanya Aiyar, Varakur	Madras Christian College.
Zaccheus, Joel ...	Do.
Padmanabhachari, R. ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College and Kumbakonam College.
Sankaram, Somanchi Bhima	Rajahmundry College.
Raman Tambi, K. ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, S. ...	Do.
Sundaresvara Aiyar, Nurni Nilakanta Aiyar ...	Calicut Government College and Kerala Vidyasala.
Kuppuswami Chetti, S. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Venkatarama Aiyangar, S.R.	Trivandrum Maharajah's College and Tinnevelly Hindu College.
Ramasubramanya Pillai, S...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Lakshminarayana Rau, Mundapati Venkata	...Presidency College.
Narasimhaswami, Gade ...	Vizianagrum College and Berhampore Government College.
Krishna Menon, Oralath ...	Calicut Government College and Kerala Vidyasala.
Sankaran Menon, Palapurath	Do. do.
Krishnan, D. ...	Tanjore S. P. G. College and Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Ramaswami Sastri, T. S. ...	Kumbakonam College and Private Study.
Krishnayya, Desiraju ...	Masulipatam Noble College.
Mahalinga Aiyar, N.	...Kumbakonam College.
Malaiyappa Aiyar, K. ...	Do.
Rama Aiyar, A. ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Balasundara Mudali, Tandalam ...	Presidency College and Madras Christian College.
Gopala Rau, Surappa ...	Bangalore Central College.
Kochunni Menon, Vadakke Kurupat ...	Ernakulam High School and Calicut Kerala Vidyasala.
Gopala Aiyar, M. ...	Kumbakonam College.

Name.	Where Educated
Sankara Aiyar, M. S. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Kuppa Tambi Maraikkayar	Negapatam St. Joseph's College.
Sesha Aiyangar, V. P. ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Adinarayanayya, Pandipeddi	Madras Christian College.
Chew, Allan John ...	Bangalore Bishop Cotton's School and College.
Kunjunnikurup, Tiruvoth...	Calicut Government College and Kerala Vidyasala.
Govindaswami Nayudu, V...	Kumbakonam College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, K. R. ...	Do.
Venkataraman, R. ...	Do.
Narayana Pillai, Madhavan	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Balarama Rau, Canchi ...	Presidency College.
Govinda Menon, Karamathel Pokkavil ...	Calicut Government College and Kerala Vidyasala.
Sundaresvara Aiyar, Nurni Paramesvara Pattar ...	Calicut Government College and Coimbatore College.
Kamesvara Aiyar, Batlagundu Venkuswami Aiyar	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Subba Aiyar, Periyakulam Sankarasubba Aiyar ...	Do.
Ranganatha Aiyar, Rama Aiyar ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Koman Nayar, Kinattinkare	Calicut Government College.
Subbarayar, V. ...	Kumbakonam College and Private Study.
Raja Badar Mudali, Arcot...	Presidency College.
Krishnan, Adiyeri ...	Calicut Government College.
Ramaswami Sastri, K. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Varada Ramanujam, M. R...	Do.
Gomez, Morell ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, P. S. ...	Do.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Conjeveram ...	Madras Christian College and Private Study.
Dasappan Poti, N. ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Aiyadurai Aiyangar, K. ...	Do.
Venkatarayudu, Velamuri...	Rajahmundry College.
Rangasawami Aiyangar, Tirumalai Aiyangar ...	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Mickleswami Pillai, S ...	Negapatam St. Joseph's College.
Jogilingam, Pragallapati ...	Rajahmundry College.
Gnanaurjitam Pillai, Aaron Maduravasakam ...	Madras Christian College.
RamanujaRau, Vavilikolanu	Do. and Private Study.
Venkatarama Aiyangar, Srirangapatam ...	Bangalore Central College.
Subramanyan, R. ...	Kumbakonum College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, H. ..	Do.
Saundaranayakam Pillai, Gabriel Rajia ..	Kumbakonum College and Palamcottah
Raja Sastri, Amaravati ...	C. M. S. Institution.
David, John Asirvadam ...	Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Gurunatha Aiyar, Calicut Venkatasubba Aiyar ...	Madras Christian College
Srinivasachari, R. ...	Coimbatore College.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, Bavini Chidambara Aiyar,...	Kumbakonum College. Trichinopoly S. P. G. College.
Annadurai Aiyar, S. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Gopalaswami Aiyangar, K ...	Do.
Rajaratna Mudali, Cattur ...	Madras Christian College.
Muttuswami, Dindigul ...	Kumbakonam College.
Raghavendra Rau, Dronamraju ...	Masulipatam Noble College.
Ramanujam Gade ...	Vizianagrum College and Berham pore Government College.
Ryru Nambiyar, Vayakkara	Calicut Government College and Kerala Vidyasala.
Sriramulu, P.	...Vizianagrum College.
Ranganatha Mudali, Manambedu ..	Madras Christian College.
Kuryappan, John .	Calicut Government College.
Ramamurti Bendapupi ...	Rajahmundry College.
Ramakrishna Aiya, Panambur	...Mangalore Government College.
Lakshmanachari, Mysore	...Mysore Maharajah's College.
Kolandavelu Mudali, Tandalam	...Madras Christian College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Venkata Rau, Trichinopoly Krishna Rau ...	Coimbatore College.
Saldanha, Camillo Norbert...	Mangalore Government College.
Annamalai Mudali, Attupakkam Ratna ...	Presidency College.
Flynn. George Patrick Pritchard ...	Private Study.
Stephen, Savarimuttu	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Anantasubba Sastri, Perumkulam Sankara ...	Ernaculam High School.
Natesa Sastri, S. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Netto, L. D. ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.
Srinivasa Raghavan, T. ...	Kumbakonam College
Subbarayar Narason, Karur	Mysore Maharajah's College.
Tapp, James	...Kumbakonam College.
D'Cruz, John Edmund ...	Presidency College.
Rangaramanujachari, Vilamkuppam Thatha ...	Do.
Tiruvenkatachari, Madapusi	Kumbakonam College.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, P. T. ...	Negapatam St Joseph's College.
Subramanyan, G.	...Kumbakonam College.
Seshagiri Rau, Hussur ...	Bellary Government College.
Gopala Aiyar, Sidhi ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College and Palamcottah Church Mission Society's Institution.
Dikshatulu, Gandikota	...Vizianagrum College.
Tirumalathathacharulu, Kayar Nallan Chakravarti	Madras Christian College.
Padmanabha Aiyar, R. ...	Trivandrum Maharajah's College.

APPENDIX.

The following changes in the Bye-Laws adopted by the Senate have received the sanction of His Grace the Governor in Council.

Bye-Law 136. *Omit* the note.

Bye-Law 143. *Omit* "2 to 5, Latin 100. An examination up to the F. A. Standard for candidates who have not passed in Latin at the F. A. Examination." *Omit* also the note.

Bye-Law 144. *For* the present bye-law, *read* "candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half the aggregate number, shall not pass."

Bye-Law 145. Tabular Statement. *Omit* "Latin 100." *For* total number of marks obtained "350" *read* "250."

Bye-Law 37, iv. (c) *For* "Physical Geography—Prof. Geikie's Physical Geography." *Read* "Chemistry by Professor Roscoe to the end of Art. 52. [Questions of an Arithmetical character are, as far as possible, to be excluded from the papers on Chemistry and Physics]."

Bye-Law 40. Fifth day.

For		*Read*	
10—12	Physics.....30	10—12	General Geography. 30
2— 5	Geography, Physical & General... 50	2— 5	Physics ... ...25 & Chemistry.25 } 50

The above change to come into operation in December, 1881.

Bye-Law 56. Second day 2—5.

For "Physiology—50" *Read* "Physiology—70."

Bye-Law 61. Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

For "Physiology—50" *Read* "Physiology..... 70."

For "Total number of marks obtained.....540."

Read "Total number of marks obtained..... ..560."

This change in the number of marks awarded to Physiology to come into operation in December, 1880.

—:o:—

EXAMINATION PAPERS, DECEMBER, 1879.

MATRICULATION.

MONDAY, 15TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL ENGLISH.

E. P. METCALFE, M.A.; REV. D. G. CLARKE, M.A.;
J. T. MARGOSCHIS, F.R.G.S.

PART I.

I. State the *rules* regulating

(*a*) The orthography of 'curable,' 'chargeable,' 'permitted,' 'limited.'

(*b*.) The accentuation of 'attribute,' frequent.

(*c*.) The formation of the possessive singular, and the nominative plural of compounds like man-of-war; the nominative plural of Frenchman, German; and the comparative of 'gay' and of 'dry.'

II. (*a*.) Distinguish between an abstract and a concrete noun. Form abstract nouns from 'poor,' 'young,' 'punctual,' deficient.'

(*b*.) How are the Reflexive pronouns formed for the first, second, and third persons?

(*c*.) Whether is it right to say, "Alexander was a most able general," or "Alexander was an ablest general?" Give reasons for your answer.

III. (*a*.) How are the terms 'strong' and 'weak' applied to the inflection of verbs? Give examples.

(*b*.) Give the past indefinite and the past participle of forsake, beseech, tread, smite.

(*c*.) Write down the second person singular present indicative active, and the first person singular future indicative active of the verb 'to love' expressed interrogatively in the negative.

IV. (*a.*) Change the verbs in the following sentence into the passive voice :—

"They put a wrong interpretation upon the passage which alluded to that matter"

(*b.*) Which of the two following sentences is correct, and why?

i Many were the candidates plucked in the examination

ii Many were the candidates failed in the examination

Make the required correction in the faulty sentence

PART II

V (*a*) In what respects does the relative pronoun agree, and in what does it not agree with its antecedent?

(*b*) Illustrate the above rule by showing the difference in meaning between the following pairs of sentences :—

1° The officer had arrested a suspected person, $\left.\begin{matrix}\text{whom}\\\text{which}\end{matrix}\right\}$ the Judge knew nothing of.

2° Art thou a man who $\left.\begin{matrix}\text{would}\\\text{wouldst}\end{matrix}\right\}$ do this?

(*c*) When are 'what' and 'that' admissible as relatives?

VI. Explain the use of the Subjunctive mood

Fill up the blanks in the following with the proper parts of the auxiliary verbs : —

(*a.*) If the wind—cold (as you say) I—shut the door

(*b*) If the wind—cold (which is doubtful) I—shut the door.

(*c.*) If the wind—cold (which I am sure is not the case) I—shut the door.

(*d*) If the wind—cold (which I am sure *was* not the case) I—shut the door

VII. Express the following sentences, using the negative form, but preserving the exact meaning of the original in each cause :—

(*a*) He came as soon as he was called.

(*b.*) He was more to blame than any one.

(*c*) Sita was the most beautiful of all

VIII. Relate the following conversation in the indirect form :—

"Indeed, son," replied the mother, seriously, "I cannot help telling you that you have quite forgotten yourself Besides, if you really mean to put this resolution of yours in execution, I do not see whom you can get to venture to propose it for you." "You yourself," replied he immediately. "I go to the Sultan !" answered his mother, amazed. "I shall take care how I meddle in such an affair. Why, who are you, son," continued she, "that you can have the assurance to think of your Sultan's daughter ?"

PART III.

IX. State and illustrate the meaning of the following classica prefixes :

(*a*).—auto—tele—pre—super—and give the force of the suffixes in the words—fatalist, verbose, purify, sensitive.

(*b*).—Introduce into sentences with their appropriate prepositions—To side—to care—to take care—to inform.

X. (*a*).—What is the function of the predicate in a sentence ?

Show by examples how it may be enlarged.

(*b*).—Classify the subordinate sentences in the following stanza, and state clearly the grammatical relations subsisting between them :—

Go, lovely rose !
Tell her, that wastes her time, and me,
That now she knows,
When I resemble her to thee,
How sweet and fair she seems to be.

XI. Write a description (not exceeding a page) of *one* of the following scenes :

A village on fire.

A cyclone.

An inundation.

MONDAY, 15TH DEC, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH TEXT.

T GOPAL RAU, B A ; REV. G PATTERSON; G BICKLE, ESQ

PART I

I Express in your own words the meaning of the following passages.

(1) But me, scarce hoping to attain that rest,
Always from port withheld, always distressed—
Me howling winds drive devious, tempest tost,
Sails ripped, seams opening wide, and compass lost,
And day by day some current's thwarting force
Sets me more distant from a prosperous course

(2) Nor zeal for God, nor love for man,
Gives mortal monuments a date
Beyond the power of Time and Fate
The towers must share the builder's doom;
Ruin is theirs, and his a tomb:
But better boon benignant Heaven
To Faith and Charity has given,
And bids the Christian hope sublime
Transcend the bounds of Fate and Time.

II (*a*)—In what connection does each of the following extracts occur?

(1) Thus many a sad to-morrow came and went

(2) .. .. By heaven, he shakes as much
As partridge in the falcon's clutch.

(3) Short be the shrift and sure the cord

(*b*)—State what is meant by the following expressions

(1) Thy vesture's tissued flowers, (2) Storied lattices, (3) The death-wind, (4) The sordid board, (5) Vintage music, (6) Chivalry's emblazoned hues.

III (*a*)—What kind of sentence, according to its mode of expression, is each of the following? Express them in the assertive form.

(1) Oh that those lips had language!

(2) Thou art his son?

(3) Say, wast thou conscious of the tears I shed?

(*b*)—State what part of speech each of the words italicized is, and give its construction:

Thy maidens, grieved *themselves* at my concern,
Oft gave me promise of thy quick return.
His only child should rest his *pledge*.
Fool *that* I was!
There stood the block displayed, and there
The headsman grim his *hatchet* bare.

IV Explain the allusions in the following extracts:

(1) ..... O'Neale
Has drawn for tyranny his steel.

(2) The pageant of the Leaf and Flower.

(3) O'er Hexham's altar hung my glove

PART II.

V. Relate briefly the various means by which Piedro tried to get a living, with the result in each case.

VI (*a*)—"Wisdom I think it still," said Francisco.

"And your father?" asked Piedro.

"And my father," said Francisco.

Express the last two quotations as complete sentences.

(*b*)—Recast the following sentences so as to convert *liked* into its noun form; *implicit* into its adverbial form; and *successfully* into its adjectival form:

(1) Every day he *liked* him better and better.

(2) The village of Resina did not give them *implicit* faith.

(3) He was secretly persuaded that if he had cheated *successfully*, he should have been happy

VII (*a*)—Substitute such words in the following sentences as give the force of *for*:

(1) I have this day agreed *for* a house in Naples.

(2) A miller affirmed that his mill had stopped *for* want of water.

(3) I should take you *for* an Englishman.

(*b*)—Introduce the following verbs into sentences of your own formation, followed by their appropriate prepositions: *impose, deal, acquaint, appeal.*

VIII. (*a*)—Correct any errors you may perceive in the following sentences:

(1) I'll come to your village if it was ten miles off.

(2) I know him from a child.

(3) An Englishman never forgets a good turn, be it from a countryman or foreigner.

(*b*)—Give the meanings of the words and phrases italicized below:

(1) He desired him to try if he could *make any hand of it.*

(2) I am *well* with my father at home.

(3) Remember what I said to you when we were alone *just now*

(4) The Improvisatore *was as good as his word.*

PART III

IX. Write short notes on the following: *Count Eustace of Boulogne, Lord Mowbray, The Constitutions of Clarendon,* and *Jocen.*

X.—(*a*) State the effect, not the meaning, of the words italicized:

(1) It was *too* true that he could care for nothing more upon this earth.

(2) The clergy sometimes suffered, and heavily *too,* from pillage.

(3) The people of England suffered more in those dread nineteen years, than at any former period *even* of their suffering history.

(4) Flambard, whom the late king had made Bishop of Durham, *of all things in the world.*

(b)—Give the meaning of the following expressions:

(1) Hot speed, (2) Small ceremony, (3) A great train, (4) Nothing came of it, (5) Fond of knocking men about, (6) There was little to choose between the Priests and the Red King.

XI. *(a)*—Expand the following italicized phrases into clauses:

(1) Many of the barons considered it degrading *to be ruled by a woman.*

(2) The Pope *to his honour*, supported him.

(3) The trained English followers of these Knights were so superior in all the discipline of battle to the Irish, that they beat them *against immense superiority of numbers.*

(b)—Write the following sentence so as to make *her brother Robert* the nominative of the principal sentence:

The people of London revolted; and in alliance with the troops of Stephen, besieged the Queen at Winchester, where they took *her brother Robert* prisoner, whom, as her best soldier and chief general she was glad to exchange for Stephen himself, who thus regained his liberty.

XII. *(a)*—Give Saxon equivalents of the following words: *mortal mercenary, martial, solitary, domestic, gradually.*

(b)—Give equivalents derived from Latin, of the following words: *news, strength* (of mind) a *sight, brotherly, died, enough.*

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT: GRAMMAR, &c.

M. SESHAGIRI SASTRIYAR, M.A.

I. Explain the following:—

(a) विद्याददातिविनयम् विनयाद्यातिपात्रताम् ॥

(b) वरमेकःकुलालंबी यत्रविश्रूयतेपिता ॥

(c) षड्जीवलोकस्यसुखानिराजन् ॥

(d) उद्योगिनंपुरुषसिंहमुपैतिलक्ष्मीः ॥

(e) काकतालीयवत्प्राप्तं दृष्ट्वापिनिधिमग्रतः
नस्वयंदैवमादत्ते पुरुषार्थमपेक्षते ॥

(f) गुणिगणगणनारम्भे नपततिकठिनीसमम्भ्रमंयच-
तेनांवायदिसुतिनीवदवंध्याकीदृशीभवति

N.B.—More translation will not do

II Vide the above Extract —

(a) What part of speech is वरम् ? and with what word does it agree ? and how far ?

(b) What kind of sentence is यत्रविश्रूयतेपिता ? and how is it connected with the previous sentence ?

(c) Of what gender is दैव ? Give the forms of that word in other genders.

(d) Give two words whose genders are opposed to their meanings, and one whose gender and number are opposed to its meaning.

III अथांतरे विष्णुशर्मानाम पण्डितः सकल नीतिशास्त्रतत्वज्ञः बृहस्पतिरिवाब्रवीत्।(देव) महाकुलसंभूता (ऐते) राजपुत्राः तन्मयानीतिंग्राहयितुम् शक्यंते ॥

(a) Explain the Samâsas of the underlined expressions in the above extract.

(b) Give the three different meanings of पुण्यचरित as the ex-

pression is taken as a Tatpurusha, a Bahuvrihi and a Karmadhâraya compound and expand the Samasa in each case.

IV संहतिःश्रेयसीपुंसां स्वकुलैरल्पकैरपि ॥
षड्दोषाःपुरुषेणेहहातव्या भूतिमिच्छता ॥
तस्यतद्वचनंश्रुत्वा विश्वामित्रस्यधीमतः
हृष्टरोमामहातेजाः श्रूतानन्दोमहातपाः ।

(a) Parse श्रेयसी and हातव्याः

(b) Of what gender is षट्. Decline it in all cases and give two similar words.

(c) Give the nominative of पुंसां in three numbers.

(d) Derive धीमतः and भूतिम्.

(e) Give the words which are formed by adding the same affix as that of धीमतः to ज्ञान and मति.

V श्रूतानन्दोमहातेजाः रामंवचनमब्रवीत् ।
स्वागतन्तेनरश्रेष्ठ दिष्ट्याप्राप्तोऽसिराघव ।
विश्वामित्रंपुरस्कृत्य महर्षिमपराजितम् ॥
अचिन्त्यकर्मातपसा ब्रह्मर्षिरतुलप्रभः ।
विश्वामित्रोमहातेजा वेत्स्येनंपरमाङ्गतिम् ॥

(a) Give the roots of अब्रवीत् and गतिम् and their third person singular present (लट्).

(*b*) Conjugate वेत्सि in all persons and numbers.

(*c*) To what class of conjugation विकरण do the following belong? वद्; वुध् to know; या to go; पा to drink and protect; जि to conquer; पठ् to read.

VI. Give the meanings of the following words:—

ब्रह्मर्षि, पाद्य, आचमनीय, सत्कार, दरिण, क्षीरोद, प्रांजलि, मुनिशार्दूल, वंश and निर्गुण, (धनुर्वंशविशुद्धोऽपि निर्गुणः किंकरिष्यति), पुलकित, आतिथ्य, चिरमित्र, गार्धेय and त्रैलोक्य.

VII. मिथिलोपवनेतत्र आश्रमंदृश्यराघवः ।
पुराणंनिर्जनंरम्यं पप्रच्छमुनिपुङ्गवं ॥

(*a*) What part of the verb is दृश्य? Give its root and its third person singular present (लट्). Is there any grammatical peculiarity in दृश्य? and, if so, what?

(*b*) What part of the verb is पप्रच्छ? Give its root and its third person singular aorits (लुङ्).

VIII. Give a short account of Trisanku.

IX. Combine the following in the ordinary sandhi:—

(*a*) रामः+जयति.

(*b*) लक्ष्मणः+अनुयाति.

(c) अहस्+रात्रिः } (day and night.)
(d) अहस्+निशा }

(e) मुञ्जः+मुञ्जः.

(f) हरिः+रमते.

(g) तत्+गृह्णाति.

(h) उत्+स्थितः.

(i) महत्+ऋषिः (a great sage)

(j) परि+करोति.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC, 2 TO 5 P.M.
SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.
M. SESHAGIRI SASTRIYAR, M.A.

I Translate the following into English:—

(a) ततःप्रागुत्तरांगत्वा रामस्सौमित्रिणासह।
विश्वामित्रंपुरस्कृत्य यज्ञवाटमुपागमत् ॥
रामस्तुमुनिशार्दूल मुवाचसहलक्ष्मणः ।
माध्वीयज्ञसमृद्धिर्हि जनकस्यमहात्मनः ॥
बह्वनीहसहस्राणि नानादेशनिवासिनाम् ।
ब्राह्मणानांमहाभाग वेदाध्ययनशालिनाम् ॥
ऋषिवाटाश्रदृश्यंते शकटीशतसङ्कुलाः ।
देशोविधीयतांब्रह्मन् यत्रवस्त्यामहेवयम् ॥

रामस्यवचनंश्रुत्वा विश्वामित्रोमहामुनिः ।
निवेशमकरोद्देशे विविक्तेमलिलायुते ॥
विश्वामित्रमनुप्राप्तं श्रुत्वासनृपतिस्तदा ।
प्रतानंदंपुरस्कृत्य पुरोहितमनिंदितम् ॥
प्रत्युज्जगामसहसा विनयेनसमन्वितः ।
ऋत्विजोपिमहात्मान स्त्वर्घ्यमादायसत्वरम्॥
विश्वामित्रायधर्मेण ददुर्मन्त्रपुरस्कृतम् ।
प्रतिगृह्यचतांपूजां जनकस्यमहात्मनः ॥
पप्रच्छकुशलंराज्ञो यज्ञस्यचनिरामयम् ।
सतांस्वापिमुनींदृष्ट्वा सोपाध्यायपुरोधसः ॥
यथान्यायंततस्सर्वै स्समागच्छत्प्रहृष्टवत् ।
अथराजामुनिश्रेष्ठं कृताञ्जलिरभाषत ॥
आसनेभगवन्नास्तां सहैभिर्मुनिपुङ्गवैः ।
जनकस्यवचःश्रुत्वा निषसादमहामुनिः ॥
पुरोधाऋत्विजश्चैव राजाचसहमन्त्रिभिः ।
आसनेष्वथान्याय मुपविष्टान्समंततः ॥
दृष्ट्वासनृपतिस्तत्र विश्वामित्रमथाब्रवीत् ।
अद्ययज्ञमम्मद्धिर्मे सफलादेवतैःकृता ॥

(b) असाधनाविक्तहीना बुद्धिमन्तस्सुहृत्तमाः।
साधयन्त्याशुकार्याणि काककूर्मगाखुवत् ॥
राजपुत्राऊचुः । कथमेतत् । विष्णुशर्माकथयति । अस्तिगोदावरी तीरेविशाल: शाल्मलीतरूः। तत्रनानादिग्देशादागत्यरात्रौ पक्षिणोनिवसन्ति ।

(c) अस्तिचम्पकाभिधानायांनगर्यांपरिव्राजकावसथः। तत्रचूडाकर्णीनाम परिव्राड्वसति । सचभोजनावशिष्टभिक्षान्नसहितंभिक्षापात्रं नागदन्तेवस्थाप्यस्वपिति । अहञ्चतदन्नमुत्सृत्यप्रत्यहम्भक्षयामि । अनन्तरञ्चास्यप्रियमुहृद्वीणाकर्णीनामपरिव्राजकस्समायातः। तेन सहकथाप्रसंगावस्थितोममचासार्थं जर्जरवंशखण्डेनभूमिमताडयत् । वीणाकर्णउवाच । मूखेकिमितिममकथाविरक्तोऽन्यामक्तोभवान् । चूडाकर्णेनोक्तम् । नाहंविरक्तःकिंतुपश्चायंमूषिकः ममापकारीमदापात्रस्थंभिक्षान्नंउत्सृत्यमक्षयति ॥

(d) दक्ष्वाकुवंशप्रभवो रामोनामजनैःश्रुतः ।
नियतात्मामहावीर्यो द्युतिमान्धृतिमान्वशी ॥
बुद्धिमान्नीतिमान्वाग्मी श्रीमान्शत्रुनिवर्हणः।
सर्वशास्त्रार्थतत्वज्ञः स्मृतिमान्प्रतिभानवान् ॥
तमेवङ्गुणसम्पन्नं रामंसत्यपराक्रमम् ।
योवराज्येनसंयोक्तुमैच्छत्प्रीत्यामहीपतिः ॥

II Translate into Sanskrit —

(a) Dasaratha had four sons; viz., Rama, Lakshmana, Bharata and Satrughna They were well instructed in the Vedas, the Vedangas and in all the Sastras. They were specially skilled in the art of archery and were much feared and adored by all the princes of the earth. As Visvamitra was unable to carry on his sacrificial ceremonies, he wanted the assistance of the sons of Dasaratha He, therefore, came to that king and prayed that the latter should send Rama, his eldest son and Lakshmana, his younger son to the hermitage where the ceremonies were to be performed At first, the king thought that his sons were young and could not, therefore, assist the sage But the sage perceived the opinion of the king and said "O, king, you are of immeasurable strength and courage and are the emperor of the whole earth. Your sons are like you. There is no difference between a young and a grown lion One kills an elephant as well as the other does." Thereupon the king consented and sent Rama and Lakshmana to the abode of Visvamitra.

(b) I have ten cows and a hundred elephants

(c) He read (लिट् of पठ्) the Ramayana till the evening

(d) He conquered (लुङ् of जि) all his enemies and became king of kings (राजन्)

(*e*) He rules over the three worlds

N B.—Give a compound word in your Translation for the expression underlined in (*d*) and (*e*).

TUESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

GREEK : GRAMMAR, &c.

A MONRO, M A , B.C.L.

I Explain the different uses of the Homeric Article

Translate, so as to bring out the force of the article

(*a*). Ὁ γὰρ βασιλῆϊ χολωθείς
νοῦσον ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὦρσε κακὴν, ὀλέκοντο δὲ λαοί.

(*b*). Ἀλλ' ὄγε Ταλθυβιόν τε καὶ Εὐρυβάτην προσέειπεν,
τώ οἱ ἔσαν κήρυκε καὶ ὑτρηρὼ θεράποντε·

(*c*) ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν πολίων ἐξ ἐπράθομεν, τὰ δέδασται,

(*d*). Αὐτὰρ ὁ μήνιε, νηυσὶ παρήμενος ὠκυπόροισιν,
Διογενὴς Πηλέος υἱός.

II. What are the principal uses of the middle voice ?

Distinguish χρῆσαι and χρήσασθαι, γράφειν and γραφεσθαι
ἄρχειν and ἄρχεσθαι, διδάσκειν and διδάσκεσθαι
φράξειν and φράξεσθαι, σπένδειν and σπένδεσθαι
θεῖναι νόμους θέσθαι νομους, λανθάνω, λανθάνομαι

III. Translate the following passages, parsing the words under inverted commas—

(*a*). αὐτάρ ἐγωγε
λισσομ' "Αχιλλῆι" "μεθέμεν" χόλον

(*b*). Εἰ δέ μιν αἰχμητὴν ἔθεσαν θεοὶ αἰὲν ἐόντες,
"τοὔνεκά" ὁι προθέουσιν ὀνείδεα "μυθήσασθαι"

(*c*). Ταῦτα οὖν φιλοπολέμου δοκεῖ ἀνδρὸς ἔργα εἶναι, ὅστις,
"ἑξὸν" μὲν εἰρήνην ἔχειν ἄνευ αἰσχύνης καὶ βλάβης,
αἱρεῖται πολεμεῖν.

(*d*) Νῦν δ' ἄγε νῆα μέλαιναν "ἐρύσσομεν" εἰς ἅλα δῖαν,

(*e*). Ἀλλὰ σύ, εἰ δύνασαί γε, περίσχεο παιδὸς "ἑῆος"

(*f*). Τώγ' ὡς βουλεύσαντε "διέτμαγεν·" ἡ μὲν ἔπειτα
εἰς ἅλα "ἅλτο" βαθεῖαν ἀπ' αἰγλήεντος Ὀλύμπου.

(*g*). "Ερχεσθον κλισίην Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος·
"χειρὸς" ἑλόντ' "ἀγέμεν" Βρισηίδα καλλιπάρηον·

(*h*). Ἦ κεν "γηθήσαι" Πρίαμος Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες,

ἄλλοι τε Τρῶες μέγα κεν " κεχαροίατο" θυμῷ,
εἰ σφῶϊν" τάδε πάντα πυθοίατο " μαρναμένοιϊν,"

(*i*). Καὶ γὰρ βα " Κλυταιμνήστρης" " προβεβουλα,"
κουριδίης ἀλόχου· ἐπεὶ οὐ " ἔθεν" ἐστὶ χερείων;

IV Distinguish ποιητὸν, ποιητέον, φάινομαι ὤν, φάινομαι εἶναι
τὸ δυκ ἀγαθὸν, τὸ μὴ ἀγαθὸν, λέξας ἔχει, ἕχει λέγειν·
οὐ μὴ ποιησεις, οὐ μὴ ποίησης
ἐπίσταμαι ποιῶν, ἐπίσταμαι ποιεῖν

V. Give the principal tenses of χέω, χανδάνω, βλώσκω, ἐσθίω, ἱκνέομαι, ἄγνυμι, στορέννυμι, ἀνοίγω, τιτρώσκω, τρέχω.

VI. Translate into Greek—

(*a*) I am writing (γράφω) that you may come (ἔρχομαι)
(*b*). I wrote that you might come.
(*c*). If he said (λέγω) this, he would be wrong (ἁμαρτάνω).
(*d*). If he said this, he would have been wrong.

VII. Decline ἕως, ἁλοὺς, τεθνεὼς, πλέως, λελυκὼς, ἱδρὼς, ᾄδειν, τέρας.

VIII. Give the force of the adverbial endings δε, θεν, θι, δον, α, ω

IX. What traces are there in Greek of the existence of—

(*a*) the digamma.
(*b*) the locative case.

X. Give the comparative and superlative of πτωχὸς, πίων, σχολαῖος, ἄνω, αισχρος, ἐχθρὸς, μάλα, ἄπονος, ἅρπαξ, ἐυρυς

XI. Sketch the character of Clearchus as described by Xenophon.

XII. Give the incidents of an Homeric sacrifice as described in your text book

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TUESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

GREEK · TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION

A MONRO, M.A., B.C.L.

I. Translate into English—

1. Ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὅρκον ὀμοῦμαι·
ναὶ μὰ τόδε σκῆπτρον, τὸ μὲν οὔποτε φύλλα καὶ ὄζους
φύσει, ἐπειδὴ πρῶτα τομὴν ἐν ὄρεσσι λέλοιπεν,

οὐδ' ἀναθηλήσει· περὶ γάρ ῥά ἑ χαλκὸς ἕλεψεν
φύλλα τε καὶ φλοιόν· νῦν αὖτέ μιν υἷες Ἀχαιῶν
ἐν παλάμῃς φορέουσι δικασπόλοι, οἵτε θέμιστας
πρὸς Διὸς εἰρύαται· ὁ δέ τοι μέγας ἔσσεται ὅρκος·
ἦ ποτ' Ἀχιλλῆος ποθὴ ἵξεται υἷας Ἀχαιῶν
σύμπαντας· τοῖς δ' οὔτι δυνήσεαι ἀχνύμενός περ
χραισμεῖν, εὖτ' ἂν πολλοὶ ὑφ' Ἕκτορος ἀνδροφόνοιο
θνήσκοντες πίπτωσι· σὺ δ' ἔνδοθι θυμὸν ἀμύξεις,
χωόμενος, ὅτ' ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισας.

2. ὤμοι, τέκνον ἐμὸν, τί νύ σ' ἔτρεφον, αἰνὰ τεκοῦσα.
Αἴθ' ὄφελες παρὰ νηυσὶν ἀδάκρυτος καὶ ἀπήμων
ἧσθαι· ἐπεὶ νύ τοι αἶσα μίνυνθά περ, οὔτι μάλα δήν·
νῦν δ' ἅμα τ' ὠκύμορος καὶ ὀϊζυρὸς περὶ πάντων
ἔπλεο· τῷ σε κακῇ αἴσῃ τέκον ἐν μεγάροισιν.
Τοῦτο δέ τοι ἐρέουσα ἔπος Διὶ τερπικεραύνῳ
εἶμ' αὐτὴ πρὸς Ὄλυμπον ἀγάννιφον, αἴ κε πίθηται.
Ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν νηυσὶ παρήμενος ὠκυπόροισιν,
μήνι' Ἀχαιοῖσιν, πολέμου δ' ἀποπαύεο πάμπαν.
Ζεύς γὰρ ἐς Ὠκεανὸν μετ' ἀμύμονας Αἰθιοπῆας
χθιζὸς ἔβη κατὰ δαῖτα, θεοὶ δ' ἅμα πάντες ἕποντο·
δωδεκάτῃ δέ τοι αὖτις ἐλεύσεται Οὐλυμπόνδε.
Καὶ τότ' ἔπειτά τοι εἶμι Διὸς ποτὶ χαλκοβατὲς δῶ,
καὶ μιν γουνάσομαι καὶ μιν πείσεσθαι ὀιῶ.

3. δαιμονίη, αἰεὶ μὲν ὀΐεαι, οὐδέ σε λήθω·
πρῆξαι δ' ἔμπης οὔτι δυνήσεαι, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ θυμοῦ
μᾶλλον ἐμοὶ ἔσεαι· τὸ δέ τοι καὶ ῥίγιον ἔσται·
Εἰ δ' οὕτω τοῦτ' ἔστιν, ἐμοὶ μέλλει φίλον εἶναι.
Ἀλλ' ἀκέουσα κάθησο, ἐμῷ δ' ἐπιπείθεο μύθῳ·
μή νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμωσιν, ὅσοι θεοί εἰσ' ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ,
ἆσσον ἰόντ', ὅτε κέν τοι ἀάπτους χεῖρας ἐφείω.

4. Δῶρα δὲ πλεῖστα μὲν, οἶμαι, εἴς γε ἀνὴρ ἂν, ἐλάμβανε διὰ πολλά· ταῦτα δὲ δὴ πάντα μάλιστα τοῖς φίλοις ἐδίδου, πρὸς τὸν τρόπον ἑκάστου σκοπῶν, καὶ ὅτου μάλιστα ὀρῴη ἕκαστον δεόμενον. Καὶ ὅσα τῷ σώματι αὐτοῦ κόσμον πέμποι τις, ἢ ὡς εἰς πόλεμον ἢ ὡς εἰς καλλωπισμὸν, καὶ περὶ τούτων λέγειν αὐτὸν ἔφασαν, ὅτι τὸ μὲν ἑαυτοῦ σῶμα οὐκ ἂν δύναιτο τούτοις πᾶσι κοσμηθῆναι, φίλους δὲ καλῶς κεκοσμημένους, μέγιστον, κόσμον ἀνδρὶ νομίζοι. Καὶ τὸ μὲν τὰ μεγάλα νικᾶν τοὺς φίλους εὖ ποιοῦντα οὐδὲν θαυμαστὸν, ἐπειδή γε καὶ δυνατώτερος ἦν· τὸ δὲ τῇ ἐπιμελείᾳ

περιεῖναι τῶν φίλων καὶ τῷ προθυμεῖσθαι χαρίζέσθαι, ταῦτα μᾶλλον ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ ἀγαστὰ εἶναι

5. Ταῦτα οὖν φιλοπολέμου δοκεῖ ἀνδρὸς ἔργα εἶναι, ὅστις, ἐξὸν μὲν εἰρήνην ἔχειν ἄνευ αἰσχύνης καὶ βλάβης, αἱρεῖται πολεμεῖν ἐξὸν δὲ βαθυμεῖν, βούλεται πονεῖν ὥστε πολεμεῖν· ἐξὸν δὲ χρήματα ἔχειν ἀκινδύνως, αἱρεῖται πολεμῶν μείονα ταῦτα ποιεῖν. Ἐκεῖνος δὲ, ὥσπερ εἰς παιδικὰ, ἢ εἰς ἄλλην τινα ἡδονὴν, ἤθελε δαπανᾷν εἰς πόλεμον· οὕτω μὲν φιλοπόλεμος ἦν. Πολεμικὸς δὲ αὖ ταύτῃ εἶναι ἐδόκει, ὅτι φιλοκίνδυνός τε ἦν, καὶ ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς ἄγων ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ ἐν τοῖς δεινοῖς φρόνιμος, ὡς οἱ παρόντες πανταχοῦ πάντες ὡμολόγουν. Καὶ ἀρχικὸς δὲ ἐλέγετο εἶναι, ὡς δυνατὸν, ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου τρόπου, οἷον καὶ ἐκεῖνος εἶχεν· Ἱκανὸς μὲν γὰρ, ὥς τις καὶ ἄλλος, φροντίζειν ἦν, ὅπως ἕξει ἡ στρατιὰ αὐτοῦ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, καὶ παρασκευάζειν ταῦτα· ἱκανὸς δὲ καὶ ἐμποιῆσαι τοῖς παροῦσιν, ὡς οὐκ ἀπιστέον εἴη Κλέαρχω

6. (Unseen translation.)

"Ἐπεμψεν ἡμᾶς, ὦ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, ἡ τῶν Σινωπέων πόλις, ἐπαινέσοντάς τε ὑμᾶς, ὅτι ἐνικᾶτε Ἕλληνες ὄντες βαρβάρους, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ συνησθησομένους, ὅτι διὰ πολλῶν τε καὶ δεινῶν (ὡς ἡμεῖς ἀκούομεν) πραγμάτων σεσωσμένοι πάρεστε Ἀξιοῦμεν δὲ, Ἕλληνες ὄντες καὶ αὐτοὶ, ὑφ' ὑμῶν ὄντων· Ἑλλήνων ἀγαθὸν μέν τι πάσχειν, κακὸν δὲ μηδέν· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἡμεῖς ὑμᾶς οὐδὲν πώποθ' ὑπήρξαμεν κακῶς ποιοῦντες. Κοτυωρῖται δὲ οὗτοι εἰσὶ μὲν ἡμέτεροι ἄποικοι· καὶ τὴν χώραν ἡμεῖς αὐτοῖς ταύτην παραδεδώκαμεν, βαρβάρους ἀφελόμενοι. Διὸ καὶ δασμὸν ἡμῖν φέρουσιν οὗτοι τεταγμένον, καὶ Κερασούντιοι καὶ Τραπεζούντιοι ὡσαύτως. ὥσθ' ὅ,τι ἂν τούτους κακὸν ποιήσητε, ἡ Σινωπέων πόλις νομίζει πάσχειν. Νῦν δὲ ἀκούομεν ὑμᾶς εἰς τε τὴν πόλιν βίᾳ παρεληλυθότας, ἐνίους σκηνοῦν ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις, καὶ ἐκ τῶν χωρίων λαμβάνειν ὧν ἂν δέησθε, οὐ πείθοντας. Ταῦτ' οὖν οὐκ ἀξιοῦμεν."

II (For Greek Prose). Translate into Greek.

The Persian Commanders, confident of victory, no longer hesitated to attack the Ionian fleet The Greeks not suspecting treachery drew up their ships in order of battle; but just as the two fleets were ready to engage, the Samian ships sailed away. Their example was followed by the Lesbians and as the panic spread, by the greater part of the fleet There was however one brilliant exception. The hundred ships of the Chians, though left almost alone, refused to fly, and fought against the enemy, till they were overpowered by superior numbers.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC, 10 A M TO 1 P M
LATIN —GRAMMAR, &c
A MONRO, M A, B,C L

I Translate the following passages, parsing the words in italics

(*a*) Mutati "*transversa*" fremunt, et vespere ab atro
Consurgunt venti

(*b*) Fessosque oculos furare "*labori*"

(*c*) nodos et vincula linea rupit,
Quis innexa "*pedem*" malo pendebat ab alto.

(*d*) Hic oculis subitum objicitur magnoque futurum
"*Augurio*," monstrum

(*e*). Heu tota vada "*fessis*,"
Et tantum "*superesse*" maris !

(*f*) Huic trade, amissis superant qui navibus, et "*quos*"
"*Pertæsum*" magni "*incepti*" rerumque tuarum est

(*g*). Tum pius Æneas humeris abscindere vestem
"*Auxilioque*" vocare deos

(*h*) Et his "*habeant*" terris sine mœnia fessi
Urbem appellabunt permisso "*nomine*" Acestam

(*i*) Necdum antiquum saturata "*dolorem*"

II Distinguish nomen, cognomen, prænomen, agnomen

III Translate, showing why the subjunctive is used in each case

(*a*) "O miseræ quas non manus," inquit, "Achaica bello
Traxerit ad letum patriæ sub mœnibus

(*b*) .. duri magno sed amore dolores
Polluto, notamque, furens quid fœmina possit
Triste per augurium Teucrorum pectora ducunt

IV Convert into direct narration

Obsecravit ne id, quod natura cogeret, ipse quoque sibi accelleraret, et quoniam tum quoque posset temporibus superesse, se sibi suisque reservaret

V Translate into Latin

(*a*) It is for my interest but not for that of the soldiers
(*b*) I pity him
(*c*) He prevented (impedio) me from coming
(*d*) I fear that he may not come
(*e*) What shall I do at Rome or Athens ?

V. Give the desiderative forms of pario, cœno, edo, the frequentative forms of dico, nosco, clamo, scribo, minor

VII. Translate into English

(*a*). Si quid habet, dat.
(*b*). Si quid habeat, dabit.
(*c*). Si quid haberet, daret.
(*d*) Si quid habuisset, dedisset.

VIII. Give (*a*) the comparative and superlative of nequam, pius, dives, beneficus, agilis

(*b*). the principal tenses of tundo, domo, veto, ordior, sepio.

IX. Translate into Latin in as many different ways as you can—
He sent men to attack (oppugno) the city.

X Explain the form of the future Infinitive passive in Latin

XI. Decline mos, sitis, heros, buris, supellex, sus, vas, melos, lampas, specus.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P. M

LATIN : TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L.

I Translate into English :

(1). Ast illæ diversa metu per litora passim
Diffugiunt, silvasque, et sicubi concava furtim
Saxa petunt. Piget incepti lucisque suosque
Mutatæ agnoscunt, excussaque pectore Juno est.
Sed non idcirco flammæ atque incendia vires
Indomitas posuere : udo sub robore vivit
Stuppa, vomens tardum fumum ; lentusque carinas
Est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis ;
Nec vires heroum, infusaque flumina prosunt.
Tum pius Æneas humeris abscindere vestem,
Auxilioque vocare deos, et tendere palmas :
" Jupiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ad unum
Trojanos, si quid pietas antiqua labores
Respicit humanos, da flammam evadere classi
Nunc, Pater, et tenues Teucrûm res eripe leto ·

Vel tu, quod superest, infesto fulmine morti,
Si mereor, demitte, tuâque hic obrue dextrâ."
Vix hæc ediderat, quum effusis imbribus atra
Tempestas sine more furit, tonitruque tremiscunt
Ardua terrarum et campi ; ruit æthere toto
Turbidus imber aquâ, densisque nigerrimus Austris ;
Implenturque super puppes ; semiusta madescunt
Robora ; restinctus donec vapor omnis, et omnes,
Quatuor amissis, servatæ a peste carinæ.

(2). " Entelle, heroum quondam fortissime frustra,
Tantane tam patiens nullo certamine tolli
Dona sines ? ubi nunc nobis deus ille, magister
Nequidquam memoratus, Eryx ? ubi fama per omnem
Trinacriam, et spolia illa tuis pendentia tectis ?"
Ille sub hæc : " Non laudis amor, nec gloria cessit
Pulsa metu ; sed enim gelidus tardante senectâ
Sanguis hebet, frigentque effœtæ in corpora vires.
Si mihi, quæ quondam, fuerat quâque improbus iste
Exultat fidens, si nunc foret illa juventas ;
Haud equidem pretio inductus, pulchroque juvenco
Venissem ; nec dona moror."

(3). " Infelix ! quæ tanta animum dementia cepit ?
Non vires alias, conversaque numina sentis ?
Cedo deo." Dixitque, et prœlia voce diremit.
Ast illum fidi æquales, genua ægra trahentem,
Jactantemque utroque caput, crassumque cruorem
Ore ejectantem, mixtosque in sanguine dentes,
Ducunt ad naves ; galeamque ensemque, vocati,
Accipiunt : palmam Entello taurumque relinquunt.
Ilic victor, superans animis, tauroque superbus :
" Nate dea vosque hæc," inquit " cognoscite, Teucri,
Et mihi quæ fuerint juvenili in corpore vires,
Et quâ servetis revocatum a morte Dareta."
Dixit et adversi contra stetit ora juvenci,
Qui donum astabat pugnæ ; durosque reductâ
Libravit dextrâ media inter cornua cestus
Arduus, effractoque illisit in ossa cerebro

(1) Atque ego, Patres conscripti, quoniam eo miseriarum venturus eram, vellem, potius ob mea, quam ob

majorum meorum beneficia posse a vobis auxilium petere; ac maxime deberi mihi a populo Romano, quibus non egerem; secundum eo, si desiderandæ erant, uti debitis uterer. Sed quoniam parum tuta per se ipsa probitas est, neque mihi in manu fuit, Jugurtha qualis foret; ad vos confugi, Patres conscripti, quibus, quod mihi miserrimum est, cogor prius oneri quam usui esse. Ceteri reges aut bello victi in amicitiam a vobis recepti sunt, aut in suis dubiis rebus societatem vestram appetiverunt. Familia nostra cum populo Romano bello Carthaginiensi amicitiam instituit; quo tempore magis fides ejus quam fortuna petenda erat: quorum progeniem vos, Patres conscripti, nolite pati me nepotem Masinissæ frustra a vobis auxilium petere. Si ad impetrandum nihil causæ haberem præter miserandam fortunam; quod paulo ante rex, genere, fama atque copiis potens, nunc deformatus ærumnis, inops, alienasopes exspecto: tamen erat majestatis Romani populi prohibere injuriam, neque pati cujusquam regnum per scelus crescere.

(5). Sed in ea difficultate Metellum non minus quam in rebus hostilibus, magnum et sapientem virum fuisse comperior; tanta temperantia inter ambitionem sævitiamque moderatum Namque edicto primum adjumenta ignaviæ sustulisse, ne quisquam in castris panem, aut quem alium coctum cibum venderet; ne lixæ exercitum sequerentur; ne miles grogarius in castris neve in agmine servum aut jumentum haberet; ceteris arte modum statuisse. Præterea transversis itineribus quotidie castra movere, juxta, ac si hostes adessent, vallo atque fossa munire, vigilias crebras ponere, et eas ipse cum legatis circumire; item in agmine in primis modo, modo in postremis, sæpe in medio adesse, ne quispiam ordine egrederetur, uti cum signis frequentes incederent, miles cibum et arma portaret Ita prohibendo a delictis magis, quam vindicando, exercitum brevi confirmavit.

(6) Romani ex improviso pulveris vim magnam animadver-

tunt; nam prospectum ager arbustis consitus prohibebat. Et primo rati humum aridam vento agitari: post ubi æquabilem manere, et, sicuti acies movebatur, magis magisque appropinquare vident, cognita re, properantes arma capient, ac pro castris, sicuti imperabatur, consistunt. Deinde, ubi propius ventum est, utrimque magno clamore concurrunt. Numidæ tantummodo remorati, dum in elephantis auxilium putant, postquam impeditos ramis arborum, atque ita disjectos circumveniri vident, fugam faciunt: ac plerique, abjectis armis, collis, aut noctis, quæ jam aderat auxilio integri abeunt. Elephanti quatuor capti, reliqui omnes, numero quadraginta interfecti.

(7). Hic quum maximo studio compararet exercitum Ægyptumque proficisci, pararet; subito a rege literæ sunt ei missæ ut Aspim aggrederetur, qui Cataoniam tenebat Quæ gens jacet supra Ciliciam confinis Capadociæ Namque Aspis saltuosam regionem castellisque munitam incolens, non solum imperio regis non parebat, sed etiam finitimas regiones vexabat, et quæ regi portarentur, abripiebat. Datames, etsi longe aberat ab his regionibus et majore re abstrahebatur; tamen regis volantali morem gerendum putavit. Itaque cum paucis sed viris fortibus navem conscendit; existimans, id quod accidit, facilius se imprudentes parva manu oppressurum, quam paratum quamvis magno exercitu.

II. Translate into Latin:

The way was now open to Africa The Consuls, after refitting and provisioning their fleet sailed straight across to the Hermean promontory, which is distant from the nearest point of Sicily not more than eighty miles. But the omens were not auspicious; the Roman soldiery went on board with gloomy forebodings of their fate; one of the tribunes refused to lead his legionaries into the ships till Regulus ordered the lictors to seize him. The passage, however, was favoured by the wind. The Consuls landed their men, drew up the fleet on shore, fortified it

in a naval camp; and then, marching southward, they took the city of Aspis by assault

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TUESDAY, 16th DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
PERSIAN: GRAMMAR, &c.
REV. E. SELL.

I. Give—

(*a*) Persian words for

مطاعم — حاجب — کفیل — جنود — مومن — سباع — عسس — رعونت*

What is the singular form of عسس?

(*b*) English words for

جوراب — فنجان — رقعهٔ وعده — اوطاق — کمرک داشتن — دولا کردن — سبحه — کاخ دورنگ — خداوندان حال — زوج ارسي — چادر زدن — بیران دوموي — هزار دینار کامل‌العیار — نهایت افصح — کم وکاست*

II. How does—

(*a*) بایزید define سنت and فرض

(*b*) شیخ ابوسعید ابوالخیر define تصوف

(*c*) خضر define صوفي

III. Parse (using Persian terms) each word in—

والله من رفیق و نوکر کسي نیستم

also گفتمش — رسیدیمي — بالای سرش — کردني

IV. Translate the following sentences into Persian, expressing the relative in (*a*) by means of the Genitive case of the personal pronoun, in (*b*) by the Dative of the same; in (*c*) by the Accusative.—

(*a*) I am not he whose back you will see in the day of battle.

(*b*) O (thou) to whom my person appeared worthless!
(*c*) He whom I beheld strong like a lion came.
(*d*) Can any other case besides those named be used instead of the relative pronoun?

V Give the second person singular of the present tense, active voice of the following verbs:—

کاستن — گسیختن — آزردن — دُرودن —
آفریدن — رُستن — تافتن — خُفتن رُفتن — آغوشتن
— پیوستن — آختن *

VI. Give a short تذکرهٔ of نظامي In what metre is the extract from the سنکدرنامه written. Quote a line and scan (تقطیع) it.

VII. Give examples of the following (if possible from your text books):—

لف ونشر — ایهام — تجنیس خط — تجنیس
مرکب — فکّ اضافت — قلب وصف *

VIII. Name—

(*a*) the ارکان بحور
(*b*) the difference between قافیه and سجع
(*c*) the meanings of the terms اِسکان and وصل in the rules for تصرفات شاعری
(*d*) four ways in which the letter یا ي may be used as an affix. Give examples.

IX. Write three *short* letters in Persian—

(*a*) to an inferior
(*b*) to ar equal
(*c*) to a superior

X Analyse fully—

(*a*) شخصی نزد طبیب رفت و گفت شکم من
درد ي کند دوا کن *

(b) اگر چون زنان حُلّه برتن کنم — بم مردي
کجا دفع دشمن کنم

XI. Translate—

(a) قشون انگلیس کم است

(b) چار صد نفر سر سفره بودند

(c) من دیروز بازدید او رفتم

(d) کچهٔ من درد مي کند

(e) براي سان کشتیها ي جنگي باید بروم

(f) او نیز توي کالسکهٔ بخار نشست

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P M

PERSIAN: TRANSLATION.

REV. E. SELL.

I. Translate into Persian—

(a) 1. The workman is very awkward
2. I require four pieces of linen.
3 We should try to compose idiomatic sentences.
4. The Colonel order the Major to advance with the regiment.
5. It is to his interest to get as much interest as he can on the money he lends.
6. Ask the teacher if he will kindly copy this.

(b) Another requisite for a journey in unfrequented districts is a knowledge of the language. It is popularly supposed that if you are familiar with French and German, you may travel any where in Russia. So far as the great cities are concerned, this is true, but elsewhere it is a delusion. The Russian has not received from nature the power of speaking foreign languages. Educated Russians often speak one or two foreign languages fluently, but the peasants know no language but their own, and it is with the peasantry that one comes into contact. To converse freely with a peasant requires considerable familiarity with the language—far more than is required for simply reading a book. The peasant always speaks in an idiomatic way.

II. Translate into English:—

مامون غلامي داشت كه ترتيب آب طهارت (a)
بعهدهٔ وي بود درچند روز آفتابه باشطلي گم ميشد
روزي مامون بوي گفت كاش آفتابه و شطل كه ازما
ميبري هم بما بفروشي گفت همچنان كنم اما اين
شطل حاضررا بخر فرمود چند ميفروشي گفت بده
دينار فرمود تا ده دينار بوي دهند پس گفت اين زمان
اين شطل دراماني شد گفت آري*

قطعه

سيم بسر زر خريده تنگ مگير
تا بدان نفس او بيارامد
تن بتلاف مال زو در ده
تا بتلاف جان نانجامد

رباعي

خوش آنكه چو نيست‌شد درين عشق مجاز (b)
ديگر بوجود خويشتن ناید باز
زان پس چو وجود يافت زان مايهٔ ناز
جاويد برو در عدم گشت فراز

چو جمشيد را بخت شد كندرو (c)
به تنگ آوريدش جهاندار نو
برفت وبدو داد تخت وكلاه
بزرگي و ديهيم وگنج و سپاه

نهان گشت وگیتي برو شد سیاه
سپردش بضحاک تخت و کلاه
چو صد سالش اندر جهان کس ندید
زچشم همه مردمان ناپدید
صدم سال روزي بدریاي چین
پدید آمد آن شاه ناپاک دین
چو ضحاکش آورد ناگه بچنگ
یکایک نهادش زماي درنگ
بارّه سر او را بدو نیم کرد
جهانرا از و پاک وبه بیم کرد
نهان بود چند از دم اژدها
بفرجام هم زو بیامد رها

(d) رسن بسته اندازه پیدا شده
مقادیر منزل هویدا شده
بخشکی بهر جا که زد بارگاه
زمنزل بمنزل نه پیمود راه
دگر راه بر روي دریاش بود
طریقي مساحت مهیّاش بود
یکی را بلنگر گه خویش ماند
دگررا بعدر رسن پیش راند
میان دو کشتي رسن بسته بود
دو کشتي بهم باز پیوسته بود

دینگوید مسّاح منزل شناس
زساحل بساحل گرفتي دباس
تو مارا همي چاه کندی براه (e)
بسر لاجرم در فتادی بچاه
دو کس چه کنند از پئي خاص وعام
يکي نيک محضر دگر زشت نام
يکي تا کند تشنه را تازه حلق
دگر تا بگردن در افتند خلق
نه پندارم ای در خزان کشته جو
که گندم ستاني بوقت درو
درخت زقوم اربجان پروري
مپندار هرگز کزو بر خوري

(f) باید برویم بقصري که مقر اعلیحضرت ویکتور یا پادشاه انکلیس است با کالسکهٔ بخار یکساعت مسافت است خلاصه رخت پوشیده با صدر اعظم سوار کالسکه شده رفتیم جمعیّت زیاده از حد سرراه وطرفین راه ایستاده بودند انقدر کالسکه بود که حساب نداشت از شهر گذشته رسیدیم بکار سوار کالسکهٔ بخار شدیم کالسکهای بسیار اعلي و طرفین کالسکه یک پارچهٔ از بلور بود از صحرا و چمن گذشتیم تا قصر از دور پیدا شد مثل قلعهٔ چهار برجي بنظر آمد نزدیک رسیده پیاده شده سوار کالسکه اسپي شدیم پای

پلهٔ قصر پیاده شدیم اعلیحضرت پادشاه تاپای پله استقبال کردند دست ایشان گرفته نازو داده رفتیم بالا از اطاقها و دالانها که پردهای اشکال خوب داشت گذشته داخل اطاق مخصوص شده روي صندلي نشستیم پادشاه اولاد ومتعلقان خودشان را معرفي کردند سربازان پیر نیز حاضر بودند که زخمي و بعضي بي پا و بعضی نیدست و بعضي کور بودند همه صف کشیده احترامات نظامی بعمل آوردند ما هم تعارف کردیم*

(و) بخوبي همچو مه تا بنده باشي
ملک دلبري پاینده باشي
من درویش را کشتي بعمزه
کرم کردي الهي زنده باشي
جفا کم کن که فردا روز محشر
ردور عاشقان شرمنده باشي
زغمهاي جهان آزاد باشم
اگر نو همنشین بنده باشي

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M
TAMIL GRAMMAR, &c.
J. M. VELU PILLAI; S. SESHAYYA, B.A.

PART I.

I. கலிநீங்கு காண்டத்தைச் சுருக்கி ஒரு பக்கத திற்கு மேற்படாமலெழுத.

II கலிதொடர்காண்டம், கலிநீங்குகாண்டம் இவ

ற்றைக் குணார்த்தவாதமாய் (allegorical) எண்ணில், அவற்றின் பொருளென்னும்?

III. ஸ்ரீசரித்திரத்தைப் படிப்பதும் கேட்பதும் சுகிருதமென்று சமஸ்கிருதவாசிரியர் கூறினதற்கு நியாயமென்ன?

IV. அடியில்வரும் செய்யுட்களுக்குப் பொழிப்புரை யெழுதுக;—

(a) எக்குலதாதையார் மடந்தையாதுன்னூர் யாதுன்பேர்
நெக்குருகி நீயழுதற்கென்னிமித்தம்—மைக்குழலாய்,
கட்டுரைத்துக்காணென்முன் கார்வண்டு காந்தாரம்,
விட்டுரைக்குந் தார்வணிகர் வேந்து.

(b) ஒண்டொடிதன்னை யுறக்கத்தே நீத்ததுவும்,
பண்டைவிதியின் பயனேகாண்—தண்டாளப்
பூத்தாமவெண்குடையான் பொன்மகளே வெவ்வனத்தே
நீத்தானென்றையுறேனீ.

(c) உத்தமரின் மற்றிவனே யொப்பாரொருவரிலை
இத்தலத்தி லென்றிமையோ ரெம்மருங்கும,
கைததலத்தில்,
தேமாரிபெய்யுந் திருமலர்த் தார்வேந்தன் மேற்
பூமாரிபெய்தார் புகழ்ந்து.

(1) குலத்தாய், குழலாய், ஒண்டொடி இவையென்ன சொல்? இவற்றுக்கு முடிபென்ன?

(2) உறக்கம், நீத்தது, ஐயுறேல், இவற்றுக்குப பகுபத விலக்கணம் கூறுக.

V (a) வெறித்தவிள மான்கான் * *
* * *
விலங்கினங்களில் மானையும் மயிலையும் பார்த்தத்தமயந்தி புலம்பியதேன்?

(b) வண்டமிழ்வாணர்ப் பிழைத்தவான்குடி * *
* * *
இந்தச்செய்யுளில் கவிகளுடைய யாதுவழகம் குறிப்பிக்கப்பட்டது?

(c) கீழே வாயப்பட்டிருகிற இங்கிலீஷ் வாசகத்தின் கருத்தடங்கிய செய்யுளை களவெண்பாவினின்றெடுத்தெழுத.

What was the shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquered virgin,
Wherewith she freezed her foes to congealed stone,
But frigid looks of chaste austority?

(d) இரண்டாம் சுவயம்வரம் நடக்கபோகிறதென்று களன் கேள்விப்பட்டபொழுது அவன் மனதிலுண்டான சங்கையென்ன? இதைக்குறிக்கும் வெண்பாவை யெழுதும்.

(e) களனுடைய குமாரன் சிறுகுழந்தையானலும் அவனிடத்தில் இயற்கையாய் ராஜத்துவமுளதென்பதை நூலாசிரியர் எங்ஙனம் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்?

(f) விததுவானுக்கும் விதததுக்கும் (செல்வ

ம) வெகுதூரம என்னும பழமொழியின கருததை யெந்த வெண்பாவில புகழேநதி காடடியிருககிறா?

VI றவவொடு கரவுமமைநிகழபலலவும

* * *

இசசூததிரததைபபூாணமாயெழுதி, இதில வரு மாறுகளில ஈானகுகளகு உதாரணம ளவெண்பா வினின்று எழுதி, இவறறின் காலம, எண, இடம, இவறறைககுறிகக.

PART II

VII அடியிலவரும செயயுடகளுககுப பொழிப புரை யெழுத;—

(a) இனிதுண்பா னென்பாணுயிாகொல்லாதுண் பான்
முனிதகாகானென்பான் முகனெழிந்து வாழ வான்
தனியனெனப்படுவான் செய்தநன்றில்லான இனியனெனபபடுவான் யாயாகேயானும் முனியா வொழுகதவன்.

(b) கள்ளாமைவேண்டும கடியவருதலால
ளளாமைவேண்டுந் தகுதியுடையன
ளளாமைவேண்டுஞ சிறியாரோடியாாமா டடும
கொளளாமைவேண்டும் பகை.

(1) இனிது, தனியன், முனியா, கடிய, இபப தஙகளுககு இலகணமகூறுக.

VIII. கீழே யெழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிற குறள்களின் பொருளடங்கிய செய்யுட்களை நான்மணிக்கடிகை யினின்றெடுத்தெழுத.

(a) கல்லாதவரு நனிநல்லர் கற்றூர்மூன் சொல்லாதிருக்கப்பெறின்.

(b) தன்னுயிர் நீப்பினும் செய்யற்தான்பிறிது இன்னுயிர்நீக்கும் வினை.

IX. (a) மனிதர்க்கியற்கையாகிய எந்த மனோபாவங் களை நூலாசிரியர் ராஸிலஸ்ஸினிடத்தில் விளக்கியிருக்கிறார்?

(b) ராஸிலஸ் கதையைப் படிப்பதினால் நாம் அடையக்கூடிய அறிவென்ன?

(c) கவிஞர் அறியவேண்டிய விஷயங்கள் யா வையென்றும் காவியங்களுடைய முக்கிய விலக்கணங்கள் யாவையென்றும் இம்லா க் சொல்லுகிறான்?

X. அடியில்வரும் சொற்றொடர்களுக்கும், வாக் கியங்களுக்கும் அர்த்தமெழுத,—

(1) ஓயாமணியம் (2) மௌன யோகாப்பியாச ம் (3) உமது சம்பாவனைசெய்கிறதை மேற்கொண்டதுபோலும் (4) பகுஜாலம் (5) சர்வ ஜநோபகாரார்த்தம் (6) வாதம் முற்றி வைத்தியன் (7) லௌகிகவியற்கை (8) புத்திகோசரம் (9) வாணிக யோக்கியதை (10) ஒன்றுக்கொன்றிசையாத விரண்டில் ஒன்றெழுதிய விரண்டும் வாஸ்தவமாகா. (11) ஆசாபங்கம் (12)

ரணகம்பீரம் (13) புராதன கவிஞருக்குச் சுவாதினம் பிரபஞ்சவிலாசம் (14) பிரகிருதி ஞானம்.

XI (a) பின்வரும் சொற்றொடர் ஒவ்வொன்றையும் போன்ற தொடர் ஒவ்வொன்று எழுதை;—முன்பின், ஏறத்தாழ, தன்னந்தனியே, கொள்ளைகொண்டவர், இன்னல் இடைஞ்சல்.

(b) இச்சொற்களை வைத்துச் சிறுவாக்கியங்களெழுதை;—பக்குப்பக்கென்று, மடமடென்று, சரேலென, தாளை தாளை, இன்றியமையா.

(c) இச்சொற்களுக்கு எதிர்மொழி (opposites) யெழுதை;—எளிது, கொடிது, அடர்ந்தது, உற்றது, இயற்கை, உபேகூை.

(d) வரவு, வரத்து; வகை, வகுப்பு; தொகை, தொகுதி; பெருமை, பெருக்கம்; இவற்றின் பொருள் தெளிவுபடச் சிறுவாக்கியங்களில் வைத்தெழுதை.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M

TAMIL TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

P VIJIARANGA MUDALIYAR; P. V RAMASAMI RAJU, B.A.

PART I.

I Translate into Tamil:—

King Henry set sail in the afternoon, and on the following morning reached England; but Prince William remained till night had set in, having spent the intervening hours in feasting and dancing on the deck with his companions. At last the White Ship left the harbour. and the

crew, excited by a liberal allowance of wine, rowed lustily by the bright light of the moon to overtake the king, when suddenly the vessel struck upon a rock, and in a short time sank to the bottom. Of more than three hundred persons who were on board, nearly a half belonged to the noblest families of England and Normandy, and the only one who escaped was a poor butcher of Rouen, who clung to a piece of the wreck, and was picked up next morning by some fishermen.

II Write a short essay in Tamil on the following lines :—

"O what a tangled web we weave
When first we practise to deceive."

PART II.

III. Translate into English :—

(a) ஓர் காலவிசேஷத்தில், கொடுங்கோன்மை செலுத்திவந்த ஓரரசன் தன் மந்திரி பிரதானிகளுடன் பெருங் காட்டுக்குள் சென்று வேட்டையாடிக்கொண்டிருந்தான். அங்கே நெடுங்காலம் சீரணித்திருந்த ஓர் மாளிகையும் குளமும் ஆலமரமும் இருக்கக்கண்டு, வெயிலுக்குப் பரிவாரத்துடன் இறங்கினன். பல செந்துக்களைக் கொன்று இளைப்புற்றிருந்ததினல் அவ்வரசன் தன் கூடாரத்துக்குள் அமைந்திருந்த பஞ்சணைமீது சற்று உறங்கினன். உடனே அவ்விடிந்த மாளிகையின் கோபுர சிகரத்திலொன்றும், ஆலமரத்தின்மீதொன்றும் ஆக இரண்டு ஆந்தைகள் வாக்குவாதம்செய்வதுபோல் கூக்குரலிடத்தொடங்கின. அதை அரசன்கேட்டுத் திடுக்கிட்டெழுந்து மந்திரியை அழைத்து "ஏன் இப்படி அக்காலத்தில் இவ்விரண்டு பறவைகளும் நம்முடைய பாஷையத்துக்கு நேராய்க் கூப்பி

டுகின்றன'' என்றான். அதற்கு மந்திரி ''மகாராஜனே! ஆந்தைக்கிருப்பிடம் அழிந்த மனை. அவற்றில் ஒன்று நம்மூரில் இருப்பது. மற்றொன்று சத்துருக்கள் நாட்டிலிருந்து வந்தது. இரண்டாவது முதற் பறவையைப்பார்த்து, ஓ, உன் இராச்சியம் எவ்வளவு; எனக்கெங்கள் அரசன் ஆயிரம் அழிந்த மனைகளைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார் என்ன, நம்முடைய பக்ஷி கோபங்கொண்டு, எங்கள் மகாராஜன் அவருக்குத் தாழ்ந்தவரா? ஒருகைமேற்பட்டவரோ; சடியில் எனக்குப் பதினாயிரம் பாழ் மனைகளைக் கொடுப்பார் என்கிறது'' என்றான். இதைக்கேட்டு அம்மகாராஜன் வெட்கி, நீதிநெறிவழுவாமல் அரசுசெலுத்தினதாக ஓர் கதையுண்டு.

(b) நெஞ்சாலிம்மாற்ற நினைந்துரைக்க நீயல்லா
தஞ்சாரோமன்ன ரடிமடையா—எஞ்சாது
நீமையேகொண்ட சிறுதொழிலா யெங்கோ
மான்
வாய்மையே கண்டாய் வலி.

(c) ஈத்துண்பானென்பா னிசைநடுவான் மற்ற
வன்
கைத்துண்பான் காங்கியெனப்படுவான்—
றெற்ற
நகையாகுநண்ணார் முற்சேறல் பகையாகும்
பாடறியாதானே யிரவு.

(*d*) Render into equivalent (not literal) English:—

(1) மின்னுவதெல்லாம் பொன்னல்ல.

(2) நிறைகுடம் தளும்பாது.

(3) அவனுக்கிவனெங்கே.

(4) விதியின்றி அப்படி வாய்த்தது.

(5) அந்த வஸ்து காணமற்போயிருக்கிறது.

(6) அவன் பம்பரம் ஆட்டியும் பந்தடித்தும் விளையாடுகிறான்.

(7) இதை யுன் சகோதரனுக்குக் காட்டி என்னசொல்லுகிறானென்று எழுது.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

TELUGU: GRAMMAR, &c.

S RANGAYYA CHETTI GARU, B A.

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1. (*a*) నీజరు చరిత్రము రచించినగ్రంథకర్త తన పీఠికయందు నుడివినచొప్పున,

"ఇందుఁజాల భాగము···మేక్సిఫియరు ప్రణీతగ్రంథము ననుసరించియే వ్రాయంబడియెనుగాని, ప్రకరణానుకూలముగా నచ్చట నచ్చటఁ గొంతచేర్పఁబడె."

మీరుచదివిన రెండు అంకములలో, క్రొత్తగాఁజేర్పఁబడ్డ యంశములు ఏవేనియున్న, అవి యెచటెచ్చటనో, ఏ యే రీతిగనున్నవో, స్పష్టముగఁ జెప్పుఁడు.

(*b*) నాటకము, ప్రకరణము, అంకము,—వీనికిఁగల పరస్పర తారతమ్యములను జెప్పి, అంకము, ప్రకరణము, ఈ రెండు పదములకు మీ పుస్తకములో, ఏమియర్థమో తెలుపుఁడు.

2 ఈ క్రిందివాక్యములు ఏయే సందర్భములలో వేనిగుఱించి యెవనిచేఁజెప్పఁబడ్డవో తెలుపవలయు.

a. 'ఉత్తములు గూడి చరియింతు రుత్తములను'

b. 'పాఁపగ్రుడ్డుగ భావింపవలయునతని'

c. 'పిల్లికిఁజెర్లాటము, ఎలుకకుఁ బ్రాణసంకటము'

d. '...నక్క—వినయముల్ చిఱుతయహమహమికకుంచెను నిచ్చెన'

e. "ఏకశృంగమృగములు మహీరుహముల, భల్లములు ముకురంబుల."

ఈకడపటి (*e*) దానిమాదిరి మఱి రెండు ఉపమానములు ఏవి చెప్పఁబడె? 'పాఁపగ్రుడ్డు', దీనికి విగ్రహంబును సంధి విశేషంబును జెప్పి (*d*) లో 'చిఱుత', 'చెను' అనుమాటల ప్రయోజనమును దెలుపవలయు.

3. 'పాముచెవులుగదా నీవి వహవయెట్టి' పాముచెవులు,—ఏమి విశేషము?

'రాకతప్పనిరోగంబురాకయుండ' ఎట్లు రాకుండును?

'అని మునిచెప్ప విస్మయము నాస్తియఁగోపముఁ బ్రీతియుం
బెనఁగొన' విస్మయాదులు నాలుగు ఏయే కారణంబులంబట్టి
పెనఁగొనె?

4 ఈ క్రింది పద్యములకు దండాన్వయము (Paraphrase) వ్రాయఁడు.

అపరిమిత ప్రతాపుఁడగు నాదశకంధరుచేతముక్తమై
త్రిపురములేర్చు భూతపతి తీవ్రశరంబునుబోలె మండి మిం
టిపయిఁగలంగఁబేర్చినిగుడించియగాంతమహాగ్నిరీతిఁబా
శుపతమురాలెసైన్యముల సూరెలముట్టిదహించె వ్రేల్మిడిఁ
చనితనప్రోలవచ్చు మహిషంబు గళంబునఘంటనిక్వణం
బునుఘనభూర్వినాదమును భూరితరాసుర సైన్యతూర్యని

స్వనవిభవంబుమ్రింగికొన శాతశరాంబుధినీటముంచెన
ద్దనుజబలంబు నప్రతిహత ప్రదరుండగుచుఁ గుముద్ధతిఁ.

a 'నిగుడించి' ఈ రూపము సరియా? కాదేని, ఎట్లుండవలయు? మొదటి పద్యము మొదటి పాదమందు, తృతీయాంతమైన విశేష్యముతో విశేషణము ప్రథమాంతమై ఎట్లు అన్వయించినది?

b స్త్రీలింగమైన కంధరాశబ్దము తత్సమమగునపుడు ఏరూపము చెందవలయు? మఱియు దానికి నేరూపము కలదు? 'మహిషంబుగళంబున ఘంటనిక్వణంబు' ఈ సమాసమందలి విశేషమేమి?

c. 'త్రిపురములు', 'పాశపతాస్త్రము' - వీనిగుఱించి పురాణప్రసిద్ధంబులగు కథలు ఏవేనియున్న విస్తరించిచ్రాయుఁడు.

d 'నిక్వణము' దీని రూపాంతరములేవి? ఇట్టి శబ్దములు మఱియొకటి రెండు ఆపద్యమందేయున్నవి-అవియేవి?

5 a. బ్రూటసుఁడు, సీజరుఁడు వధ్యుఁడని ఎట్లెట్లు తనమనసున నిరూపించి నిశ్చయించుకొనెను?

b. పోర్షి, తనభర్తయొక్క రహస్యములను దానెఱుఁగఁదగునని ఎట్లెట్లు వాదించెను?

6 రెండు మొదలు పది వఱకుఁగల సంఖ్యా వాచకశబ్దములకు సమాసమందు ఏయే యాదేశములు గలుగును?

7 a తుద—, చివర—, చెదరు—, తోఁగి—,

అడ్డగీఁతలుండుచోట వానికి ముందుండుపదములే మరల వ్రాయఁబడిన, ఆ ముందటిపదములు ఏ రూపములు చెందును?

b 'జన్మము', 'జతనము', 'జముఁడు', ఇట్టి వికృతులను వీని ప్రకృతులను దెలిపించి సంస్కృతపదములు తద్భవములగునపుడు జరుగుకార్యమునుగుఱించి ఒక సూత్రము విధింపుఁడు.

c. 'ఆంధ్రులు', 'కల్లరీఁడు', 'దురాపాశదలు', 'దుర్వినియోగము' ఈ పదములందలి విశేషములే యవి? వీనిలో మొదటి పదమునందు 'రు' అను వర్ణమునకుమాఱుగా 'లు' ఉండనగునా? సహేతుకముగఁ జెప్పవలయు.

8. *a* ఈ క్రింది పదంబులకు, అర్థంబును, భ్యుత్పత్తియు, చెప్పి కడపటిదానికి, తత్సమంబులును, ఛచ్చ లెలుఁగులును, అగు పర్యాయపదంబులు వ్రాయుఁడు.

అజుఁడు, అబల, అమాత్యుడు, ఆశాచక్రము, ఉష్ణలికము, కొఱగామి, నాకము, నాగము, నారదుఁడు, ప్రతిన, పుడమి, భుజగము, మేదిని, మొగ్గరములు, వైవస్వతుఁడు, సమరము.

b. 'కార్యనిర్వాహకులు' (The Court of Directors) పార్లమెంటు; 'హిందూదేశమునందు ప్రథమము' (*Primus in India*) వీనినిగుఱించి తెలిసినంత వ్రాసి వీనిలో మొదటి దానికిమాఱుగా, ఇపుడు ఏదికలదో దాని వివరించుచున్నది.

9 *a.* 'వంగి భయపడుకంటె జీవంబువదలి'
'రోగమునకంటె నీకు విరోధిగాడు'.

మొదటిపాదమందు 'కంటె' శ్రుత్యయమునకుమందు, ముందుండు 'ట' వర్ణకమెట్లులోపించె? రెండవదానియందు, ఆ శ్రుత్యయమునకుమందు, ముందులేని 'న' వర్ణకమెట్లుకలిగె?

b ఏదేనియొక సకర్మక ధాతుభమును, ప్రేరణాత్మనే పదకర్తృకర్థకమందు, ఉపయోగించి ఒక చిన్నవాక్యమును రచింపుఁడు.

c ఏదేనియొక యకర్మక ధాతుభమును, ప్రేరణాత్మనే పదకర్తృకర్థకమందు, ఉపయోగించి ఒక చిన్నవాక్యమును రచింపుఁడు.

10. ఈ క్రింది పాదములలోను, వాక్యములలోను, వ్యాకరణవిష

యస్మైగాని, భంగోవిషయస్మైగాని, మఱియే యంశమునుగుఱించి స్మైనను, విశేషములేవేనియున్నవానిని; తప్పిదములని తోఁచిన వానిని, సహేతుకముగ నిర్ధారణ చేయుఁడు.

a. 'సార్వభౌమత్వమిత్తని చక్కఁబంటి'
b. 'సీజరుమహాప్రభూ 3, నీళు శీఘ్రగతిని',
c. 'శర్వరీదుష్టమారుత స్పర్శనొంది'.
d. 'పాముచెళులుగదా నీవివహావయెట్టి'
e. 'ఇఁడుగొడినీయను బ్రూటగుఁడీతఁడట్లు'
f. 'ఆమయూరాసనము...రత్నములు చెక్కిఁబడినది'

11. కలఁగెందోయధి సప్తకంబు గిరివర్గంబెల్లనూటాబెసం
చలతంబొందె వసుంధరావలయమాశాచక్రమున్లాడెఁగొం
దలమయ్యెంద్రిదశేంద్రు పట్టణము పాతాళంబు ఘూర్ణిల్లెనా
కులమయ్యెగ్రహతారకాకులము సంక్షోభించెనవ్వేధయన్

a ఈ పద్యములోని క్రియలకు అర్థమందుఁగల తారతమ్యము లను గూడినంత విశదపఱుచుచున్నది.

b. గ్రహములకును, తారలకును, శకలభేదమేమి? 'మనజన్మ తారలదిగాదు' అనుచో 'తార' అనుపదము ఏ యర్థమందుపయోగింపఁబడ్డది? హేతువేమి?

c. తిక్కనరచించిన విరాటపర్వమునందలి యీ పద్యము మీ పుస్తకమందును ఉన్నదిగదా 'గ్రహతారకాకులము' అనుదానికి మాఱుగా మీ దానిలో ఏమియున్నది? అది బాగా యిదిబాగా? ఏల?

12. నాలవప్రశ్నములోని రెండు పద్యములలో ఏ పాదమునైన,

ఉత్పలమాల' పాదముగాను, లేక కుదు సెకండవ ప్రశ్నములోని వద్యములో ఏ పాదంబునైన, 'శార్దూల' పాదముగాను, యతిచెడక మార్చఁదగునేని యట్లు చేయఁడు.

TUESDAY, 16th DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TELUGU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

P. SRINIVASA RAU, B.A.

I. Translate into Telugu.—

King Henry set sail in the afternoon, and on the following morning reached England; but Prince William remained till night had set in, having spent the intervening hours in feasting and dancing on the deck with his companions. At last the white ship left the harbour, and the crew, excited by a liberal allowance of wine, rowed lustily by the bright light of the moon to overtake the king, when suddenly the vessel struck upon a rock, and in a short time sank to the bottom. Of more than three hundred persons who were on board, nearly a half belonged to the noblest families of England and Normandy, and the only one who escaped was a poor butcher of Rouen, who clung to a piece of the wreck, and was picked up next morning by some fishermen.

II Write a short essay in Telugu on the following lines.—

"O what a tangled web we weave
When first we practise to deceive."

III. Translate into English:—

1. అంతట క్లైవ్ తనయధికారములను వహించి యించుమించుగా ఒకటిన్నరసంవత్సరమునకులోపల, ఎట్టి నిర్వాహకునకును జేయశక్యముకాని గొప్పకార్యములను, ప్రయాసకరమునైన పెక్కు దిద్దుపాటులను. జేసి తాను సభవారితోఁజెప్పినమాటను దుదముట్టించెను, గాన, అది తన జీవితకాలమంతయుఁ దానధికుఁడని గర్వింపఁదగినంతటిస్థితికి ఆకరముగానుండెను. అప్పుడు దేశమును బాడుచేయుచున్న నిస్సురులగు నాం

శ్లేయులందఱు తమకువచ్చెడి యాదాయమునకు భం
గముకలిగెనని శ్లైవ్‌శైని ద్వేషముకలవారై ఆయుధ
ములు పూని శైబడువారివలెఁ దోఁచిరి.

2 ఈ లోకములోనే యెల్లకాలము నుట్టికట్టుకొని యూగు
లాడబోము కాలధర్మమొందినప్పుడు ధర్మమొక్క-
టిదక్క నీలోకములోనివేవియుఁగూడరావు కాఁబట్టి
యట్టిధర్మమునుమాత్రము నేయి యాపదలువచ్చినను
డెడనాడుకోక కాపాడుకొనుచురావలెను. ఇదియెం
తయుసత్యము సత్యమెప్పుడును దప్పరాదు - సత్య
మే సర్వశుభములకు మూలము. సత్యమునకుఁదోడు
భూతదయయునుండవలెను భూతదయయే సమస్త
ధర్మములకు నలంకారము.

3 తపములకెల్లఁదాన ఫలదాతకులంబునకాదికర్తయై
యఖిలమిత ప్రభావుఁడగు నాచతురాస్యుఁడు నాభిఁబుట్టెవి
శ్వపతియహీన బాహుబల సారథునుల్మథుకైటభాదిగై
లెక్కపతులనెల్లఁద్రుళ్లడఁచెనారయ విష్ణుఁడమాననీయుఁడే.

4 రాజితసౌధభిత్తిరుచిరద్యుతి జాలముపర్వినిత్యవి
భ్రాజితచంద్రికా విభవభంగినయొప్పెడు నప్పురంబుగే
లీజితవైరిరావణుఁడు లీలమెయింజని కీర్తికాంతసం
మోజితరేఖగ్రొత్తయగుచుండఁగఁజేసిమదంబెలర్వఁగన్.

5 ఇమ్ములఁదోడనాడు చెలులేమనుచుందురొక్కొయిప్డునా
లచ్చునిముద్దుమాటలు గొదల్పడఁబల్కెడు చిల్కబోద ని
త్యమ్మునుబొత్తునంగుడుచు నన్నిలచేడ్పడుమవ్వపెక్కియొ
క్కమ్మసినంకురించుతలూపదొఱంగవెనీరుగానమిన్.

6. ఒక్క-చందురుండ యుదయింపఁబొంగెడు
నంబురాశి యిది పురాణ్ణవంబు
దనుజపతికుఖేందు దశకన్నిద్దినుబ్బ
కున్నెయనఁగవీట నులిపుమిగలె.

7. *a.* బంధుసమితిఁగరము ప్రీతినరకాళులకు నరచేతులాగ్గ
నునికి యెక్కడ నీక్రూరదనుజుబారికగ్గనై . వచ్చెలె
క్కడ.

b. భూప్రపంచమునకెల్ల నగ్రమప్రాభవంబు
వడసిజయల స్త్రీనరచేతఁ బట్టినాడు.

IV Render into idiomatic English :—

1. పిల్లికి చెర్లాటము - ఎలుకకుఁబ్రాణసంకటము.
2. ధైర్యమ్ సర్వార్థసాధకమ్.
3. అత్యుచ్ఛ్రాయఃపతనహేతుఃి.
4. ఇంటగెలిచి రచ్చగెలువవలెను.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
KANARESE · TEXT AND GRAMMAR.
M. CLAPHAM, Esq.

I. నిమగే సాధ్యవాదమట్టిగ్గూ ఈ కేళగే బరువ పద్యగళ అర్థవన్ను సాధారణవాదకన్న డదల్లి బరెయిరి :—

(*a*) కరణమొరరొళిత్తవస్తువ । నిరిసికొండిదు మాసమాసాం । తరదొళొందకేనూరు గుణదలికోటిపర్యంత ॥ హిరిదయుదు దానప్రకంసెయు । ఇరిసికొండిహదానవరకవనేరడకొందేందానకారణవేందనామునిప ॥

(b) ಸೋಲಗೆಲವೀಕೌರವರಸಂ । ಪಾಳಯೊಳು ಸೋದರರುನೀವ್ಪಾಂ । ಚಾಲರಾವೀಹೊರಗು ನಿನ್ಮೊಳುಸಲುಗೆಯೇಕೆಮಗೆ ॥ ಮೇಳವೀಸಿರಿಭೂಪಸಿತದು ಜನ । ಜಾಲಹೆಂಡಿರಪೂರ್ವವೀಕ್ಷಿತಿ । ಪಾಲಕರು ನೀವಾಗಲೆಮಗದು ಪರಮ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ॥

(c) ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗೀಟಿನಸಾಜ್ಞಿ ಇರುವವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಪದವಿಭಜನೆಮಾಡಿರಿ-

II ಈ ಕನ್ನಡಭಾರತ ಗ್ರಂಥಕರ್ತನ್ಯಾರು? ಆದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾಭಾರತವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು? ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕನ್ನಡಭಾರತ ಯಾವ ವೃತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿದೆ?

(a) ಗಣಮಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :—

ದುರ್ಜನರಿಗಂಜುವದುಲೋಕವು । ಸಜ್ಜನರಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದು ತಾಕ್ಷ್ಯರ್ನು । ಸಜ್ಜೆಯೊಳಗಿಹದಂ
ದೆಶೂಕನ ಕರ್ಚಿಸುವರೊಳಿದು ॥

III. ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರುವ ಪದ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ :—

(a) ವರಸತಿಯ ಬಿಸುಸುಯ್ಲ ಘಾಳಿಯೊ । ಳುರಿಘಡಾಳಿಸಿರೋಷಮಯದು । ಬ್ಬರದೊಳೌಡೊತ್ತಿದೆನು ಹಿಡಿದೆನು ಖತಿಯನಹಿತರಿಗೆ ॥ ತರುಣಿ ಸೈರಿಸು ಸೈರಿಸಿನ್ನೀ । ಸುರಿನಕಂಬನಿಗಳಿಗೆಕತಸಾ । ವಿರನುಡಿಯಕಂಬನಿಯಸುರಿಸುವೆಹಗೆಯಹೆಂಡಿರಲಿ ॥

(b) ಎಲೆಮಹಾದೇವಾಯ್ತು ಹಾಲಾ । ಹಲಸುಧಾರಸವುಕ್ಕಿದುರಿಯ । ನ್ಗಳಸುಶೀತಲವಾಯ್ತು ಸಿಡಿಲಾಟೋಪನಯವಾಯ್ತು ॥ ಕೊಳುಗುಳಕೆಪವಮಾನನಂ

ದೆನ । ನಳುಕಿದೆನು ಮರುಮಾ ಯೆಕುಂತೀ । ಲಲ
ನೆಹೆತ್ತಳುಸುತರನೆಂದೆನು ಶೌರಿನಸುನಗುತ ॥

IV ಇದೆರಸಂಧಿವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿರಿ :—

ದಾನಧರ್ಮಪರೋಪಕಾರವಿ । ಧಾನದೀಕ್ಷಾಕರ್ಮನಿಷ್ಠ
ರು । ಮಾನನೀಯರೆಲೇಮಹೀಪತಿಕೇಳು ನೀನೆಂದೆ ॥

(a) ಸಿದ್ಧಶಬ್ದ, ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ, ಅರಿಸಮಾಸ, ಧಾತು, ಮತ್ತು ಕೃದಂತಗಳು ಅಂದರೆ ಏನು? ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ :—

(b) ಅನುಸ್ವಾರದ ಉಚ್ಚಾರಣೆಹ್ಯಾಗೆ? ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂತ್ರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ-

(c) ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರುವ ಸಮಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ :—
ಇಮ್ಮಾವು, ಬಾಳೇಹಣ್ಣು, ಮಿನಾಕ್ಷಿ

V ರಾಮನಜನನ ವಿವಾಹ ವನವಾಸಗಳ ಕಥೆಯ ಸಾರಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ

VI ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರುವ ಶಬ್ದಗಳ ವ್ಯುತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನ ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸಿ, ಪ್ರತಿವೊಂದು ಹೀಗೆ ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು? ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :—

ಇಂದುಮೌಳಿ, ಜಗದುದರಕನು, ಮೇದಿನಿ, ತಾರ್ಕ್ಷ್ಯ, ವಾರ್ಧ, ಪಾಕಶಾಸನ-

VII ಧೃತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರರಾಯನುಕೇಳಿ ಇರುವ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀವು ವೋದಿ ಇರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಇರುವ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :—

ಸ್ವರ್ಗವಾವುದು, ನರಕವಾವುದು, ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥವೇನು, ವಿಪ್ರರೊಳಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಥರಾರು?

VIII ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರುವ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಮಾದಿಲಕ್ಷಣ ರಹಿತವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :—

(a) ಮುಂದೆವಾರುತವೆಂಬನಿಟ್ಟುಸುರುಗಳುಳ್ಳಂಥಾವ ನಾಗಿಯೂ, ಸಂಧ್ಯಾಕಾಲವೆಂಬ ರಕ್ತಚಂದನ ದಿಂದ ಅಲಂಕೃತನಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುವ ಆಕಾಶವೆಂ ಬವನು ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ.

(b) ಇಗೋ ಈ ವಸಂತನೆಂಬ ರಾಜನು ಸತ್ಪುರುಷರ ನದೀ ಸ್ನಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಗೆ ಮನೆಯಾದ ತಾವರೆಗಳ ಅಂದವನ್ನು ಕೆಡಿಸುತ್ತ ಲೋಕೋಪಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಸೂರ್ಯಕಾಂ ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕುಂದಿಸಿ ಲೋಕಕಂಟಕನಾಗಿರುವ ಹಿ ಮಂತ ಋತುವೆಂಬ ಅರಸನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದು, ವನರಾ ಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷಿಕ್ತನಾದನೋ ಎಂಬ ಹಾಗೆ ಇರುವನು.

(c) ಮಿಂಚುಗಳೆಂಬ ಚಾಟಿಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮೇಘಗಳು ಆ ಪೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಸಹಿಸಲಾರದೆ ಕೂಗಿ ನರಳುತ್ತವೋ ಎಂಬ ಹಾಗೆ ಗುಡುಗುಗಳು ಕೇಳಿ ಸುತ್ತವೆ.

IX ಈ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಸೂಚಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಪೂರ್ವ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಗ ಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :—

(a) ದಧೀಚಿಯದಾನ (b) ತೊಡೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸುಕ್ಷೇಮವೇ (c) ಕರುಣದಲಿದರ್ಭಾಕೃತಿಯಕ್ಕೆಕೊಂಡುದು.

X ಈ ಪೂರ್ವಾರ್ಧಪದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಭೀಮಶಬ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ :—

ಭೀಮಬಲವಾರಾಶಿಸೇನಾ । ಭೀಮಕುರುಕುಲಕುಸುಮ ಮಾರ್ಗಣ । ಭೀಮಮರದೈಮಾನಿನಿಯಮಾನಾಪಹಾರಿಗಳ ॥

(a) ಈ ಶಬ್ದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :—ಪ್ರಣವ, ಆಕವಾಳರು, ಫಡ, ಷಂಡ, ವಿಲಗ, ಎರಡೊರಕೊಂಬಿನು, ಹವಣು, ವಿಾಸಲು, ಅಧೋಗತಿ, ಮೀಳವಿಸು, ಕರ್ಕಶ, ಕೈಸಾರು, ಶಿಷ್ಟಮಾರ್ಗ-

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TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

KANARESE : TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

R. VENKATARAMA AIYA, B.A.

I. Translate into Kanarese :—

King Henry set sail in the afternoon, and on the following morning reached England; but Prince William remained till night had set in, having spent the intervening hours in feasting and dancing on the deck with his companions. At last the White Ship left the harbour, and the crew, excited by a liberal allowance of wine, rowed lustily by the bright light of the moon to overtake the king, when suddenly the vessel struck upon a rock, and in a short time sank to the bottom. Of more than three hundred persons who were on board, nearly a half belonged to the noblest families of England and Normandy, and the only one who escaped was a poor butcher of Rouen, who clung to a piece of the wreck, and was picked up next morning by some fishermen.

II. Write a short essay in Kanarese on the following lines .—

" O what a tangled web we weave
When first we practise to deceive."

III. Translate into English :—

1. ಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳನೊಡಬಡಿಸಬಹುದ
ಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳನಹುದೆನಿಸಬಹುದು

ಜ್ಞಾನಲವವನುಕೂಡಿಕೊಂಡಿಹದುರ್ವಿದಗ್ಧರನು।
ಏನತಿಳುಹಲುಬಹುದುವಿಪ್ಪ
ಕ್ಷೀನಗಳವೆಲ್ಲಿದೆನುಮಿಕ್ಕಿನ
ಮಾನವರಪಾಡಾವುದೆಂದೆನುಮುನಿನೃಪಾಲಂಗೆ ॥

(2). ಆತನಾಪಾಂಡವರಹರಿಬವ
ನಾತುಪಾರ್ಥನರಥಕೇತನೇ
ಸೂತನಾಗುವನಿಮಗೆಜಯವೆಲ್ಲಿಯದುಭೂಪತಿಯೆ
ಭೂತಳವನೊಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಸುರಾ
ರಾತಿಯನುಮರೆಯೊಕ್ಕುಬದುಕುವು
ದೀತತುಕ್ಷಣವೆಲ್ಲದಿರ್ದಡೆಕೆಡುವಿರಕಟೆಂದೆ ॥

(3) ಆನಗರದರಸುಹಂಸಧ್ವಜಂಕೇಳ್ದನೀ
ಸೇನೆಸಹಿತರ್ಜುನಂವೆರಮಖತುರಂಗರ
ಕ್ಷಾನಿಮಿತ್ತಂಬಂದುಸೀಮೆಯಂಪೊಕ್ಕುದೆಂದೊತ
ಮುಖಬಿಂದಬಳಿಕ ।
ಧ್ಯಾನಿಸಿದೆನೊಂದೆರಡುಘಳಿಗೆತನ್ನಾಪ್ತಪ್ರ
ಧಾನಿಗಳನೆಲ್ಲರಂಕರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡವರೋಳ್ಗೆ
ಧಾನಿಸಿನುಡಿದೆನಂದುಶ್ರದ್ಧಾಢ್ಯಯಸುಮತಿಪ್ರಮತಿ
ಯೆಂಬಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ್ಗೆ ॥

(4) ಆಗ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣನು ಮೂರ್ಛೆಹೋದ ರಾಮನಿಗೆ ಶೈ
ತ್ಯೋಪಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ, ಆತನನ್ನು ಎಬ್ಬಿರಿಸಿ,
ತನ್ನ ಎದೆಗೆ ಒರಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು,—ಎಲ್ಲೈ, ಅಗ್ರಜ
ನೇ, ನೀನು ಮಹಾಧೈರ್ಯಶಾಲಿಯು, ಹೀಗೆ ಧೈರ್ಯ

ವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ದುಃಖಪಡಬಾರದು. ದುಃಖಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ರಿಗೆಬೇರೆ ಹಗೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ದುಃಖವುತಾನು ಹವನ್ನು ಕೆಡಿಸುವದು; ಧೈರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೀರಪಾಲ ಮಾಡುವದು; ಬುದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸು ವದು; ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕುಂದಿಸುವದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂ ದ ಶೋಕವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ಸುಗ್ರೀವನ ಸಹಾಯವ ನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು, ಸೀತೆಯನ್ನು ಕದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದ ರಾವಣನನ್ನು ಸಂಹರಿಸುವ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವನ್ನು ಮಾಡು, ಎಂದು, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣನು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾ ತಿನಿಂದ ಧೈರ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಾಳಿ, ರಾಮನು ಪಂಪಾತೀರ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಖದಿಂದ ಇದ್ದನು.

(5). ಆ ಅಶೋಕವನವು,—ಪುಷ್ಪಫಲ ಭರಿತಗಳಾದ ವೃಕ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ಸುರಗಿ, ಶಾವಂತಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಹೂವಿನಗಿಡಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ನಾನಾಜಿಲ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳ ಕಲಕಲದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುವದಿವ್ಯ ಸರಸ್ಸುಗಳಿಂದ ಲೂ, ಧ್ವನಿಗೈಯುವ ಶುಕ, ಪಿಕ, ಶಾರಿಕಾದಿಪಕ್ಷಿ ಸಮೂಹಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ಕಿವಿಗಿಂಪಾಗಿ ಝೇಂಕರಿ ಸುವ ತುಂಬಿಗಳ ಸಾಲುಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ನಂದನವನ ದಸೊಬಗಿಗೆ ಇಮ್ಮಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಶೋಭಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM: GRAMMAR, &c.

V. ACHYUTHA PANIKKAR.

I (a) സാമഭാനാദി നീതിശാസ്ത്രകർത്താക്കൾ - ആ രാരുടെപേരുകൾ പഞ്ചതന്ത്രത്തിൽ പറ ഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു ?

(b) പാടലിപുത്രത്തിന്റെയും സുദർശനന്റെയും വിശേഷണങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാം പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു ?

II താഴെപറയുന്ന വരികളുടെ അർത്ഥങ്ങൾ വ്യക്തപ്പെടുത്തി സ്വന്തവാചകത്തിൽ എഴുതുക :—

(a) യാതൊരുപുമാനിഹജീവിച്ചുവസിക്കുമ്പോളാതുരന്മാരാംപലജന്തുക്കൾജീവിക്കുന്നഅപ്പുമാനെത്രെഭൂമൌകെവലംജീവിക്കുന്നു.

(b) സൽക്കാരവ്യയംതന്നെരക്ഷണംദ്രവ്യുത്തിന്നു.

(c) യാതൊരുദിക്കിൽയുദ്ധംചെയ്യിലെന്നാലും മൃത്യുചെയ്യുവെന്നാകിൽപിന്നെസംശയമെന്നെയുള്ളൂ
അട്ടിക്കുവരുന്നെരംസംഗരംയോഗ്യമെന്നുവിദ്വാന്മാർപറയുന്നുതട്ടിക്കുവന്നുമമ.

III 1, രണ്ടുചോട്ടിങ്ങുവാങ്ങി കിഞ്ചന ഭയപ്പെട്ടു "ഇങ്ങുവാങ്ങി" എന്നതിന്റെ താൽപര്യം എന്ത ?

2 ജീവജീവനെന്നുരചെയ്യാം - ആരെ ? 3 ഏതുമാതിരി മർത്യരും മൃഗങ്ങളും തമ്മിൽ ഭേദമില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു ? 4 ബുദ്ധിസാരം ഉളളിൽ വഹിക്കുന്നത എന്തിനായിട്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു ? 5 ദുർമ്മ

ന്തിത്തൊഴിലുകൾ എന്തെല്ലാം പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു ?

IV. (*a*) തങ്ങൾതാന്നെഭോക്കുന്ന ദോഷങ്ങൾ മൂന്നു കൂട്ടം - എന്തെല്ലാം ?

(*b*) രൂക്ഷിതം - ആമന്ത്രണം - ചിത്തസംക്ഷോഭം - നിഷ്കപൻ - സമീഹിതം - ംരംവാക്കുകളുടെ അർത്ഥം പറക.

V. ആവശ്യമായ ഭേദങ്ങൾമാത്രം ചെയ്തു താഴെപറയുന്നതെല്ലാം ഒരു ഒറവാചക മാക്കി കൂട്ടിഎഴുതുക :—

ഒരുനാൾ നബി ഇവന്റെ വീട്ടിൽചെന്നു - സൈയ്ദ അവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല - അവന്റെ ഭാര്യ മഹാസുന്ദരിയായിരുന്നു - ഉള്ളിലായിരുന്നതിനാൽ മൂടുപുട അഴിച്ചുവെച്ചിരുന്നു - നബി അകത്തുകടന്നപ്പോഴെക്ക അവളുടെ അംഗഭംഗി മുഴുവനും കണ്ടു - അതിശയിച്ചു - പുകഴ്ത്തിപറഞ്ഞു.

VI. " ഉമ്മർനൊഹയെപോലെയും അബുബെക്കർ അബ്രഹാമിനെപോലെയും ആണെന്നു നബി അരുളിച്ചെയ്തു ". എന്താകുന്നു കാരണം ?

VII. (*a*) " വിധിപോലെ സംഭവിക്കയുള്ളു എന്നുള്ള സിദ്ധാന്തവും പഠിപ്പിച്ചു ". ഇതിനാലുണ്ടായ ഗുണങ്ങളും ദോഷങ്ങളും വിവരിക്കുക.

(*b*) " വീയ്യുസഭ്രത്തിന്നു പ്രാധാന്യത ഏറും ".

ംരം വിശ്വാസം ഏതേതു മതക്കാക്കുളുടതായി കാണുന്നു? ംരം വിശ്വാസത്തിന്റെ കാരണങ്ങളും എന്തായിരിക്കും?

VIII. ബീഡനിലെ യുദ്ധത്തിന്റെ കാരണങ്ങളും ഫലങ്ങളും പറക.

IX. "കമ്പമില്ലാത്തനല്ലെന്നെങ്ങും ബോധം". ംരം വാക്കുകൾ വ്യാകരിക്കുക.

X ംരം താഴെപറയുന്ന രണ്ടു വരികളുടെ താൽപര്യം എന്ത?—

വേദംനടത്തുവാൻവമ്പടയോടും വേദപ്പെട്ടത്തിജനത്തെയെന്നാലും

മോദമവക്കുണ്ടുമേലുലോകത്തിൽ നാഥൻഗുരുവരൻപൊരാളിയെല്ലൊ.

XI. "ദൈവം തുണെക്ക മല്ലാതെ കയ്വരാ കാമിതം സഖെ". വ്യാകരണസൂത്രങ്ങളിൽ ഏതേത ഇതിൽ ദൃഷ്ടാന്തപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു?

XII. താഴെപറയുന്നതു ക്രമപ്രകാരം വാക്യപരിഛേദം ചെയ്തു കാണിക്കുക—

വഹ്നിയല്ലിതുസഖെവാനരമിന്നാമിനുങ്ങെന്നൊരുപ്രാണിയിതുങ്ങുതിയാലെരിയുമൊ?.

XIII. വിശേഷണം, ഉപവിശേഷണം, സംബന്ധവാക്യം, ഇവകളം ഒരു വാചകം എഴുതി ദൃഷ്ടാന്തപ്പെടുത്തുക.

XIV. (*a*) വന്നേകായ്യംവരുു, വ്യാജമെചൊൽകയു
ളളു, അകമെചിന്തിച്ചാലും, ഒരുനാളെ
പണി, തിന്നിട്ടെചത്ത് ; ഒരം ഉദാഹര
ണങ്ങളിൽ ഏ എന്നതിന്റെ പ്രയോ
ഗങ്ങളം പറക.

(*b*) രണ്ടാംഭാവി, അനുവാദകങ്ങളം, ഇവ
റിന്റെ പ്രയോഗങ്ങളം പറക.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

R. S. SHEPHARD, B.A.

I. Translate into Malayalam :—

King Henry set sail in the afternoon, and on the following morning reached England; but Prince William remained till night had set in, having spent the intervening hours in feasting and dancing on the deck with his companions. At last the white ship left the harbour, and the crew, excited by a liberal allowance of wine, rowed lustily by the bright light of the moon to overtake the king, when suddenly the vessel struck upon a rock, and in a short time sank to the bottom. Of more than three hundred persons who were on board, nearly a half belonged to the noblest families of England and Normandy, and the only one who escaped was a poor butcher of Rouen, who clung to a piece of the wreck, and was picked up next morning by some fishermen.

II. Write a short essay in Malayalam on the following lines :—

" O what a tangled web we weave
When first we practise to deceive."

III. Translate into English :—

(*a*) വട്ടളെളാരുകുളമെങ്കിലുംജലംവന്നു
കെട്ടിനില്ക്കുമ്പൊൾതീരംപൊട്ടിവാന്നാക്കെ
പോകും.

ഓകുവെച്ചതിൽകൂടെവാത്തുവാത്തിരുന്നാകി
ൽ

പോകയില്ലതിലുള്ളുവെള്ളുമെന്നറിഞ്ഞാലും.

(b) ഉത്തമനധമനുംമദ്ധ്യമനെന്നീവണ്ണം
മർത്ത്യന്മാർക്കുണ്ടുവിധമുണ്ടെന്നുബോധിക്കേണം.
എന്നതിലധമൻതാൻവിഘ്നത്തിൽഭയംകൊണ്ടു
ഒന്നുമെയുടങ്ങാതെസപ്രഷ്ടനായിരുന്നീടും:
മദ്ധ്യമൻപിന്നെകായ്യംതുടങ്ങും; മുടങ്ങുമ്പോൾ
ബുദ്ധിയുംകെട്ടപാരംമടങ്ങിയടങ്ങീടും.
ഉത്തമൻമദ്ധ്യമദ്ധ്യമുടക്കംവന്നാകിലും
സിദ്ധമാവൊഉംകായ്യംകൈവിടുകയുമില്ല.

(c) ഏകനെത്യജിച്ചിട്ടുംകുലത്തെരക്ഷിക്കേണം
ആകുലമെന്നുകുലംത്യജിക്കാംഗ്രാമസ്യാർത്ഥേ
ഗ്രാമത്തെത്യജിച്ചീടാംരാജ്യരക്ഷണംചെയ്വാൻ;
ഭൂമിയെത്യജിച്ചീടാമാത്മരക്ഷണംചെയ്വാൻ.

(d) "ഒരുശ്ലോകൻ തന്റെ വിവിധഗുണങ്ങളെ പ്രത്യക്ഷമാക്കി ഉദാഹരിപ്പാൻവേണ്ടി പലദിവ്യരെയും നിയോഗിച്ചയച്ചു. മോസസ്സ് ദൈവത്തിൻകരുണയും കരുതലുംകാട്ടി - സൊലൊമൊൻ വിവെകവും ഗംഭീരവും മാഹാത്മ്യവുംകാട്ടി - യെശു

ക്രിസ്തു പരമന്റെ നീതിയും സർവ്വജ്ഞതാനവും ശക്തിയും കാട്ടി—നീതി തന്റെ വൃത്തി ശുദ്ധിയാലും സർവ്വജ്ഞാനം സകലഹൃദയ രഹസ്യങ്ങളെയുംപറഞ്ഞു കാട്ടിയ അറിവിനാലും ശക്തി താൻകാട്ടിയ അത്ഭുത വിചിത്രങ്ങളാലും പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെട്ടത്തി - വിശ്വാസം തോന്നിപ്പാൻ ഒരം ഗുണങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും മതിയായില്ല - മോസസ്സും ക്രിസ്തുവുംകാട്ടിയ അത്ഭുതങ്ങൾകൂടി ജനങ്ങൾ വിശ്വസിക്കാതെതളഞ്ഞി - ദൈവം അവസാനത്തെ വ്യദശ്ദിയായ നമ്മെ അതിനാൽ ഖഡ്ഗായുധനായിനിയൊഗിച്ചയച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു-നമ്മുടെവേദം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെട്ടത്തുന്നവരാരുംന്യായവും തക്കവുംകൊണ്ടെ നടക്കെണ്ടാ - അന്ധരസരിക്കാത്തവരെ നിഗ്രഹിപ്പിൻ".

(e) ശൈശവത്തിങ്കൽതന്നെ ഉരുവമായിട്ടുള്ള വൈദീകദീഷ്ണാലോചനകൾക്ക ഇപ്പോൾ വൈഭവംകൂടിയ ബുദ്ധിയും ജ്ഞതന്മാരൊടും ക്രിസ്ത്യന്മാരൊടും സമ്പർക്കവും കാതീജയുടെ സംബന്ധത്തിലുള്ളവരാക്ക എന്നൊരുവന്റെ പൌരൊഹിത്യവും പ്രയാണങ്ങളിൽ സമ്പാദിച്ച ശ്രുതികളും എല്ലാംകൂടി മഹമ്മതിനെ ധ്യാന

നിരന്തനാക്കുവാനും സമാധിയിലിരുത്തു
വാനും ഇടയാക്കി.

(ഗ) മഹാന്മാരായിരിക്കുന്ന സംസ്തുതപണ്ഡിത
ന്മാർ വിദ്യാവിഹീനനെ പശുവിനൊട്ട
സദൃശനാക്കിപറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു - ഒരു
സാദൃശ്യത്തിന്റെ യഥാർത്ഥം ഇപ്പോൾ
അനുഭവംകൊണ്ടു സ്പഷ്ടമായി ബൊധ
പ്പെടുന്നു - ഇതിന്നു ആഫ്രി ക്കാഖണ്ഡ
ത്തിൽ ഒരൊരാജ്യങ്ങളിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾ
ദൃഷ്ടാന്തമാകുന്നു - അവർകെവലം മൃഗ
ങ്ങളെപ്പൊലെതന്നെ ഉപജീവിച്ചുവരു
ന്നു - അവർ പാർക്കുന്ന തിന്നുഭവനങ്ങ
ളില്ലാതെ വൃക്ഷങ്ങളുടെ മൂടുകളിലൊ ഗു
ഹകളിലൊ കിടന്നുറങ്ങുകയും വന്യങ്ങ
ളായ ഫലമൂലാദികളെയൊ വേട്ടയിൽ
കിട്ടുന്ന ജന്തുക്കളുടെ മാംസത്തെയൊ
ഭക്ഷിക്കയും കേവലം നഗ്നന്മാരായിട്ടൊ
വൃക്ഷങ്ങളുടെ പത്രങ്ങളെയൊ മൃഗങ്ങ
ളുടെ ചർമ്മങ്ങളെയൊ അരയിൽ കെട്ടി
ക്കൊണ്ടൊ സഞ്ചരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A M. TO 1 P M
URDU · GRAMMAR, &c
REV. E. SELL

(۱) مرفومۃالذیل الفاظ کے ساتھہ کہاں I
کے اؤر کہاں کي مستعمل ہؤتا ہی •

طرح — بعد — طرف — پاس — خاطر — ساتھہ
— معرفت — مارے *

(ب) اِن حروف کے عربي مترادف الفاظ لکھو *
میں — بدون — ساتھہ — اوپر *

II. یہ الفاظ کس طور سے مستعمل ہوتے ہیں *
ولي — حاجي — حافظ — شیخ — میر — خواجہ *
سید — خدیو — امام — بیگ *

III. ہرایک دو یا تین الفاظ میں ازروئے معني
کے کیا فرق ہی *
علم هنر حکمت — شوخ شوق — شتر ستر —
نذیر نظیر — تهلیل تکبیر تسبیح — خمیس قمیص
— درجات درکات *

IV. (ا) اِن اسموں سے اسم صفت بناؤ *
کرم — غفر — صبر — لطف *
(ب) انکي جمع مکسر لکھو *
نعمت — مکان — حکیم — عالم — الم — علم *
(ج) انکے افعل التفضیل لکھو *
عالم — کامل — شریف — جمیل *

V. اِن الفاظ کے کیا معني ہیں *
موشگافي کرنا — جالا بتانا — منھہ پر ہوائي چھٹنا —
رال اُڑانا — جھمکا — گاتي — ترپولیا - ماہ نخشب —
تسدیس — تثلیث — رتھہ — تھاپ *

VI. (ا) اس بيت كي تقطيع كرو*

گلا بي مرے سامهنے ساقيا — مے چاردہ
كو دكها كر پلا*

(ب) اركان بحور كو سمجهاين*

VII تين خط لكهو ايك بڑے كي طرف دوسرا
همسر كي طرف تيسرا چهوٹے كو پرايك خط پانچ سطر
سے زيادہ نه هو*

VIII. مرقومۃالذيل صنعتون كي تعريف مع مثال
لكهو*

تجنيس تام — لف و نشر — تصحيف — ايهام —
تضاد — تلميح*

IX اِن فقرون كي تركيب كرو*

(ا) معين فقيرونكا هو اپنے وقت دولت
مين*

(ب) سرور خاطر محتاج ٹالتا هي بلا*

(ج) خدايا رحم كر*

(د) اگر تم كل آوين تو مين تم سے بات
چيت كرونگا اور انعام ديونگا*

(هـ) وہ ذكي هي ليكن سست هي*

X. عبارت ذيل كے املا كي غلطي درست كرو*

چراغ بذم محبط و اتهاد كنديل مودت و يداد
شبيخ روشن علي صاحب سلامت

سلام و نیاز کے بعد مودعا نگار ہون آپکا مہربان نامہ مہیر کا شانہ پونہچا دل کي اندہرے گھر کو اجالہ کیا صرور و انبصات کے واسطے شمع شبستان ہوا اسکے پونہچنے سے خاطیر کؤ اتمینان ہوا اپکے کہنے کے موافیق پانسؤ روپي کي ہونڈي لالا روشن لال کی دوکان سے پٹوالي لذم دوستي کي مشال ہمیشہ روشن رہے فقط *

(ا) ال معرفہ کا جؤ اکثر عربي اَسما xi پر داخل ہو تا ہی جیسا شمس الدین عبدالکریم وغیرہ کب محذوف اؤر کب ملفوظ ہو تا ہي *

(ب) حروف تاکید اؤر حرف ایجاب اؤر حروف استثنا اؤر حروف تردید کونسے ہین

(ج) ہرایک مرقومۃالذیل ماخذ یعنے حروف اصلي سے اسم فاعل اؤر اسم ظرف اؤر اسم آلہ اؤر اسم معمول بناؤ *

* وزن to weigh فتح to pen کتب to write

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P M

URDU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

REV E. SELL

(ا) صاف اسکا ترجمہ اردو عبارت میں i کرو *

King Henry set sail in the afternoon, and on the following morning reached England; but Prince William remained till night had set in, having spent the intervening hours in feasting and dancing on the deck

with his companions At last the White Ship left the harbour, and the crew, excited by a liberal allowance of wine, rowed lustily by the bright light of the moon to overtake the king, when suddenly the vessel struck upon a rock, and in a short time sank to the bottom Of more than three hundred persons who were on board, nearly a half belonged to the noblest families of England and Normandy, and the only one who escaped was a poor butcher of Rouen, who clung to a piece of the wreck and was picked up next morning by some fishermen

(ب)

II مرقومہ الدیل بات مین بیان کرو (یعنے لکھو) Essay

"O what a tangled web we weave
When first we practise to deceive"

III انگریزی زبان مین ترجمہ کرو*

(۱) ایک وقت سفر حجاز مین کتنے ایک حوان صاحب دل میرے ہمدم تھے اور ہمعدم - اکثر اوقات زمزمے کرتے اور کتنے دفعہ مجھکو بھی پڑھتے - ایک عابد طریقۂ دروشون سے منکر تھا اور درد سے سخن ریشون کی نہ خبر کہ نخجل سی ہلال مین پہنچے ہم - اور ایک لڑکا سیاہ فام قوم عرب سے باہر آیا اور ایک ایسی آواز کی کہ طائر ہوا سے گر پڑا اور عابد کا اونٹ بھی ناچنے لگا اسنے عابد کو گرایا اور بیابان کی طرف قدم اٹھایا - تب کہا مجھ نے کہ ای

شیخ حیوان مین اس صدا نے اثر
کیا پر تیرا دل عجب پتھر ہی کہ
نہ پگھلا*

ربا عي

کہتي تھي آہ یہہ مجھہ یک بلبل سحر
اِنسان ہو کے تو ہي محبت سے بے خبر
شعر عرب سے اونٹ کی حالت ہوئي تغیر
تجھکو ہوا نہ ذوق ذرا بھي اي جانور

بیت

شتر کے بھی دل مین ہی شور و طرب
نہو جسکو خبر ہی وہ انسان کب

قطعہ

جنبش درخت بان کو ہی ڈالیون سمیت
گلشن مین تک بھي تند جو چلنےلگي ہوا
کتنے ہي زور و شور سے گر بارہا چلے
لیکن نہ سنگ سخت جگہہ سے ہلہ ذرا

مثنوي

ہی اُسکي ذکر مین ہر شي ہرایک آن
وہ دل سمجھہ اُسے جس دل کے ہون کان
نہ بلبل ہي فقط تسبیح خوان ہي
ہرایک غنچہ کي بھي ذاکر زبان ہي

(ب) قاضي نے تامل کرکے کہا کہ کسو سے مت

کہیو کہ فلانا صراف میرا مال نہیں
دیتا میں تیرے مال کے لئے ایک تدبیر
کرونگا - دوسرے دن قاضي نے اس صراف
کو بلا کے یہہ کہا کہ میری پاس بہت
کام ہي اکیلا نہیں کرسکتا ہوں چاہتا
ہوں کہ تجھہ اپنا نائب کروں
کسواسطے کہ تو بڑا ایماندار ہي - صراف
نے قبول کیا اؤر بہت خوش ہوا
جب وہ اپنے گھر گیا تب قاضي
نے مدعي سے کہا کہ اب مال کي
درخواست صراف سے کرو البتہ دیگا - وہ
شخص صراف کے گھر گیا - صراف نے
اسکو دیکھتے ہي بلایا کہ اجي ادہر
آؤ میں تمہارا مال بھول گیا تھا
اگلي رات مجھہ یاد آیا - خلاصہ یہہ
ہي کہ مال اسکا پہر دیا اؤر دیانت
کی طمع سے قاضي کے پاس گیا -
قاضي نے فرمایا کہ آج میں نے
پادشاہ کے دربار میں سنا کہ
پادشاہ تجھہ کو بڑا کام دیا چاہتا
ہي خدا کا شکر کر تو رتبۂ اعلےٰ پاویگا
میں دوسرا نائب تلاش کرونگا *

(ج) لگي کہنے وہ یون نہ آنسو بہا
ترے واسطے مین نے اب دکھہ سہا۔
بس اب سر بصحرا نکلتي ہون مین
اسے ڈھونڈ لانیکو چلتي ہون مین
جو باقي رہا کچھہ مرے دم مین دم
تو پھر آکے مجھہ دیکھتي ہون قدم
و گر مرگئي تو بلا سے موئي
تو یون جانیو مجھہ پہ صدقے ہوئي
رسائي تیري کبونکہ ہوگي وہان
مجھہ نہي ندے ہاتھہ سے میرے جان
مین جیتي ہون اس آسرے پر فقط
کہ ہوتا ہي تجھہ سے مرا غم غلط
وگرنہ مین رک رک کے مرجاونگي
اسي طرح جي سے گذر جاونگي
کہا اسنے کیا کیجئے پھر بھلا
پڑي سر پہ یہہ نا گہاني بلا
مین اس عشق کا یہہ نہ سمجھي نہي ڈول
ترے غم سے آنے لگا مجھہ کو ہول
تجھہ دیکھنا یون گوارا نہین
اس اندوہ سے مجھہ کو یارا نہین

(د) اجل کے کوچہ مین تیرا گذار ہویگا
ترا قرار بدارالقرار ہویگا

دہرینگے نجھکو جناز ے مین تخت شاہی سے
اگر خزانہ و لشکر ہزار ہو ویگا
نہ کر تو فخر یہان اپني شہسواري کا
عمل سے سادہ وہاں شہسوار ہو ویگا
اگرچہ باغ جہان مین نو مثل گل ہیگا
پہ تیرے خاک پو آخر کو خار ہو ویگا
بڈر خدا سے تو ہرگز گناہ کرنا ہي
یہ جانون کیا ترا انجام کار ہو ویگا
اگر چھپاوے کسی طرح سے تو اپنا کیا
پر ایک دن کو وہ سب آشکار ہو ویگا

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC, 10 A.M TO 12-30 P M

ARITHMETIC.

CAPT. W H COAKER, R E.

I A person purchases 18,426 articles at Rupees 2-8-9¼ each, and 2,204 articles at Rupees 4-11-7¼ each. He sells the whole number at Rupees 2-13-0 each. Find how much he gains by the transaction

II In 12 days 20 men could finish a piece of work. Being assisted by 6 women for 5 days, and by 10 women for the rest of the time, the work is done in 9 days How long would 28 women take to do the work ?

III *A* sold a horse to *B*, who sold it to *C* at a loss of 10 per cent *C* sold it for Rupees 891, and cleared 20 per cent on his bargain What did *B* give for the horse, and what gain per cent. was the last price on the first price ?

IV Find the value of $\dot{9}\dot{6}$ of Rupees 9-1-9 + $\cdot 5\dot{9}2\dot{5}$ of Rupees 7-5-0 + 0027 of Rupees 13-0-4.

V Extract the square root of 4·376 and of $\cdot\dot{3}$ each to four places of decimals.

VI An oblong plot of ground measures 57 ft 3 inches × 36 ft 7 inches From the centre of each side a path 5 ft. 4 inches wide goes across to the centre of the opposite side Find the cost of paving these paths at the rate of Rupees 1-5-0 per square yard

VII On what sum will the difference between the simple and compound interest for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum amount to Rupees 13-11-7½ ?

VIII A person in England has a certain sum invested in Indian 4½ per cent. Government bonds, which after deducting 2 per cent as Agent's charges for drawing and remitting the money, and when the rate of exchange is 1*s.* 7½*d.* per rupee, brings him in an income of £429-19-6 per annum Find the amount of the investment in Rupees.

IX A train 132 yards in length, travelling at a uniform speed, overtook a man walking along the line at the rate of 6 miles an hour, and passed him in 12 seconds. Twenty minutes later the train overtook a second man, and passed him in 11 seconds. How many hours after the train overtook the second man would the first man also overtake him ?

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC, 2 TO 3-30 P.M

ALGEBRA.

REV W. LEEMING, M A.

I. Simplify

$$\frac{(a+b)^2}{(x-a)(x+a+b)} - \frac{a+2b+x}{2(x-a)} + \frac{(a+b)x}{x^2+bx-a^2-ab} + \frac{1}{2}$$

II Transform

$$(x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy)^2$$

into the sum of two perfect squares.

III Is

$$(a+b+c)\left\{a^2-(b+c)a+(b+c)^2\right\} - 3bc(b+c)$$

$$= (a+b+c)\left\{b^2-(a+c)b+(a+c)^2\right\} - 3ac(a+c)$$

an Equation or an Identity ?

IV Solve the equations

$$(1)\ \frac{x+7}{4} + \frac{2x-4}{7} = \frac{3x-12}{5} + 8.$$

(2) $x^2 + 3x - 10 - ax^2 + bx^2 + cx^2 + 5(a + b + c)x$

(3) $\left.\begin{aligned} ax + by + cz &= a + b \\ bx + cy + az &= b + c \\ cx + ay + bz &= c + a \end{aligned}\right\}$

V Three equal vessels A B, C, are placed one above another A being the highest A is full, B half full, C empty In the bottom of A is a hole which would empty it in 16 min , and in the bottom of B one which would empty it in 4 min How long will it be before C is full ?

THURSDAY, 18TH DEC , 10 A M TO 12 NOON

GEOMETRY

V SRINIVASA AIYAR, B A., CHARLES WATERS M A

PART I

I The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another

II The straight lines which join the extremities of two equal and parallel straight lines towards the same parts, are also themselves equal and parallel

From an extremity of each of two diameters of a circle equal and parallel straight lines are drawn in the same direction and from the other extremity of each, two other equal and parallel lines are drawn in the same direction Prove that the lines joining the extremities of these so as to cross will bisect each other

III If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the squares on the whole line, and on one of the parts, are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part, together with the square on the other part

From a point O within a square ABCD, OE is drawn perpendicular to AB Prove that the difference of the squares on AO, OC, together with twice the square on AB is equal to the rectangle contained by AB and twice the sum of AE OE

PART II

IV To divide a straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part

V The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles

PT, QT are tangents to a circle, centre O, at P and Q PR, QR bisect the angle OPT, and the angle exterior to OQT. Shew that the centre of the circle passing through Q, R, T, bisects OT

VI. If from a point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle *but does not pass through the centre*, and the other touches it; the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle, and the part of it without the circle, shall be equal to the square on the line which touches it.

Two straight lines PBC, PDE are drawn from an external point P cutting two circles ABC, CDE which touch externally at C, A being the point where EC produced cuts the circle ABC AB produced meets the straight line PDE in F. Shew that the rectangle contained by PF, PD is equal to the square on the line drawn from P to touch the circle ABC

THURSDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

INDIAN HISTORY.

D. SINCLAR, M.A.; E. B POWELL, B.A, LL.B.; REV G. U POPE, D.D

PART I.

I. Explain the terms (1) *Bhârata varsha*, (2) *Brahmavarta*, (3) *Brahmarshidêsa*, (4) *Madhyadêsa*, and (5) *Aryavarta*.

II (1.) With what Hindu sovereign did *Seleucus* fight?
(2.) From whom do we gather information about that period?
(3.) What was the capital of this antagonist of *Seleucus*?
(4.) Whom had he conquered?
(5.) Who, according to tradition, was his father-in-law?

III. Can you mention any circumstances in Indian history connected with, (1) 'a faithful horsekeeper,' (2) 'uninvited wedding guests,' and (3) 'a man employed to imprison his own grandfather'?

IV (1.) For what is India indebted to the administration of the Marquess of Hastings (Earl Moira)?
(2.) Give the names of the places where five battles were fought in 1817, 1818; and
(3.) Mention one important particular regarding each battle

PART II.

V. (1.) Who was *Asoka*? (2) mention his date, (3) his dynasty, (4) his religion, (5) his assumed name, and (6) a meeting at which he was present.

VI. (1.) The Moors invaded Spain in the VIIIth Century, A.D., what happened in India, about the same time, of a similar character?

(2.) What events occurred in 1001, 1022, 1294, 1347?

VII. (1.) Who was the founder of the Haidarâbâd (Dakhan) dominion?

(2.) Give a short account of any one of his sons; and

(3.) Of one of his grandsons.

(4.) Mention three of his contemporaries in 1720.

VIII. (1.) Who was Dôst Muhammad?

What claim had Shah Sûja to the throne of Afghânistân?

(2.) What happened with regard to that country in 1808?

(3.) Give some account of Ahmed Shâh Abdâlî.

(4.) For what is Jellâlâbâd famous?

PART III.

IX. (1.) Who were the three leaders against whom the English fought in 1764?

(2.) Why is this struggle very memorable?

(3.) What two rivals were contending in another part of India, at the same time?

X. 'The four wars, as the result of which, the *short-liv'd* but *vigorous* Muhammadan usurpation in Seringapatam was extinguished, and the *ancient* Hindu Râj restored, under the auspices of Britain.'

(1.) Give the dates of the beginning and end of each of these wars

(2.) Justify the use of each of the words in italics.

(3.) Has trouble since arisen from any members of the dispossessed family?

XI (1.) What very important battle was fought in 1740?

(2.) What great man died in that year?

(3.) What was the condition of Delhi just then?

(4.) Name four persons then in the prime of their vigour.

XII (1.) Who was Chanda Saheb ?
(2.) Who was his son ?
(3.) When did he come in contact with Clive ?
(4.) Relate the story of this encounter in two or three lines

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FRIDAY, 19TH DEC, 10 A M TO 12 P M

PHYSICS

C. NAGOOI RAU, B.A., J COOK, M A

PART I.

I Is the centre of gravity of a body necessarily in the body ? Describe any experiment you might show to illustrate your answer

II Correct the following statement so as to make it physically accurate :—"*The surface of a liquid is horizontal.*" Give, briefly, reasons for your correction.

III If I varnish a lump of gold, whose specific gravity is 19, and weight 1 lb, and weigh it (i) in water and (ii) in mercury, what will be its apparent weight in each case ? Explain fully the reasons for your answer.

IV (*a.*)—Define *energy* and *work* ; and state how they are measured mechanically.

(*b*)—Give *four* examples, *not in the Physics primer*, of (i) energy in action, and (ii) energy in repose How is the latter to be measured ?

V Describe two simple methods by which you might estimate the velocity of sound in air.

PART II

VI State as clearly and as fully as you can the various reasons for the selection of *mercury*, in the construction of (*i*) the barometer and (ii) the thermometer.

VII (*a*).—If each of the following—copper, mercury, water, air—were raised in temperature by 100° Centigrade from an original temperature of 1° C., what would be the approximate amount of expansion resulting in each case ?

(*b*).—Give a general explanation of the physical principle underlying the facts brought out in your answer

VIII (*a*).—Describe experiments by which you might compare, in a simple way so as to illustrate the subject, (i) the specific heat of water with that of mercury, (ii) the latent heat of water with that of steam.

(*b*)—Give approximately a numerical estimate of these.

IX If I fan myself, I feel cooled in consequence; if I take a thermometer and fan it, I find there is no fall of its temperature Explain clearly the physical reasons of the apparent contradiction

FRIDAY, 19TH DEC, 2 TO 5 P M

GEOGRAPHY, PHYSICAL AND GENERAL.

W. H. WILSON, PH. D.; C. W. PEARCE, ESQ., C. C. FLANAGAN, M.A

PART I.

I Describe briefly the various causes at work in altering the distribution of land and water on the surface of the Globe Give any Geographical evidence in illustration.

II. Of what substances does the atmosphere consist; which of them are constant and which variable in quantity; and what purpose do they severally serve?

III. What is dew, and what conditions are favourable for its deposition? What is the *dew-point?*

IV. Among the most marked of the properties of water are

i A high specific heat.

ii A high latent heat, in the condition both of liquid and gas

iii The increase of volume on passing from the liquid to the solid state.

Point out how these properties of water are instrumental in moderating the action of the forces tending to alter the physical condition of the earth's surface.

PART II

V Three men start from Madras. The first wishes to go as quickly as possible to Delhi viâ Bombay and to return viâ Calcutta The second wishes to go by the most expeditious route to London and the third round the world to London viâ New York. Mention in as few words as you can, the course each would take, the mode of locomotion and the *chief* places at which each would respectively stop

VI (1) Name five peninsulas in America.
(2). Name five capes in the South of Asia
(3). Name five rivers that flow into the Pacific Ocean.
(4) Name the portions of land that are separated by the straits of Magellan, Sunda and Macassar respectively.
(5) Name the lakes that lie in the basin of the St Lawrence.
(6). Name the three principal groups of islands in the West Indies, with the names of four of the largest islands.
(7) Name four of the highest peaks in the Andes
(8). Name the largest fresh water lake and the largest salt water lake in Asia.

VII Where and what are the following and for what is each respectively remarkable:—Khatamandu, Trincomalee, the Megna, Mandalay, Shillong, Saigon, the Gobi, Valparaiso?

VIII. Where is New South Wales? What is the name of its chief town? Mention the other British Colonies in the same island with their capitals.

PART III.

IX. Define Plateau, Volcano, Republic, Loch, Fiord, Delta, Geyser, Bay and give one example of each (mentioning its position) either in Europe or in Africa. What are the table lands of South Africa called?

X. The following are all in Europe. Give the name and position of each

(1). A plain remarkable for its fertility
(2). A peninsula that stretches in a different direction from that of nearly all the other peninsulas.
(3). A sea that is salter than the ocean and two others that are not so salt.
(4) A river which is a little shorter than the Indus and a little longer than the Ganges
(5). A small island, about equally distant from two larger islands, and which has a government of its own
(6). Two towns in the same country, one in the north of Europe and one in the south-east, connected by water communication.

(7) A group of Islands celebrated for a breed of ponies.

(8). Two countries, till lately tributary, but now independent.

XI. Draw a map of England marking the chief rivers that flow into the German Ocean.

XII. What is meant by latitude and what by longitude? A line, 30 degrees east of Greenwich, is drawn on the map, from the north pole to the south, entering Europe not very far east of the north Cape and leaving Africa at about the southern extremity of the colony of Natal. Before reaching Africa, it passes over a fiord, two seas, and at least two large rivers. In Africa, over two large rivers and two large lakes. Name these—What capital city in Europe and what large town in Africa will it pass near?

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, DEC., 1879.

MONDAY, 15TH DEC, 10 A M. TO 1 P M
ENGLISH POETRY.
JOHN BRADSHAW, M A., LL.D

JULIUS CÆSAR; PARADISE LOST, IV; CHAPMAN'S ODYSSEY, IX

1. Paraphrase closely, so as to explain the difficulties in meaning and construction, and answer briefly the questions appended:—

(1) Him, and his worth, ...
You have right well conceited
(In paraphrasing, instead of *conceited* use a word from the same root)

(2) My misgiving
Falls shrewdly to the purpose.
(We have a common phrase in which *shrewd* is used exactly as here, and with a similar context. Quote it)—

(3) —sole propriety
In Paradise of all things common else
(Parse *else*)

(4) Men's want it suffered; but the men's supplies
The goats made with their inarticulate cries
Nor is the soil with flocks fed down
(What is the adverb that would be similarly used with *drink*?)

(5) Alone
Our fleet put in itself

(6) Desperation flew,
With all our after lives, to instant death,
In our believed destruction.

(7) Cyclop! take
A bowl of wine, . . . which in sacred vow

I offer to thee to take ruth on me
In my dismission home.

(8.) I then confirmed my fellows' minds lest fear should let
Their vowed assay, and make them fly my aid.

(9) Come, land again, Ulysses! . that the great command
That Neptune hath at sea I may convert
To the deduction where abides thy heart,
With my solicitings, whose son I am

(10) Grant that this Ulysses . . may never reach
His natural region; or if to fetch
That and the sight of his fair roofs and friends
Be fatal to him, let him that amends
For all his miseries, long time and ill,
Smart for and fail of!

II. (1) There was another famous Junius Brutus What was he remarkable for?

What are the two references to him in *Julius Cæsar*?

(2.) Who proposed that Cicero should be invited to join the conspiracy, and on what grounds? What was the reason assigned by Brutus for not doing so?

(3) A person holding a post of responsibility is unfaithful to his trust and also corrupts some of his subordinates; on being detected he reasons: IIad I not held so important a place, I might still be an honest man? How is this put and answered in one of your Texts?

(4) Milton has recourse to a 'deus ex machina' in his Fourth Book?

(5) Addison notes the "masterly transition which the poet makes to the evening worship of Adam and Eve" What does he allude to?

(6) When Satan planted himself close at the ear of Eve, by what two means did he endeavour to seduce her? Show how the effects of both attempts are brought out in her relation of her dream in the Fifth Book, as well as in the sequel of the story

(7) "Zephon's rebuke with the influence it had on Satan is exquisitely graceful and moral? What was the influence, and what the moral?

(8) What hypocritical part does Gabriel accuse Satan of having played in Heaven before his fall?

(9) There are three precedents—from Jewish History and from the Greek and Roman Mythologies—for the incident of the weighing in the scales. What are they?

(10) What is the mode in which the Cicons are described as fighting in the *Ninth Odyssey*?

III (1) *Jove*, *Pan*, *Bacchus*, Dis, *Sylvanus*, *Ceres*, *Hermes*, *Pallas*, Poseidon, Plutus, Phœbus, and Até.

(*a*) State (in a few words for each) who the foregoing divinities were and over what they severally presided

(*b*) Quote from your Texts a descriptive epithet for each of the first four

(*c*) Give an English word derived from each of the italicised names.

(*d*) Which of the deities were opposed to Ulysses and which were in his favour?

(2) Prætor, tribune, augur, senate:—Write a brief note on each of the foregoing, (giving the derivation of the word and the origin and duties of the office).

(3) What use does Milton make of the story of Narcissus?

IV (1) Quote Shakespere's similes—in describing the characters and actions of men—borrowed from the career of a horse and from the ocean

(2) (*a*) By what two metaphors does Shakespere express the heaviness of sleep?

(*b*) One of them is also used by Milton. Quote his lines.

(3) What remarkable expression does Milton apply to sleep, and what is his authority for it?

(4) Quote the lines in which Milton describes the coming on of evening.

(5.) Quote his description of the rising of the moon.

(6.) "Man hath his daily work of body or mind Appointed."

What two inferences does Adam deduce from this statement?

V. (1.) Inflections common in Elizabethan English have since been discarded;—exemplify this in the case of the words *strike* and *distract*, citing from *Julius Cæsar* three forms of the past tense or participle of the former and two of the latter now obsolete.

(2.) The Prepositions used by Shakespere with *jealous*, *unshaked*, *slighted*, *condemned*, (= 'accused of') differ from what we now use. Give the modern and the Shakesperian with quotations from *Julius Cæsar*.

(3.) Shakespere uses the plural where we should in the same sense employ the singular. Give a couple of examples.

(4.) *Had rather*:—What peculiar construction follows this expression in *Julius Cæsar*?

(5.) *Fall*—is found (1) where we now use another form of the word; and (2) as a transitive. Give an example of each from *Julius Cæsar*.

(6.) *Like*—Cite three instances of Shakespere's use of this word in a sense or form that would now be colloquial or incorrect.

(7.) Expressions used by Milton are now vulgarisms. Give three examples.

(8.) *Lift*, *drive*, *seethe*, *get*, *shine*, *strive*—what are Chapman's preterites for these verbs?

(9.) *Answering*, *answerable*—how does he use these words, and what should we use now in the context in which they occur?

(10.) *To embark*, *to go on shore*, *perforce*, *mortals*—what are Chapman's words?

VI. (1.) Give the derivations of—Surgeon, monstrous, calculate. schedule, enfranchise, parchment, renown, vermilion.

(2.) State the change in meaning in the following words:—from Shakspere—annoy, repeal, mischief, power, resolved, rumour;

from Milton—bestial, parting, pasture, reposed;
from Chapman—facts, sufferance, birth, offspring, enhance, imply.

MONDAY, 15TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH PROSE.

REV. G. WARLOW, M.A.

The Talisman.

I. (1.) Write out, in three parallel columns, salient points in the character of (*a*) Sheerkohf, (*b*) Adonbec, (*c*) Saladin

(2.) Compare these three sets of salient points with one another, and, from your comparison, discuss the skill (or want of skill) with which the Talisman is written.

II. (1) Who are described as the (*a*) Ulysses, and the (*b*) Achilles of the Crusade? Discuss the propriety of the epithets.

(2.) Who are described as

(*a.*)—The Teutonic wine-skin.

(*b.*)—Dickon of the broom.

(*c.*)—The Island mastiff.

(*d.*)—The fox William.

(*e.*)—A misproud and amphibious caitiff.

(*f.*)—A marmozet of a Marquis.

Explain in each case the circumstances which gave rise to these appellations.

III. Write explanatory notes on the italicised words and expressions in the following passages.

(1.) "All this internal chain of *feudal dependence* is *artificial* and *sophisticated*, and I would rather hold the *baton* of my poor *marquisate* with a firm grip, and wield it after my pleasure, than the *sceptre of a monarch*, to be in effect restrained and curbed by the will of as many proud *feudal barons* as hold land under the *Assize of Jerusalem*."

(2) "What, thou canst not yet *digest* that *quip of the mule*? *Wash it down* with a brimming flagon, man, or thou wilt *choke upon it*.—Why, so—*well pulled*!—and now

I tell thee, thou art a soldier as well as I, and we must *brook* each other's *jests in the hall*, as each other's *blows in the tourney*."

IV. (1.) Explain the following proverbs, and state the connection in which they are used.

(*a.*)—List to a Frank, and hear a fable

(*b.*)—The sick chamber of the patient is the kingdom of the physician.

(*c.*)—Many a one comes for wool and goes back shorn.

(2.) Explain accurately the meaning of the following passages.

(*a.*)—Hardly, I fear, shall I find one with a crossed shoulder who will exchange with me the cast of the jerrid.

(*b*)—Who can refuse forgiveness to Richard, provided Richard can obtain forgiveness from the king?

(*c*)—We cannot hope to prosper upon the land, and we have only to quarrel with the amphibious republic to lose the means of retreat by sea.

(*d.*)—By the mass, I think thou would'st, wench, and beat him to boot, for there never breathed a truer Plantagenet than thou

V. Define,—(1) a Dromond,—(2) a Santon of the desert,—(3) the Diamond of the desert,—(4) a Charegite,—(5) a Turk of tenpence,—(6) an Abacus,—(7) a Wrest,—(8) a Stradiot,—(9) a protocol of the ceremony,—(10) a child's biggin,—(11) a mangonel,—(12) costards

Xenophon

VI. What is the first mention made of Xenophon in the Anabasis?—What circumstances led him to take a prominent part in the Retreat? On what grounds did he refuse the chief command, and how did he afterwards accept it? What incident, towards the close of the history, appears like a blot upon his character?

VII Explain :—

(1) We see the total want of solidarity among the Greek troops.

(2.) For two or three days they were all *hors de combat*.

(3) The expediency of making a golden bridge for a flying enemy

(4) In many respects the end of Socrates may be regarded as a euthanasia.

(5.) By a system of bureaux and departments, he kept a centralised control of all the ramifications of state affairs.

(6.) Throwing the scene of his Utopia into the far east.

VIII. (1.) Give a description of Socrates's person from his own words.

(2) Give the substance of Socrates's discourse on the immortality of the soul.

(3) What were the three counts of the indictment against Socrates? How did he defend himself on each?

IX (1.) Compare the Cyrus of Herodotus with the Cyrus of Xenophon.

(2.) Give a list of Xenophon's writings.

(3) Discuss Xenophon's claims to be considered as a Philosopher.

X Mark the quantity of the italicised vowels in the following words:—

(1.) Pactolus,—(2) Panthea,—(3) Critobulus,—(4) Charmides,—(5) Heraclea,—(6) Cerasus,—(7) Heraclides,—(8) Megara,—(9) Polynicus,—(10) Parysatis,—(11) Chalybes,—(12) Asidates.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL ENGLISH.

REV. A. ALEXANDER, M.A

I. Paraphrase,

Deep in the shady sadness of a vale,
Far sunken from the healthy breath of morn,
Far from the fiery noon and eve's one star,
Sat grey-haired Saturn quiet as a stone,
Still as the silence round about his lair;
Forest on forest hung about his head
Like cloud on cloud, no stir of air was there,
Not so much life as on a summer's day
Robs not one light seed from the feathered grass,

But where the dead leaf fell there did it rest.
A stream went voiceless by, still deadened more
By reason of his fallen divinity
Spreading a shade.

II. (*a.*)—Classify the Aryan Languages of Europe.

(*b.*)—In what ways may we generally distinguish English words of Saxon origin from those derived from Latin and Greek?

(*c.*)—At what periods in the history of English do we find a large influx of words from classical sources? Give examples of the kinds of words introduced during each period.

III. (*a*).—Exemplify the various modes of deriving nouns from verbs.

(*b*) —Write a short note on the derivation and history of the following words :—

(1) panic : (2) pedagogue : (3) bedlam : (4) gossip : (5) sycophant : (6) manure.

(*c.*)—Give the origin and meaning of the suffixes in the following words, and remark upon the propriety of their use :

(1) witticism : (2) loveth : (3) kingdom : (4) dearth : (5) cheerless : (6) generalize.

IV. What different parts of the verb may the word 'sending' be? Note briefly the history of each.

V. (*a.*)—Correct or justify the concord in the following sentences :—

(1.) "Riches certainly make themselves wings : they fly away as an eagle toward heaven."

(2) The House of Commons have resolved to abolish these duties, although the Board of Directors are of a contrary opinion.

(3) The canal, so far as the transit of goods and passengers are concerned, has proved a boon to the district.

(4) 'Fierce as he moved, his silver shafts resound'

(5) If I were a magistrate, I will permit no such contempt for the law

(*b*)—Amend if need be, and give reasons for your emendations.

(1.) King William was advised to remove Lord Somers from office, who, as he was now considered the head of the Whigs, so his wise counsels, and his modest way of laying them before the king, had gained him a great share of his esteem

(2) Instead of buying a book to you, my intention is to give you my own in a present, as I know you have much need for it.

(3) It is to be hoped that such an occurrence will always remain unprecedented in the future, as it has been in the past.

(4.) The Royal train arrived in the station at 7·15 o'clock, and was received by the magistrates

(5) I have neither the time nor the money to spend on such an enterprise

VI Write a short essay (not to exceed two pages) on either of the following subjects:—

(1.) War, its evils and uses

or

(2) A description of the country during the Famine

VII. Explain the italicised expressions in the following sentences:

(1) It was a very pleasing picture, *painted after Titian.*

(2.) The speaker went on *talking against time,* for over an hour.

(3.) Walpole *had been in power* so long that it was felt by everybody that the time had come for his enemies *to have their innings.*

(4.) Do not imagine that *I am speaking without book* on the present occasion.

(5) Your friend the poet is not likely *to set the Thames on fire.*

(6) One would scarcely expect a British soldier *to show the white feather*

VIII. (*a*)—Write sentences, bringing out the different meaning expressed by each word in the following sets:

(1) sensuous, sensual, senational, sensible, sensitive.
(2) operative, operatic.
(3) manner, manners, mannerism.
(4) ingenuity, ingenuousness.
(5) notable, notorious, noted

(*b*.)—Illustrate the various uses of the following words:

(1) may; (2) we; (3) do; (4) it; (5) for.

IX. Name and define the figures of speech in the followinglines, and explain more fully the similarities implied:—

Hark! the rushing snow,
The sun awakened avalanche whose mass,
Thrice sifted by the storm, had gathered there,
Flake after flake; in heaven-defying minds
As thought by thought is piled, till some great truth
Is loosened, and the nations echo round,
Shaken to their roots, as do the mountains now

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC, 2 TO 5 P M

PHYSIOLOGY.

SURGEON-MAJOR E F. BROCKMAN, F.R C.S

I.—Enumerate the structures which compose the skin, and describe its functions.

II—Healthy urine:—name its constituents State its specific gravity, and the normal quantity passed in 24 hours by an adult.

III.—In what vessels is the purest blood to be found? give reasons

IV—Name the contents of (*a*) the Thoracic, and (*b*) the Abdominal cavities.

V.—What are the physical conditions in the Lungs which effect the change from Venous to Arterial blood? What quantities of C and H_2 O are eliminated in 24 hours at the lungs?

VI—Where are the following substances found:—

Glycogen, ptyalin, lactic acid and cholesterine. What functions do they severally perform?

VII.—In what manner would ligature of the common choledic duct affect the process of digestion?

VIII.—Describe the changes occurring in the blood in its passage from a fluid to a solid form. Mention any circumstances which accelerate or retard the process.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A M. TO 1 P.M

SANSKRIT: GRAMMAR, &c.

M SESHAGIRI SASTRIYAR, M.A.

I Paraphrase the following, using your own words as far as you can :—

तौप्रणामचलकाकपक्षकौ भ्रातरावबभृताप्लुतोमुनिः
आग्निषामनुपदंसमस्पृशत् दर्भपाटिततलेनपाणिना ॥
तंन्यमंचयतसंभृतक्रतुः मैथिलस्समिथिलांव्रजन्वशी ।
राघवावपिनिनायविभ्रतौ तद्वनुःश्रवणजंकुतूहलं ॥
दृष्टसारमथरुद्रकार्मुके वीर्यशुल्कमभिनन्द्यमैथिलः
राघवायतनयामयोनिजां रूपिणींश्रियमिवन्यवेदयत् ॥
श्रमयतिगजानन्यान् गन्धद्विपःकलभोऽपिसन् ।
प्रभवतितरांविगोदग्रंभुजङ्गग्रिशोर्विषं ॥
भुवमधिपतिर्वालावस्थोऽप्यलंपरिरक्षितुं ।
नखलुवयसाजात्येवायंस्वकार्यसहोगुणः ॥

II. Explain the Samâsas of the underlined expression in the above extract :—

III Explain the following and give their context :—

(a) तेजसांहिनवयस्समीक्ष्यते

(b) अव्याचेपोभविष्यंत्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हिलक्षणं.

(c) भवितव्यानुविधायीनिवुद्धींद्रियाणि.

(d) सर्वचैादरिकस्याभ्यवहार्यमेवविषयः

(e) अनेनकल्याणि मृणालकोमलं व्रतेनगात्रं म्लप-
यस्यकारणं ।

प्रसादमाकांचतियस्तवेामुक : सकिन्त्वाया-
दासजनःप्राप्यते ॥

(f) यदिहार्द्रमिदंश्रुत्वा पिताममायंसुतोऽहमस्ये-
ति ।

उत्संगेवृद्धानां गुरुषुभवेत्कीदृशस्स्नेहः ॥

IV Mention the grammatical peculiarities in the underlined expressions and words in the following:—

संयोजयांविधिवदाशममेतवन्धुः

कन्यामयेनकुमुदः कुलभूषणेन ॥

अध्यासतेचीरभृतोयथाखं

चिरोज्झितान्याश्रममण्डलानि ॥

यदियंपुनरप्यरालनेत्रा परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाद्य-
दृष्टा ॥

सखीभिर्यातिसंपर्कं लताभिःश्रीरिवार्तवी ॥

विजयतांविजयतां मध्यमलोकपालः ॥

V. तस्मिन्नास्थदिषीकास्त्रं रामोरामाववीधितः ॥
इतिरामोदृषस्थंतीं दृषस्कंधःशशासतां ॥
निदधेविजयाग्रंमां चापेसीतांचलच्चणे ॥
असंशयंप्राक्तनयोपपत्तेः स्तनन्धय प्रीतिमवाप्स्य-
सित्वं ॥
परिवेत्तारमात्मानं मेनेस्त्रीकरणाद्भुवः ॥
तस्यस्फुरतिपौलस्त्यः सीतासङ्गमशंसिनि ।
निचखानाधिकक्रीधः शरंमध्येतरेभुजे ॥
उपनतमणिबन्धे मूर्ध्निपौलस्त्यशत्रोः
सुरभिसुरविमुक्तं पुष्पवर्षंपपात ॥
अनन्यसामान्यकलत्रवृत्तिः पिवत्यसौपाययतेच-
सिन्धूः ॥

(*a*) What part of the verb is each of the following? आस्थत्, शशास, निदधे, अवाप्स्यसि, मेने, पपात, पिबति?

(*b*) Give the roots and the third person singular, present (लट्) of आस्थत् and अवाप्स्यसि, aorist (लुङ्) of

ग्रग्रास, निनाय, निदधे, पपात, पिबति and मेने and perfect (लिट्) of स्फुरति.

(c) What part of the verb is पाययते? and what words does it govern in the above extract?

VI. (a) Give two instances for each of the following:—

1. An Atmanepadi verb becoming Parasmaipadi by the prefix.
2. A Parasmaipadi verb becoming Atmanepadi by the prefix.
3. An Intransitive verb becoming Transitive by the prefix.
4. A noun changing its gender when combined with any word in samasa.

(b) Combine the following in the Karmadhâraya, Tatpurusha and Bahuvrîhi Samasas respectively.

महान् + पुरुषः.

महतां + सेवा.

महतो + मतिर्यस्यः.

VII. गलितवयसामिक्ष्वाकूणामिदंहिकुलव्रतं. 3rd Chapter, Raghuvamsa.

(a) What does the Kulavrata mean here? Is there any allusion to it in what you have read of the book?

(b) Mention some of the characteristic qualities and usages of the princes of the Ikshwâku race besides what is mentioned in the above extract.

VIII. Distinguish between the characters of Râma and Purûravas.

IX. Explain the meaning of the following words:— अनुत्सुकता (as in अनुत्सुकताखलुविक्रमालङ्कारः); सहधर्मचारिणी;

सांयुगीन; जनान्तिक; दम्पती; भगवत्; सर्वाङ्गीण; सौखशायनिक; जयस्वन (हेतिभिस्त्वेतनावद्भिरुदीरित जयस्वनम्); कृतार्थ.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.
SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.
M. SESHAGIRI SASTRIYAR, M.A.

I. Translate the following into English :—

(a) नमोविश्वजितेपूर्वं विश्वन्तदनुविभ्रते ।
अथविश्वस्यमंहर्त्रे तुभ्यन्त्वेधास्थितात्मने ॥
रसान्तराण्येकरसंयथादिव्यम्पयोऽश्नुते ।
देशेदेशेगुणेष्वेव सवस्थास्त्वमविक्रियः ॥
अमेयोऽमितलोकस्त्वं अनर्थीप्रार्थनावहः ।
अजितोजिष्णुरत्यन्त मव्यक्तोव्यक्तकारणं ॥
हृदयस्थमनासन्नं अकामन्त्वांतपस्विनं ।
दयालुमनघस्पृष्टं पुराणमजरंविदुः ॥
अभ्यासनिगृहीतेनमनसाहृदयाश्रयं ।
ज्योतिर्मयंविचिन्वंति योगिनस्त्वांविमुक्तये ॥
अजस्यगृहतोजन्म निरीहस्यहतद्विषः ।
खपतोजागरूकस्य याथार्थ्यंवेदकस्तव ॥

वङ्कधाय्यागमैर्भिन्नाः पन्थानस्सिद्धिहेतवः ।
त्वय्येवनिपतन्त्योधा जाह्नवीयादृवार्णवे ॥
प्रत्यक्षोपपरिच्छेद्यो मन्वादिर्महिमातव ।
आप्तवागनुमानाभ्यां साध्यन्त्वांप्रतिकाकथा ॥
अर्धमर्धमितिवादिनंनृपंसोऽनवेक्ष्यभरतायजोयतः ।
चक्रकोपदहनार्चिषन्ततस्मंदधेदृशमुदग्यतारकां ॥
तेनकार्मुकनिषक्तमुष्टिना राघवोविगतभीःपुरोगतः।
अङ्गुलीविवरचारिणंशरङ्कुर्वतानिजगदेयुयुत्सुना ॥
चक्रजातमपकारवैरिमेतन्निहत्यवङ्कशःशमङ्गतः ।
सुप्तमर्पदृवदण्डघट्टनाद्रोषितोऽस्मितवविक्रमश्रवात् ।

(b) राजा. (सविनयं) किमागमनप्रयोजनं । नारदः. राजन् श्रूयतांमहेन्द्रसन्देशः । राजा. अवहितोऽस्मि । नारदः. प्रभावदग्निमधवावनगमनायकृतवृद्धिं भवन्तमनुशास्ति। राजा. किमाज्ञापयति । नारदः. त्रिकालदर्शिभिरादिष्टः सुरासुरविमर्दोभावी. भवांश्चसांयुगीनस्सहायः तेननत्वयाशस्त्रन्यासःकर्तव्यः दृयञ्चउर्व्वशीयावदायुषस्तेसहधर्मचारिणीभवतु। राजा. परम

नुगृहीतोऽस्मि । नारदः. युक्तम्. तवकार्यमसौ-
कुर्यात् त्वच्चतस्येष्टकार्यकृत् । सूर्यस्संवर्धयत्य-
ग्निमग्निस्सूर्यस्वतेजसा ॥

परस्परविरोधिन्यो रेकसंश्रयदुर्लभं
सङ्गतंश्रीसरस्वत्यो र्भूयादद्भुतयेसतां ॥

(c) यःप्रीणयेत्सुचरितैः पितरंसपुत्रः
यद्वर्त्तुरेवहितमिच्छतितत्कलत्रं ।
तन्मित्रमापदिसुखेचसमक्रियंयत्
एतत्त्रयंजगतिपुण्यकृतोलभन्ते ॥
क्वचित्पृथ्वीशय्यःक्वचिदपिचपल्यंकशयनः
क्वचिच्छाकाहारः क्वचिदपिचशाल्योदनरुचिः ।
क्वचित्कन्थाधारीक्वाचिदपिचदिव्यांवरधरः
मनस्वीकार्यार्थीनगणयति दुःखंनचसुखं ॥
अशस्सुखमाराध्यस्सुखतरमाराध्यतेविशेषज्ञः ।
ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापिनरंनरंजयति ॥

II. Translate into Sanskrit:—

(a) While Padmarada was reigning in the city of Kotikapura, the wife of his purohita, Somasarman, bore a son. The father, from an inspection of the child's horoscope, perceiving that he would become a great upholder of the Jaina faith, named him Bhadrabâhu, and performed the initiatory ceremonies of chaula and upanayana according to the Jaina rituals. When Bhadrabâhu being seven years of age was at

play with other children, Govardhana Mahâmuni accompanied by other sages, such as Vishnu, Nandimitra and Aparâjita, came to Kotikapura. Looking on Bhadrabâhu, the muni discovered from his lucky marks that he was to be a great guru. He therefore took the boy by the hand and conducting him to his father, offered to take charge of him and bring him in all wisdom. Somasarman prostrating himself at the feet of the muni consented and related how he had perceived at the boy's birth that he (the boy) would become a great man. But the mother of the boy begged that she might see her son again before his assumption of his dîkshâ.

(*b*) I read (लुङ् of अधि+इ) the nineteenth chapter of the Raghuvamsa.

(*c*) My teacher told (लुङ् of भू) me to accustom myself to (परि+चिञ्) the Vedas and the Smritis.

(*d*) Virtue carries (नी) men to heaven; but vice makes them fall into hell.

(*e*) I should be attentive (अवहित) while my guru teaches (शास्) me virtue.

(*f*) That the son excels (परा+जि) is very creditable to the father.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN: GRAMMAR, &c

A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L.

I. Translate and explain where necessary—

(*a*). Tenesne memoria prætextatum te decoxisse.

(*b*). Quod si te in judicium quis adducat usurpetque illud Cassianum, cui bono fuerit, vide, quæso, ne hæreas.

(*c*). Lupi Mœrim vidêre priores.

(*d*). Damnabis tu quoque votis.

(*e*). Dum cadat elusus ratione ruentis acervi
Qui redit in fastos et virtutem aestimat annis,
Miraturque nihil nisi quod Libitina sacravit.

(*f*) Freta vicinas inter currentia turres.

(*g*). Ego enim amplius sestertium ducenties acceptum hereditatibus rettuli.

(*h*). Quùm placidum ventis staret mare.

II Show why the subjunctive is used in each of the following passages—

(*a*) Est mihi purgatam crebro qui personet aurem.

(*b*). ....pascite taurum
Jam cornu petat et pedibus qui spargat arenam.

(*c*). Dic, quibus in terris inscripti nomina regum
Nascantur flores.

(*d*) Dignus est qui imperet.

III. Translate the following passages, parsing the italicised words and adding necessary notes

(*a*). .....boni quoniam convenimus ambo
Tu calamos "*inflare*" leves ego dicere versus.

(*b*). Cum "*tua*" quid interest, nulla auspicia sunt, cum "*tuorum.*" tum fis religiosus.

(*c*). Huc ipsi "*potum*" venient per prata juvenci.

(*d*). Nec seræ meminit decedere "*nocti.*"

(*e*). Dumque "*tibi*" est "*odio*" mea fistula.

(*f*). Si proprium hoc fuerit, levi de marmore tota
Puniceo stabis "*suras*" evincta cothurno.

(*g*). Quum faciam "*vitulâ*" pro frugibus, ipse venito.

IV. Change into indirect narration—

"Quantam curam diligentiamque in valetudine meâ tuendâ hoc tempore adhibuerim, quum vos testes habeam, nihil necesse pluribus verbis commemorare; quibus quoniam, ut spero, satisfeci, nihilque reliqui feci, quod an sanandum me pertineret, reliquum est, ut egomet mihi consulam."

V Give the principal tenses of paciscor, expergiscor, adipiscor caveo, crepo, tergeo, mordeo, orior, veneo, meto.

VI. Translate into Latin—

(*a*). It concerns (refert) the people.

(*b*). It concerns you.
(*c*). I am ashamed (pudet) of my undertaking (inceptum).
(*d*). The book is sold (veneo) at a high price.
(*e*). He died at Corinth.

VII. Distinguish:—

gratia	gratiæ,	rostrum	rostra,	sal sales,
carcer	carceres,	forum	fori,	vis vires,
copia	copiæ,	tempus	tempora,	auxilium auxilia,
Potiri	arenæ,	potiri	arena,	plaga plagæ

VIII. "Verbenasque *adole* pingues et mascula thura,"
Explain and trace the meaning of *adole*.

IX What cases are governed by cogo, posco, rogo, doceo, fungor, recordor, fruor, condemno, absolvo, credo?

X. Distinguish cavere alicui, cavere ab aliquo, cavere aliquem, sub noctem, sub nocte. Quis est qui cossum salutat? Quis est qui cossum salutet.

XI. Give an outline of the events that led to the writing of the second Philippic.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L.

I. Translate into English:—

(1.) Namque canebat, uti magnum per inane coacta
Semina terrarumque animæque marisque fuissent,
Et liquidi simul ignis; ut his exordia primis
Omnia et ipse tener mundi concreverit orbis;
Tum durare solum et discludere Nerea ponto
Cœperit et rerum paulatim sumere formas;
Jamque novum terræ stupeant lucescere solem,
Altius atque cadant submotis nubibus imbres;
Incipiant silvæ cùm primum surgere, cumque
Rara per ignaros errent animalia montes.

(2.) "Daphni, quid antiquos signorum suspicis ortus?
Ecce Dionæi processit Cæsaris astrum;
Astrum, quo segetes gauderent frugibus et quo

Duceret apricis in collibus uva colorem.
Insere, Daphni, piros ; carpent tua poma nepotes."
Omnia fert ætas, animum quoque ; sæpe ego longos
Cantando puerum memini me condere soles :
Nunc oblita mihi tot carmina ; vox quoque Mœrim
Jam fugit ipsa : lupi Mœrim vidêre priores.
Sed tamen ista satis referet tibi sæpe Menalcas

(3.) Incolumi Rhodos et Mytilene pulchra facit quod
Pœnula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris,
Per brumam Tiberis, Sextili mense Caminus
Dum licet ac vultum servat Fortuna benignum,
Romæ laudetur Samos et Chios et Rhodos absens.
Tu quamcunque Deus tibi fortunaverit horam
Grata sume manu, neu dulcia differ in annum,
Ut quocunque loco fueris vixisse libenter
Te dicas ; nam si ratio et prudentia curas,
Non locus effusi late maris arbiter aufert,
Cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt
Strenua nos exercet inertia, navibus atque
Quadrigis petimus bene vivere. Quod petis hic est,
Est Ulubris, animus si te non deficit æquus.

(4.) Ut primum positis nugari Græcia bellis
Cœpit et in vitium fortuna labier æqua,
Nunc athletarum studiis, nunc arsit equorum,
Marmoris aut eboris fabros aut æris amavit,
Suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabella,
Nunc tibicinibus, nunc est gavisa tragœdis ;
Sub nutrice puella velut si luderet infans,
Quod cupide petiit mature plena reliquit
Quid placet aut odio est quod non mutabile credas ?
Hoc paces habuere bonæ ventique secundi
Romæ dulce diu fuit et sollemne reclusa
Mane domo vigilare, clienti promere jura,
Cautos nominibus rectis expendere nummos,
Majores audire, minori dicere, per quæ
Crescere res posset, minui damnosa libido.
Mutavit mentem populus levis et calet uno
Scribendi studio ; pueri patresque severi
Fronde comas vincti cœnant et carmina dictant.

(5) Reddere qui voces jam scit puer et pede certo
Signat humum, gestit paribus colludere, et iram
Colligit ac ponit temere, et mutatur in horas.
Imberbus juvenis tandem custode remoto
Gaudet equis canibusque et aprici gramine campi,
Cereus in vitium flecti, monitoribus asper,
Utilium tardus provisor, prodigus æris,
Sublimis cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix.
Conversis studiis ætas animusque virilis
Quærit opes et amicitias, inservit honori,
Commisisse cavet quod mox mutare laboret.
Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, vel quod
Quærit et inventis miser abstinet ac timet uti,
Vel quod res omnes timide gelideque ministrat,
Dilator, spe longus, iners, avidusque futuri,
Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti
Se puero, castigator censorque minorum.
Multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum,
Multa recedentes adimunt. Ne forte seniles
Mandentur juveni partes pueroque viriles,
Semper in adjunctis ævoque morabimur aptis.

(6) In ejus igitur viri copias cum se subito ingurgitasset, exsultabat gaudio, persona de mimo, modo egens, repente dives. Sed ut est apud poetam nescio quem, male parta male dilabuntur. Incredibile ac simile portenti est, quonam modo illa tam multa, quam paucis, non dico mensibus sed diebus effuderit Maximus vini numerus fuit, permagnum optimi pondus argenti, pretiosa vestis, multa et lauta supellex et magnifica multis locis, non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis: horum paucis diebus nihil erat. Quæ Charybdis tam vorax? Charybdin dico? quæ si fuit, animal unum fuit: Oceanus, medius fidius, vix videtur tot res, tam dissipatas, tam distantibus in locis positas, tam cito absorbere potuisse. Nihil erat clausum, nihil obsignatum, nihil scriptum Apothecæ totæ nequissimis hominibus condonabantur. Alia mimi rapiebant, alia mimæ: domus erat aleatoribus referta, plena ebriorum: totos dies potabatur, atque id locis pluribus · suggerebantur etiam sæpe (non enim semper iste felix) damna aleatoria

Conchyliatis Cn Pompeii peristromatis servorum in cellsi lectos stratos videres. Quam ob rem desinite mirari, hæc tam celeriter esse consumpta : non modo unius patrimonium quamvis amplum, ut illud fuit, sed urbes et regna celeriter tanta nequitia devorare potuisset

(7) Nono die in jugum Alpium perventum est, per invia pleraque et errores, quos aut ducentium fraus, aut, ubi fides iis non esset, temere initæ valles a conjectantibus iter, faciebant Biduum in jugo stativa habita ; fessisque labore ac pugnando quies data militibus : jumentaque aliquot, quæ prolapsa in rupibus erant, sequendo vestigia agminis in castra pervenere. Fessis tædio to malorum nivis etiam casus, occidente jam sidere Vergiliarum, ingentem terrorem adjecit. Per omnia nive oppleta quum signis prima luce motis, segniter agmen incederet, pigritiaque et desperatio in omnium vultu emineret ; prægressus signa Hannibal in promontorio quodam, unde longe ac late prospectus erat, consistere jussis militibus Italiam ostentat subjectosque Alpinis montibus Circumpadanos campos : mœniaque eos tum transcendere non Italiæ modo, sed etiam urbis Romanæ : cætera plana proclivia fore : uno aut summum altero prælio arcem et caput Italiæ in manu ac potestate habituros

(8) Quum hæc ad Beneventum geruntur, Hannibal depopulatus agrum Neapolitanum, ad Nolam castra movet Quem ubi adventare consul sensit, Pomponio prætore cum eo exercitu, qui super Suessulam in castris erat, accito, iro obviam hosti parat, nec moram dimicandi facere C Claudium Neronem cum robore equitum silentio noctis per aversam maxime ab hoste portam emittit ; circumvectumque occulte subsequi sensim agmen hostium jubet, et quum coortum prælium videret, ab tergo se objicere. Id errore viarum an exiguitate temporis, Nero exequi non potuerit, incertum est : absente eo quum prælium commissum esset, superior quidem haud Romanus erat : sed quia equites non affuere in tempore, ratio compositæ rei turbata est : non ausus insequi cedentes Marcellus, incentibus suis signum receptui dedit

II. Translate into Latin :—

Jugurtha saw that his cause was hopeless. Personally he might long evade capture. But the Romans were sure to gain possession of all his kingdom and all his strongholds and he would be reduced to the condition of a homeless wanderer. He therefore offered to treat; and Metallas, though his term of command had been prolonged to another year, was not unwilling to listen to overtures. He demanded that the Prince should give pledges of good faith, by paying down 200,000 pounds of silver, by giving up all his elephants and a quantity of horses and by surrendering all deserters. These demands were complied with, and then Metallas required the surrender of Jugurtha's own person. It was evident that the worst defeat could hardly reduce him to greater extremities. He at once put aside counsels of peace and disappeared from sight.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
TAMIL: TEXT, &c.
P. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR, M.A.

I A. இம்மூன்று செய்யுளுக்கும் பொழிப்புரை யெழுதுக.

(க) முறைமைதவறற்ற கடிமுரசெழுதுபொற்றுவச முதல்வனுயிர்மைத்துனமையால்

விறலுதவுதற்குவரு கரியவன்மணித்துவச மிசைகருடனிற்குமெனவோ

வெறிகொளருருமுத்துவசன் மதலிவித லெச்சமரினிறுதியை விளக்குமெனவோ

அறைவளிபெதிர்த்துவர வெருவொடுபுறக்கிடுவ தரசனுரகத்துவசமே.

(உ) குயின்றவைம்பொறிவாய் நின்றுகுறித்
தவைம்பொருளுந்தானே
அயின்றுமுக்குணங்களோடுமறுவகைப்
படைகளோடும்
பயின்றரசாளுமந்த மனமெனும் பகை
வனுங்குத்
துயின்றபோதொளித்துநின்ற தோன்ற
லுந் தோன்றுங்கண்டாய்.

(ரு) பேய்செய்தவரங்களைய பெருங்கானிற்
றிரிவோர்க்குப் பெற்றகாதல்
தாய்செய்தவுதவியினுந் தகுமுதவிபல
செய்தாய் சமரூடின்றுன்
சேய்செய்தவுயிருதவி தேவரொலாந்து
திக்கின்றூர் செறிந்தோர்தம்மின்
நீசெய்தபேருதவி யார்செய்தாரெனவு
ரைத்தானெறிசெய்கோலான்—

B. (க) மேற்கண்ட முதற்செய்யுளில் 'உருமுத்துவசன்' என்றதாற் பயனென்ன?

(உ) இரண்டாஞ்செய்யுளில், ஐம்பொருளென்ன? முக்குணங்களென்ன? அறுவகைப்படைகளென்ன?

(ரு) மூன்றாஞ்செய்யுளில் 'நெறிசெய்கோலான்' உரைத்ததற்கு, மச்சர்கோனுடைய மறுமொழியடங்கிய செய்யுளை எழுதுக.

II அடியில் வருவனவற்றிற்கு இலக்கணமெழுதுக.

பன்னென்கு – கொய்யுளே – தம்பியர் – மறை – எழிலி – வேறல் – செறறிட – சாகரம் – வேண்டேம் குரதுகள் – அகிலம் – அற்றைநாள்.

III A (a) மொய்கிறற்பவமானனன்று முருக்கு முக்குவடு.

(b) ஓகைநிகழெண்வகை வசுக்களிலொருத்தன்.

(c) வெய்யகாளியற்கிருதாணல்கி.

(d) மாதரிருகண்ணளிபடாததொடைமீளி.

இவற்றுள் குறிகைப்பட்டிருக்குங் கதைகளைச சுருக்கமாய்ச் சொல்லுக.

B (a) எழுகடல் - எழுபுவி - எழுமுகில் - நவரத்தினம் - இவைகளின் பேரென்ன?

(b) கருமபுத்திரருடைய சேனையை ஒரு மானிடவடிவத்திற்குவமித்துக் கூறியிருக்குஞ செய்யுளை யெழுதுக.

IV A. கிழ்வரும் நாலடி வெண்பாக்களுக்குப் பதவுரையும் விசேடணவுரையுமெழுதுக.

(a) தெளிவிலார் நட்பிற் பகைநன்று சாதல
விளியாவருநோயினன்றுல்—அளிய
இகழ்தலிற்கோறலினிதே மற்றில்ல
புகழ்தலின் வைதலே நன்று.

(b) எங்கிலத்து விதத்திடினுங காஞசிரங்காழ
தெங்காகா

தென்னட்டவருஞ் சுவர்க்கம் புகுதலால்
தன்னற்றுறுகு மறுமை வடதிசையும
கொன்னளாசாலப்பலா.

(c) எனதெனதென்றிருக்கு மேழை பொ
ருளே

எனதெனதென்றிருப்பென்யானும்— த
னதாயின்

தானுமதனை வழங்கான் பயன் றுவ்வான்
யானுமதனைய தூ—

B (a) கோறல், இல்ல, ஈன்று, ஆற்றூன், நாட்
டவர், ஆயின், அது – இவற்றிற்கு
இலக்கணங்கூறுக.

(b) தென்னாட்டவரை யிழிவாகச்சொன்ன
காரணம் யாது ?

(c) 'இல்ல புகழ்தலின் வைதலே ஈன்று'
யாருக்கு ஈன்று ?

V. (a) குறடு – சுட்டுக்கோல், கோட்டுப்பூ – க
யப்பூ, வடடி – வழுதுணை, இவற்றை
யாருக்குச் சமமாகச் சொல்லியிருக்
கின்றது ?

(b) 'இளம்பிறையாயக்காற்றிங்களைச்சேரா
தணங்கருந்துப்பினரா'. அதுபோல எ
ன்ன ?

இச்செய்யுள் தற்குறிப்பேற்றவணிக்கு
காரணமாகுமா ?

(c) 'இனந்தீதெனினு மியல்புடையார்கே
ண்மை
மனந்தீதாம் பக்கமரிது'. எதுபோல?
இது சம்மதிக்கத்தக்க வபிப்ராயந்தா
னே?

VI. (a) அளபெடை யெத்தனைவகைப்படும்? உதாரணங்களெழுதுக.

(b) இலக்கணப்போலியென்றாலென்ன?

(c) சமுத்திரத்தை மூன்றாகென்பானேன்?

(d) 'கல்லாதார்பின்னும் பெருமையுடை யாருஞ் சேறல் பேதைமையன்று – அது அறிவு' எனச்செப்பியதெப்படி? இவ்விரண்டு உம்மைகள் எப்பொருளில் வந்தன?

(e) 'வழங்காதசெல்வரினல்கூர்ந்தாருய்ந்தார்'. எவ்வாறுய்ந்தார்? இச்செய்யுளிற்றீண வழுவமைதியுண்டோ?

(f) நாலடியாரில் நீர் வாசித்த பாகத்துள் பழமொழியாகச் சாதாரணமாய் வழங்கிவரும் வாக்கியங்கள் மூன்றெழுதுக.

VII. இலைமலிந்த சருக்கம் - வம்பறாவரிவண்டுச் சருக்கம் - இவற்றின் பொருளென்ன?

VIII. அப்பூதியடிகள் புராணத்தைச் சுருக்கமாயெழுதுக.

IX. கீழ்வருவனவற்றிற்குப் பொருள் கூறுக.

குருலிங்க சங்கமபத்தி - ஒரு ஜீவபோத மிருவினைக்கட்டு மும்மலச்சேட்டை - நடைக்காவணம் - அகம்படித்தொண்டர் - நிமித்த வுபாதானகாரணம் முத்திசித்தி வியத்தி - பஞ்சக்கிருத்தியம் - முயலகநோய் - ஆகாமிய சஞ்சிதம் - கலங்கவிழ்த்தமீகாமன் - வாசி

யம்றகாசு - பரசமயச்சூழல் - மறகருணை - கைதவம் பேசமாட்டேனென்று கைதவனுஞ் சொன்னன்.

X. (a) திருஞானசம்பந்தப்பிள்ளையார் செய்த மகத் துவங்களில் முக்கியமானவைகளை யெடுத் துக்காட்டுக.

(b) திருஷ்டாந்தாபாசம் என்றாலென்ன ?

அக்கினியை அறிவுக்கு எடுத்துக் காட்டா கச்சொன்னது எப்படி திருஷ்டாந்தாபாசம்?

(c) கடவுளிடத்து மெய்யன்புடையோர்க்கு காளுங் கிழமையுமில்லையெனச்சொல்லிய தேவாரத் தை யெழுதுக.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TAMIL: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

Rev. H. BOWER, D.D.

I. Translate into Tamil:—

(a) The chief of Gymnias having engaged to conduct the Greeks within sight of the Euxine, they proceeded for five days under his guidance; when, after ascending a mountain, the sea suddenly burst on the view of the vanguard. The men proclaimed their joy by loud shouts of "The sea! the sea! The rest of the army hurried to the summit, and gave vent to their joy and exultation in tears and mutual embraces. With spontaneous impulse they erected a pile of stones, by way of trophy, to mark the spot; and dismissed their guide with many presents and expressions of the warmest gratitude.

(b) Perhaps the docility of the elephant could not be better illustrated than by the aptitude and precision which it manifests in the capture of its wild brethren. Dr. Darwin tells us that he was informed by a gentleman of veracity, that in some parts of the east the elephant is taught to walk on a narrow path between two pitfalls which are covered with turf, and

then to go into the woods and induce the wild herd to come that way. The decoy walks slowly onward till near the trap, and then hastens away as if in sport or fear, passing safely between the pits, while some of those which follow in the wake are inevitably entangled.

II. Subject of a short essay in Tamil :—

The effects of the prohibition of sea-voyages enjoined by national custom on the character and material progress of the Hindus.

III. Translate into English :—

தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள மங்கலநகரத்தில் ஆயர்குல த்திலே பிறந்த ஆனையாயனர் என்பவர் ஒருவர் இருந்தார். அவர் தம்முடைய ஏவலாளராகிய இ டையர்களோடு பசுநிரைகளைக் காட்டுக்குக் கொண் டுபோய் மேய்த்துக்கொண்டும், காந்தருவவேதத் திலே சொல்லியபடி செய்யப்பட்ட வேய்ங்குழ லினுலே ஸ்ரீ பஞ்சாக்ஷரத்தை எழுவகை சுரம் பொ ருந்த மகா விநோதமாய் வாசித்துக்கொண்டும் வ ருவார். கார்காலத்திலே ஒருநாள், இடையர்கள் பசுநிரைகளைச் சூழ்ந்துகொண்டு செல்ல, அந்த ஆ னையாயனர் கையிலே கோலும் வேய்ங்குழலுங கொண்டு நிரை காக்கும்படி காட்டுக்குச் சென்ற போது, அவ்விடத்திலே மாலையைப்போல நீண்ட பூங்கொத்துக்களோத தாங்கிக்கொண்டு புறத்திலே தாழ்கின்ற சடையினையுடைய சிவனைப்போல நிற் கின்ற ஒரு கொன்றை மரத்துக்குச் சமீபத்திலே போய் அதைப்பார்த்து அன்பினுலே உருகி வேய் ங்குழலினுலே இசைநூலிலே விதித்தபடி ஸ்ரீபஞ் சாக்ஷரத்தை வாசித்தார். அவர் வாசிக்கின்ற அ திமதுரமாகிய இசை வெள்ளமானது எவ்வகைப் பட்ட உயிர்களின் செவியிலும் தேவதருவின் பூங் தேனே தேவாமிர்தத்தோடு கலந்து வார்த்ததுபோ

లప్ పుగుత్తది. పుల్మేయ్ంత పసుక్కూట్టంగల అసెయిటామల్ అవనై అటైంత్ తురుక్కత్తిలె మెయ్మఱంత్ తిన్ఱన, పాల్ కుటిత్తుక్కొండిరుంత కన్ఱుగళ్ పాల్ మఱంత్ తిసైకేటుగ కొండ్టిరుంతన, ఎరుతుగళుం మాన్ ముతలియ కాట్టు మిరుగంగళుం మయిర్ సిలిర్త్తుక్కొండు అవర్ సమీపత్తిల్వంత్ తియంగిన, ఆటుం మయిల్గళ్ అసైవట్ఱు వియ్తన, మట్ఱైప్ పట్సిగళుం ఉట్ఱుక్ కేటుక్కొండ్టిరుంతన, ఇటైయర్గళెల్లారుం తంగళ్ తొళిలై మఱంత్ మనమగిళ్ంత పరవసమాయినర్, వానవర్గళుం విమానంగళిల్ ఏఱిక్కొండువంత్ ఉన్నతగీతత్తైక్కేట్టు ఆనంత్తిత్తనర్, సరాసరమానతుం ఆనయనాయనురుటైయ వేయ్ంకుழల్ వాసనైయైక్కేట్టు ఇసైమయమాయిన.

☞ కిరోక్కరుక్కుళ్ళుం ఇతైప్పోన్ఱ ఒరు కట్పితముండు, అతు ఎన్న ?

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
TELUGU: GRAMMAR, &c.
V. SUNDARARAMAYYA, M.A., B.L.

I. అన్యులబంధుమిత్రుల సహాయతకల్మి
ప్రయోజనంబులేదమ్మహనీయ
యుద్ధమున కాత్మయతోడుమనం
బుశత్రువీవెన్యులైనశాంతిఘటి
యించ్చుములోపగదీర్పుమందుశాం
తస్థానుమామసోవిజయతన్వె
లుదగొందగుశాస్త్రబుద్ధివై

1 పద్యార్థము వ్రాయుఁడు,

2 'ఘటియింపుము' ఈ రూపమేయే సూత్రములచేనైనది?

3. 'మహనీయ' ఈ రూపమెట్లు కలిగినది

4 'గురుఁడు' దీని కేకవచన బహువచనముల రూపముల న్నియు వ్రాయునది

II 1 వీనికిసంధులెట్లు - సూత్రములనుదాహరింపవలయు.

(a) రోదస్ + అంతరము

(b) నిరిగల + అతని

(c) బేల + ఉన్నట్టు

2 వీనికి విగ్రహములు వ్రాయునది

(1) గురుడై గురక్షితగోపగవా

(2) అదృష్టశ్రుతపూర్వము

(3) బృహస్పతి

3 వీనిని ఒక్కొక్క సమస్తపదముగాఁ జెప్పునది

1 కల్పవృక్షమునకుఁగదిసికాయలడుగుచందము

2 ఖగమనుఁడు బ్రోవఁడనివగఁబొగులు దీనజనములు

3 రాజుకొట్టఁగమొగసాలకుమొఱలువెట్టు మూఢులు.

4 అఖిలదుఃఖములు దొరంగినిత్యముక్తిత వెలుఁగొందున రుఁడు.

III 1 అశ్వమేధముంజేయుమని ఎవ్వరు ఏమిఫలమునుగ్రహించి. ఉపదేశించిరి

2 కుచేలోపాఖ్యాన మెవరికి నంకితముగా వ్రాయఁబడినది

3. 'ఒరులు నిన్నొదహింతురో' యని చెప్పిన యింద్రుని మాటకన్న యేమిచెప్పెను? సవిస్తరముగా వ్రాయునది

4. ఇంద్రుఁడు వృత్రునింజంపినరీతి యెటులఁజెప్పఁబడియున్నది? దాని తాత్పర్యమేమి

5. 'నారదుఁడు సాదఁజూచె', ననెడి యశ్లత్యము, ఎందువలన మరుత్తునితలవ్రయ్యలు చేయలేదు?

IV. 1. వీనియందు సమేతరశబ్దములం దొలఁగించి తత్సమములను, తత్సమములందొలఁగించి సమేతరములను, ఉంచునది.

1. ఇకనట్లు నేయనాకెట్లువచ్చు

2. వాగ్ధిపేష్టితవ సుంధరావలయంబు

3. నెరళుగఁగొన్నిదినంబులు నిరతంబుగనుళువనించి నివ్వరియటుకుల్ దొరికినయట్లువధూమణి వరునికుచేలమునవుడిచివనిచినయంతఁ.

2. వీనియందలి అర్థాలంకారంబు లెవ్వివాని లక్షణంబు లెట్టివి?

1. కొండికలముమనకెఁతటిదండిగలుగు నధికవస్తుత విహరికొసఁగఁ గొండంతదేవరకు మఱికొండంతయు వఱియిడెడు కుశలులుగలరే

2. శతసహస్రపరిచ్ఛేదసంఘటిత పురాణజీర్ణోత్తరీయంబు రమణఁదాల్చి మానులుకుచేలుఁడీ మహామహుఁడనఁగఁబేరుగొన్నాడు

V. 1. వీనికేయుపమానములు చెప్పబడినవి?

1. ధారుణీసురనీదురాకకలరెవింతశారి

2 పొరుగైనంబగవారితోఁ జెలిమిసంపూర్ణంబుఁ
గాజేతురే నరులాభ్రుల్ కడుదూరదేశమున
నున్నఁగూర్మివాటింపరే
3 లోనగునిచినమనసునేమఱక యాంత్రవెడకు.

2 ఈసామెతలేపట్లఁజెప్పబడినవి?
1 మునుంజేయును నాడెనేని మోచేయాడుఁ
2 చేయఱుచేతులు కుడువవు సోరు
3 అంబరాని పూజ్యాని
4 క్రిందాకు, మీఁదాకు

VI 1 ఇవి తప్పులలో ఒప్పులలో సహేతుకముగా నుత్తరమీవ
లయు
1 అందుచే; (2) నమ్మినమ్మక; (3) నావల్లనైనంత;
(4) ఊరినుంచి; (5) నేఁడునుత

2 ఇందుఁదప్పులేవి యొప్పులేవి?
1 నడచు, నడుచు
2 కలియు, కలయు
3 అంట, అనుట
4 కడపి, కడిపి
5 వీడనాడు, విడనాడు
6 శ్రద్ధానుఁడు, శ్రద్ధానుఁడు
7. తడయు, తడియు
8 చట్టుళులు, చెట్టుపలు

VII 1 అకర్మకము లెట్లు సకర్మకములగు
2. సకర్మకము లెట్లు అకర్మకములగు

3. బండి ఱి, అఱిసున్న, వీనివలనఁ బ్రయోజనమే
సైనంగలదా?

4 సప్తమీవిభక్తి, ఎన్నియర్థములఁగన్పట్టు

5 మఱుబర్థక తద్ధితప్రత్యయము లాంధ్రమునం
దెవ్వి. ఉదాహరణములు వ్రాయునది

6 ఓయను ప్రత్యయంబే యే యర్థములంగన్పట్టు.

VIII వీనియర్థములు వ్రాయవలయ

1 క్రచ్ఛులు, 2 వళక్షుంబు, 3 మతకరిబూమెలు, (4) ది
జ్మో త్రంబు, (5) మహామహుఁడు, (6) దొచ్చఁదోఁగి,
(7) భ్రాజిష్ణు, (8) జైత్రు, (9) కాందిశీకము, (10) కోటి
మూంశము, (11) కింకుర్వాణులు, (12) నిర్మిమేషంబు,
(13) ఈతిబాధలు, (14) ఖంచభక్ష్యములు.

IX 1 వీనియర్థములు వ్రాయుఁడు.

1 వేదమూలమిదంబ్రాహ్మ్యం

2. రాజ్యంతేనరకంధ్రువం

3. యద్భావంతద్భవతి.

4. బ్రాహ్మణో మమదేవతా

5 అర్థాతురాణాంనగురుర్నబంధుః.

2. ఇందుల కథలెవ్వి

ఆలఁగుట్టల గోపాలబాలకులను దాఁచుకొను ఛాతకే
స్వతంత్రత్వమబ్బె ఘోషములమీదబలుతాలు గురి
యిఁజేయు వజ్రిపూనిక చెల్లెనేవారిజాతు

3 సీతిచంద్రిక ప్రతిజ్ఞలో నిటులయున్నది

" దీన సామాన్యముగఁ తొంటికథలు వాడియున్నట్టి

చదవాళ్ళ వర్ధతులనైయేర్పిక్కూర్చినవాఁడు" ఇం
దుల రెండు ఉదాహరణములు వ్రాయునది.

X. ఉత్తరగీతల యభిప్రాయము సంగ్రహముగా రెండు
పుటల కత్రికమించనట్లుగ వ్రాయునది.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TELUGU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

V. SUNDARA RAMAYYA, M.A., B.L.

I. Translate into Telugu :—

(a) The chief of Gymnias having engaged to conduct the Greeks within sight of the Euxine, they proceeded for five days under his guidance; when, after ascending a mountain, the sea suddenly burst on the view of the vanguard. The men proclaimed their joy by loud shouts of "The sea! the sea!" The rest of the army hurried to the summit, and gave vent to their joy and exultation in tears and mutual embraces. With spontaneous impulse they erected a pile of stones, by way of trophy, to mark the spot; and dismissed their guide with many presents and expressions of the warmest gratitude.

(b) Perhaps the docility of the elephant could not be better illustrated than by the aptitude and precision which it manifests in the capture of its wild brethren. Dr. Darwin tells us that he was informed by a gentleman of veracity, that in some parts of the east the elephant is taught to walk on a narrow path between two pitfalls which are covered with turf, and then to go into the woods and induce the wild herd to come that way. The decoy walks slowly onward till near the trap, and then hastens away as if in sport or fear, passing safely between the pits, while some of those which follow in the wake are inevitably entangled.

II. Subject of short essay in Telugu :—

The effects of the prohibition of sea-voyages enjoned by national custom on the character and material progress of the Hindus.

III. Translate into English :—

(1) రోమానూయావిలమూనసుంగై కడంగియదరులుమిసై
దుమూడుఁ లాతనిఁజై నిగుడించుచుంగదనీ నిజశర

తరనఖర ప్రహారంబులఁ జరణాయుధంబునైట్లకే
లకుధరణిఁ కెరఁజేసె ॥

(2) దీర్ఘసూత్రతవిజయసిద్ధికి హేతుప్రగావివేకిలోకంబుచే
గణియింపంబడు.

(3) 1 నోరఁగాయలిడక బోధించిరి

2 చెవినిల్లుకట్టుకొనిచెప్పిరి

3 ప్రల్లదంబులెల్ల మఱిచినన్నుఁజల్లనిచూపునంజూ
డుము.

4. నీవు వెలిగానెకమంచిపదార్థంబుగుడువ నామ
నసొగ్గకున్నయది.

5. నవ్వుగాని నవ్వనవ్వె.

6 డాఁగఁబోయినఁదలారియిల్లగునెకో

(4) మానకస్మృతులు జ్ఞానేనహీనఃపశుఖిస్సమానోయనిపేర్మిబలుక ।
వేదంబుమతియు జ్ఞానాదేవమో
క్షోయనంగ విజ్ఞానాంతరంగమున్నను ।
విమలశరీరుఁడై వివిధధర్మాధర్మ
మూర్గభేదంబులేమఱకతెలిసి ।
తనకుఁచాకమునేయుమనకన
య్యఖిలపదార్థంబులను దేవతార్పణముగ ।
దలచియునసాక్షీ భూక్తియొత్తతి
నిగొనుట। మానిమధ్యాహ్నవేళ ।
గ్రున్నఁ కెడునతెఱి। యాఁకలె
ఱఁగి సమస్తజీవాత్ములకును ।
సమతవర్తించునతడెపోసజ్జనుండు. ॥

(6) నీ॥ వధముధర్మంబుగా బుధులు నెప్పుదురని

(1) యనుశాసనము సేయు జనకుతోడ।
సత్యవంతుఁడు హింసకృత్యకర్మంబగునేని
యకృత్యమింకేదియనుఁడు।
క్రుచ్చులు క్రవ్వలదుల్సచ్చువారలయట్లు
గాకున్న బాధలులోకమునకుఁ।
బుట్టవెయనియె నాభూపతియమ్మూట
కతఁడుచంపుట దక్కనన్యదండ।
విధినశిక్షచెల్లించుట వెరవుగాదె
నాపుడునుబతియ శ్లేల నడచుదృష్టి
దండవాగ్దండధనదండతనువికార
దండములు సేయునది తప్పదలయెఁగి॥

శాంతిపర్వము. ధ్యుమత్సేన సత్యవంత సంవాదము.

(2) రారాపిళ్ళ భుజాంగదంబుల మణుల్రాలంగవిద్యాధరుల్
గారామేప్పగనెత్తికొండ్రునసనంకస్థాయిగాకొల్వు
లో
వారిస్వీడ్కొనిసింహపీఠిక చలత్వంబొందుమాతండ్రి
మం.
జీరంబించుకఘుల్లు మన్ననవిచాచెప్పంగనింకేటికిక్.

(3) అప్పుడు యాతాయాతగజవ్రాతపద తలాహతంబు
లక్ జదిసి సమసినశశకవిసరంబుల నాలోకించి
శోకానలసంతప్తస్వాంతుడై శశకేంద్రునిమంత్రి
రోమకగ్రుండు బెగ్గలంబగ్గలించరోదజ్రుచుఁబాఱుతెం
చి నిజాధీశ్వరుని శిలీముఖునిఁగాంచి వినయవిన
మితోత్తమాంగుండై నమస్కరించి తమవారికిఁ

బాటల్లిన ముళ్ళచెప్పంబోయి డగ్గుత్తికపడి కొంత వటి నొరురాకయూరకుండి యెట్టకేలకు నెలుం గుతెచ్చుకొని యిట్లనియె.

(4) భవదీయకృపాకటాక్ష వీక్షాసుధారసప్రవాహంబున రజఃప్రసరంబును, త్వదంఘ్రినఖ చంద్ర మండల జ్యోత్స్నాసముస్సేషణంబునందమఃకాండంబును ఖండింపంబడియె నింతకాలంబునకుఁ బ్రాగ్జన్మకృతంబులైన సుకృతంబులుఫలించె యప్తత్పాదారవింద సందర్శనంబునంబ్రభవించిన యానందప్రవాహంబుల్లంబున వెల్లివిరిసినకతంబునసే యగ్గంబునకవకాశంబులేదైన సు సొక్కవిన్నపంబు సావధానమతివై యవధరింపుము.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
KANARESE: GRAMMAR, &c.
R. VENKATARAMAIYA, B.A.

I. ఈ కెళగే బరెదిరువ పద్యగళ అర్థవన్ను విశదవాగి బరెయిరి:—

(1) పరమాబ్జరవ్యమొడుగణదంతెహరియంతే। వరద్విజాలంకృతంహరనంతెయజ్ఞాదం। తురుచక్రకోభిరవియంతెరథదంతెసత్కువలయాశ్రితమొప్పువే॥అరసనంతాకృష్ణపక్షేందువంతమృత। పరిపాలనంసగ్గదంతబ్ధియంతెశివె। భరితమాక్కెలాసదం తెవనదంతెయాపద్మాకరంమీరెదుదు॥

(2) అరుణజాత్యంధనందెనరననాన్యాయదిం। ధురదొ

ಳಗೆಮಥಿಸಿದವರಯ್ಯಂದಿರಾತ್ಮಜರ । ನರಿದಾಳ್ದ
ನಂಗನೆಯ ತಾಯತನು ಜನಹಿಂ ದಣಾತನೊಂದೇ
ಭಾಗಮಂ ॥ ವರಮುನಿಯಪಟ್ಟಣದಪೆಸರೊಳೊ
ಗೆದಾಕೆಯಂ । ಬೆರಸಿಧರಿಸಿದಲಸತ್ಪಂಪಾವಿರೂ
ಪಾಕ್ಷ । ಶರಣಸಜ್ಜನರಕ್ಷರಕ್ಷಿಸೆಂಮೆಂಬಹಳಕ
ರುಣದಿಂದೆನವರತಮುಂ ॥

(a) "ಅಯ್ಯಂದಿರಾತ್ಮಜರನರಿದಾಳ್ದನು-" ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ
ಯಾವಅಲಂಕಾರಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ?

II ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಪದ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪ
ಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು
ವಿವರಿಸಿ :—

(1) ನಳನೀಳಕುಮುದಕುಶಲವಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣಾನ್ವಿತಂ । ತಿಳಿ
ಯಲ್ಕೆರಘುರಾಮನಲ್ತು ಕಂದರ್ಪಜೋ । ತ್ಕಳಿ
ಕಾಪ್ರಸಂಗಿತಾನಾಗಿಯುಂ ವಿರಹಿಗಳಹೃತ್ಕಮ
ಲಮಧ್ಯಮಲ್ತು ॥ ಸರಿಶಿಲೀಮುಖವಾಜಿವಾ
ರಣರಥಾಂಗಸಂ । ಕುಲಗತಾಗತಮಾಗಿಕಾಳಗ
ಮೆದಲ್ತುನಿ । ರ್ಮಲಿನಪುಷ್ಕರಿಣಿತಾನಾಗಿಯುಂ
ಕರಿಣಿಯಲ್ತೆನಿತಪ್ಪರಂಮೆರೆದುದು ॥

(2) ತಳಿರ್ಗಳಿವುಕರಪದತಳಂಗಳಿವುತುಂಬಿಗಳ । ಬಳಗ
ಮಿವುಕುರುಳ್ಗಳಿವುತುಟಿಗಳಿವುಬಂಧೂಕ । ದ
ಲರ್ಗಳಿ ವುತನುಗಳಿ ವುಲತೆಗಳಿವುನಗೆಗಳಿವುಮ
ಲ್ಲಿಗೆಯಪೂವೆಳ್ಪಿವು ॥ ಸರಿನಾಸಿಕಂಗಳಿವುಚಂ
ಪಕದಮೊಕುಳಿವಿವು।ಗಿಳಿನುಡಿಗಳಿವುನುಡಿಗಳಿಂ
ಕಿಂಬಭೇದಮಂ । ತಿಳಿಯಲರಿಯದೆಕೆಲರ್ಮುಗ್ಧೆ
ಯರ್ಕಳಕಳಂಗೊಂಡರೇಂವರ್ಣಿಸುವೆನು ॥

III (a) ಚೂಣಿ, ಸಬಳ, ಶಿಬಿರ, ಶಾಬಕ, ಇಂದ್ರಗೋಪ, ಷಟ್ಪದೆ, ಅಷ್ಟಾಪದೆ, ಪನ್ನತಿಕೆ, ಮಾಡುವೆಟ್ಟು, ಪಂಚತ್ವ, ಆರೋಗಣೆ, ದೊದ್ದೆಗರು, ಕದಂಪು- ಈ ಶಬ್ದಗಳ ಅರ್ಥಬರೆಯಿರಿ-

(b) ಹರಿ, ವಿಷ, ಪುಂಡರೀಕ, ಖಗ, ಅಳಿ, ಮಿತ್ರ- ಈ ಶಬ್ದಗಳ ನಾನಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ-

(c) (1) "ಎಳವೆರೆಯಪೊತ್ತಂ" ಇದು ಯಾರ ಹೆಸರು? ಇದರ ಅವಯವಾರ್ಥವೇನು-

(2) ಗುಹನು ಯಾರು? ಈತನಿಗೆ ಹಂನೆರಡು ಪ್ರತಿನಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ-

(d) ಕಜ್ಜ, ನಿಚ್ಚ, ಬಿತ್ತರ, ತುತಿ, ಸತ್ತಿಗೆ, ಪಕ್ಕ ಇವುಗಳ ತತ್ಸಮರೂಪಗಳಂನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ-

(e) ಮೈತ್ಯ, ಕ್ರೌಂಚ, ಸ್ಪಟಿಕ, ವೈಷಭ, ಪ್ರಗ್ರಹ, ಪುಷ್ಕರಿಣಿ- ಇವುಗಳ ತದ್ಭವರೂಪಗಳಂನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ-

IV (a) "ನಿಮ್ಮಯ್ಯಂಗೆಹೂಡಿದೆಂಬಿನದೊರೆಯಬಾಣವಿದು" ಇಲ್ಲಿ "ದೊರೆ" ಎಂಬಪದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು?

(b) ಎಕ್ಕೆಕ್ಕೆ, ಓರಂತೆ, ಅನ್ನೆಗಂ, ಏವೆನು, ಎಣೆ, ಇವುಗಳಂನು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಿ-

(c) ಕೈಗೈ, ಮುಳಿ, ಸುಗಿ, ಮಣೆ, ಪೊರ್ದು- ಈ ಧಾತುಗಳ ಅರ್ಥಬರೆದು, ಅವುಗಳಂನು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಿ-

V. (1) ಬಿಡದೆಬಾಂಬಾವಿಗಂಗಮನೋಸರಿಸದೀವುದೆನಿತುಬ್ಬಿ

(2) ಬಡಹಾರುವನತಲೆಯಂಚಿವುಂಟಿದಂಗಡ-

(3) ಹೋಮವುಮಂಕೆಡಿಸಿಪಾರ್ವನತಲೆಯನಿರಿದರಿದಪಾಮು
ರ್ಧ್ವಮೀಎಮ್ಮಕೂಡೆನೋಡು-

(4) ಬೀರದಿಂದೆರಮಾನಿಸನಿರಿದೆನಂತೆ-

(5) ವಿಷಕಂಠ-

ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ಪುರಾಣ ಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ-

VI. ಚನ್ನಬಸವ ಪುರಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ, ನೀವು ಓದಿರುವ ಭಾಗದೊಳಗೆ ಕ್ಲೇಷಾರ್ಥವುಳ್ಳ ಒಂದು ಪದ್ಯವನ್ನು ಜ್ಞಾಪಕದಿಂದೆ ಬರೆದು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಥಬರೆಯಿರಿ-

VII. (a) ಅಂಧಕಾಸುರನ ವೃತ್ತಾಂತವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚದಂತೆ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ-

(b) ಪಂಚತಂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಐದು ತಂತ್ರಗಳು ಯಾವವು ?

"ಅತ್ಯಾಶೆಯಿಂದೆ ಕೇಡು ವುಂಟಾಗುವದು" ಎಂಬ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಪಂಚತಂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ-

VIII. (a) ಆಖ್ಯಾತದಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತಿಸುವ ಪುರುಷತ್ರಯಕ್ಕೆ ಏಕ ಬಹುವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ?

(b) ಭೂತಭವಿಷ್ಯದ್ವರ್ತಮಾನಕಾಲಗಳಂನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಳೆಗನ್ನಡ ಧಾತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಗಳು ಯಾವವು ? "ಈ" ಎಂಬ ಧಾತುವಿನ ಭೂತಭವಿಷ್ಯದ್ವರ್ತಮಾನ ರೂಪಗಳಂನು ಮೂರು ಪುರುಷಗಳ ಏಕ ಬಹುವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ-

(c) ಕನ್ನಡ ಸ್ವರಸಂಧಿಯ ವಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉದಾಹರಣಗಳೊಡನೆ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(d) ಚೆಂದೆಳ್ದರ್, ಕೇಸುರಿ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಸ್ತವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ "ಮ" ಕಾರ "ಸ" ಕಾರಗಳು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಬಂದವೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ.

IX. ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಸಮಾಸಗಳಂನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

(1) ಸಾಭರಣ ಹಸ್ತಿಯರ್

(2) ನಖಾನಖಿ.

(3) ಭಾಳತಟಮಿಳಿತವಿಲಸಿತಕರಾಂಜುಳಿ.

(4) ರಾಜತ್ಸಮಸ್ತ ಲೋಕೈಕಮಣಿಮಕುಟ ನೀರಾಜನ ದ್ಯುತಿ.

X. (a) ಪ್ರಾಸವೆಂದರೇನು? ವರ್ಣಭೇದದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾಸಗಳೆಷ್ಟು ವಿಧವು? ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ. ಸವಿಸಾಪಪ್ರಾಸ, ವರ್ಗಪ್ರಾಸ, ಅನುಗತಪ್ರಾಸ. ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದಾ ಹರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ.

(b) ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ, ವಿಷ್ಣು, ರುದ್ರಗಣಗಳು ಯಾವವು?

(c) ಷಟ್ಪದಿಗಳೆಷ್ಟು ವಿಧವು?
ಭಾಮಿನಿಷಟ್ಪದಿ, ವಾರ್ಧಿಕಷಟ್ಪದಿ. ಇವುಗಳ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಂನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

M. CLAPHAM, ESQ.

I. Translate into Kanarese:—

(a) The chief of Gymnias having engaged to conduct the Greeks within sight of the Euxine, they proceeded for five days

under his guidance; when, after ascending a mountain, the sea suddenly burst on the view of the vanguard. The men proclaimed their joy by loud shouts of "The sea! the sea!" The rest of the army hurried to the summit, and gave vent to their joy and exultation in tears and mutual embraces. With spontaneous impulse they erected a pile of stones, by way of trophy, to mark the spot; and dismissed their guide with many presents and expressions of the warmest gratitude.

(*b*) Perhaps the docility of the elephant could not be better illustrated than by the aptitude and precision which it manifests in the capture of its wild brethren. Dr. Darwin tells us that he was informed by a gentleman of veracity, that in some parts of the east the elephant is taught to walk on a narrow path between two pitfalls which are covered with turf, and then to go into the woods and induce the wild herd to come that way. The decoy walks slowly onward till near the trap, and then hastens away as if in sport or fear, passing safely between the pits, while some of those which follow in the wake are inevitably entangled.

II. Subject of a short essay in Kanarese:—

The effects of the prohibition of sea-voyages enjoined by national custom on the character and material progress of the Hindus.

III. Translate into English:—

(*a*) ಕಂಗೊಳಿಪಸೊಂಪಾನದೆಂತರಂಗಳೊಳಿನವ । ತಂಗದಿ
ರ್ಗ್ಗಲ್ಲವುತ್ತಳಿಗಳೊಮೆಂಣೆಭವು । ಜಂಗಭೊ
ಷಣಸೇವೆಗೀಸರಬಿಲದ್ವಾರದಿಂಬಂದಜೊಗಿಣಿ
ಯರೊ ॥ ಅಂಗಮಂಜಲಕೈತ್ಯಮೆಂಟೆಬಿಸಲಾ
ನುವಜ । ಲಾಂಗನೆಯರೊಂಪೇಳೆಮೆಂಬಿನಂಸರ
ಸೀತ । ಟಂಗಳನಲಂಕರಿಸಿನಿಂದನಿಬಿಡಸ್ತನಾ
ಲಂಕೃತೆಯರೊಪ್ಪಿರ್ದರು ॥

(*b*) ಕಾದೆಂಣಿಸುಂಣಗಳ್ಜಲಧಾರೆಯಿರ್ಕಡೆಯೊ । ಳೂ
ದುತಿಪಕಾಳೆಗಳೊಳ್ಗೊಳಗಕಲ್ಸುಂಡುಗ । ಳ್ಳಿ
ದಮಿಲ್ಲಡೆಸೂಸುವಾರಿಕಲ್ಕುಂಡೆಯೆದೆಬೆಳಗು

ಮಿಂಚುಗಳಸಂಚು ॥ ಆದರದಿಕ್ಷಣದಿವ್ರತಿಹನಾ
ರದೆನವಿಲಲ್ಲಿ । ಕಾದುವಸುರರ್ಜಲಧರಂಗಳಿ
ನೆಕಣ್ಗೆಸೊಗ । ಸಾದುದೆಳಿದೆಮನಟ್ಟಿಯಬಿಳ
ಸುತಿಪುರದಮಹೌಬಯಲಪೇರ್ಪ್ಪೊಲದೊಳು ॥

(c) ಬಿಡದೆರಸಿತೊಳಲುತಿಹಬಳ್ಳಿತಾನೇಕಾಲ್ಗೆ । ತೊಡ
ರಬೇನೊಳ್ಳಿತಲ್ಲವೆತವ್ಮತಂದೆಯಂ।ಕಡುಮೋ
ಹದಿಂದೆಚ್ಚು ಕೊಂದೆಖೂಳನೆತಿರುಕನಣುಗನೇ
ಖಳನಿನ್ನನು॥ ಮಡಿದನೆಂದಿರ್ದವಾವಿನೆಗಂನೀ
ನೆಕ್ಕೈ । ಯೊಡನೆಬಂದೈಪುಣ್ಯವುಳ್ಳಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ
ತಂ। ನೆಡೆಗೆಬರ್ಪುದುಕೂರ್ತುವಸ್ತುವೆಂಬುದಕೆ
ನೀನೇಸಾಕ್ಷಿಹೊಗೆಂದೆನು ॥

(d) ಅಂಜನಕರಂಡದಂತೋಬಹಳರಾತ್ರಿಗಳ । ಪುಂಜ
ದಂತೋವಿಲಯಘೋರಾಂಧಕಾರದಕ । ಣಂಜ
ದಂತೋಪಳಯಕಾಲಮೇಘಂಗಳಕಠೋರ
ದಂತೋಭಾವಿಸೆ ॥ ನಂಜಿಡಿದಭರಣಿಯೆಂತೋ
ಮಹಾಮಾಯೆಗಳಬಿಂಜರದಂತೋಯೆಂಬ
ವೊಹೆಗಳವಡದಂತೆ। ಕಂಜೋದ್ಭವಾಂಡಮೊ
ಪ್ಪಿರ್ದುದೇಂಸಾಂದ್ರಾಂಧಕಾರದೊಳದೇವೇ
ಳ್ವೆನು-

IV Translate into English —

(a) ಕ್ಷುದ್ರಬುದ್ಧಿಯನೆಲ್ಲಿಕಲಿತೆನೀನೀಪರಿಗು। ರುದ್ರೋ
ಹಕೆಂತೊಡರ್ದುದೆನಿನ್ನ ಮನಮಕಟ । ಮು
ದ್ರಮಣನಾಗಮಂನಿನಗೆವಿರಹಿತಮಾದುದಾತ
ನುದೆರದೊಳಜನಿಸಿ।ಉದ್ರೇಕದಿಂದೆಕಟ್ಟಿದೆಯ
ಲಾತುರಗಮಂ । ಭದ್ರನಾದುದುರಾಜಕಾರ್ಯ

ವಿಂದೆವ್ಯತಕೆಸ । ಮುದ್ರೆಮಂಮಥಿಸೆವಿಷಮು
ದೆಯಿಸಿದೊಲಾಯ್ತು ನಿನ್ನುದ್ಭವಂತನಗೆಂದೆ
ಳು ॥

(b) ಸುಲಲಿತಾಂಬರಮೆಣೆವಿಭೂಷಣವೆನುಳಿದುಮಂ ।
ಗಳರಾಗಮಂತಾಳ್ದ ತಾರಾಭರಣವನಾಂ । ತ
ಳೊಸಂಜೆವೆಂಣೆನಲ್ಕೆಸಿಡಿದುಡುಗಣಂಗಳೆಸೆದ
ವಾಗಸದೊಳಾಗ । ನಳನಾಳಿನಾಳಿನಳಿಕುಲಕ್ಕೆ
ರವಿಸರಸರಿ । ಮಳಸಾರಮಧುವೆಂಬಬಾಗಿಲ್ಗ
ಳಂವ್ರೊಡಿ । ಕೊಳುತಿರ್ಪವೆಂಬಂತೆಮುಗಿವ್ರುತಿ
ರ್ದುದುಕೂಡೆತೀವಿದೆವ್ರುಕತ್ತಲೆಗಳು.

(c) ಆಕ್ಷಣವೇಬ್ರಹ್ಮಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರಥವ್ರುಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಹೊ
ಯಿತು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಇಂದ್ರಜಿತುವ್ರು ಮಹಾರೋ
ಷದಿಂದ ಕಣ್ದೆರೆದು ನೋಡಲು ಹನುಮಂತನು
ಎಲಾ ದೈವದ್ರೋಹಿಯೇ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನಿಂದ ಕ
ನೇಜಗಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರೆಲಾನಿನಗೆ ಕಡೆಗಾಲದೆ ಮೃ
ತ್ಯುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಕಾಳಗವ ಕೊಡುನಡೆ ನಿಜಾ
ಯುಧವ ಹಿಡಿ ಬೇಳುವೆಯ ಬೇಳಂಬಸಾಕು
ಇನ್ನೇಳು ಎನುತ್ತಮತ್ತೆ ಇಂದ್ರಜಿತುವಿನ ಈಟ
ವಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದನು. ಇಂದ್ರಜಿತುವ್ರು
ನೆಲ್ಮುಲ್ಲಿನ ಬಣಬೆಗೆಕಾಡ್ಗಿಚ್ಚು ಹತ್ತಿದ
ಹಾಗೆ ಕಣ್ಣು ಮೂಗುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉರಿ ಹೊರಡು
ತ್ತಿರಲು ತೇರನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣನೆದುರಿಗೆ
ಬಂದು ಎಲೊ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣಾ ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ಈ ಮು
ಸುಂಡಿ ರಕ್ಕಸಕೊಂಡುಬಂದನೇ ಇವನ ರಕ್ತ
ವನ್ನು ಹಿಂಡಿ ನಿನ್ನ ಪರಾಕ್ರಮವೆಂಬ ಬೆಂಕಿಯ

ನ್ನು ಕೆಡಿಸಿಕೊಬಲದೆ ಕರುಳುಗಳನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನು
ವೆನು. ಕೋದೆಂಡವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಬಾಣವನ್ನು
ಬಿಡುಕೆದೆರಿ ಹಿಂಜಿಗಿಯುವ ವೀರನೇ ನಾನು
ಎನುತ್ತ ಬಾಣಗಳಿಂದೆಚ್ಚ ದೆನು. ಎಚ್ಚ ದೆ ಬಾ
ಣಗಳನ್ನು ಈತನು ಮೆಧ್ಯ್ಯದೆಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕೊಚ್ಚಿ
ಆಕಾಶಭೂಮಿಗಳು ತುಂಬುವಂತೆ ಇಂದ್ರಜಿ
ತುವಿನಮೇಲೆ ಬಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ಸುರಿದೆನು.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM: GRAMMAR, &c.

V. ACHYUTHA PANIKKAR.

I. താഴെപറയുന്ന വരികൾ ശുദ്ധമലയാളത്തിൽ നേർപരിഭാഷയിൽ നല്ല വാചകങ്ങളിൽ എഴുതുക:—

(1) കാർകൊണ്ടെഴുന്നൊരുജീമൂതകോമളം
വാർകുന്തളംകണ്ടമുന്നംനരാധിപൻ.

(2) സാന്ദ്രകൌതുഹലംസാനന്ദസംഭ്രമം
സാന്ദ്രരാഗോദയംസംവ്വീളമന്ധരം.
ആലോകനംചെയ്യുമന്ദമന്ദാക്ഷരം
ലീലാമനോഹരംചോദിച്ചുസാദരം.

(3) ആകാശഗംഗാസുവർണ്ണപദ്മങ്ങളോ
ടേകാന്തസമ്പർക്കശീതനാംമാരുതൻ.

(4) കമ്മങ്ങൾചെയ്യാലതിൻറെയഥാബലം
ശമ്മമെന്നുള്ളുതെയുള്ളുസുരാലയെ.

II. ഠരാ രണ്ടുവരികളിലെ എല്ലാവാക്കുകളുംമാറി അതെ അർത്ഥത്തിൽ ഗദ്യത്തിൽ എഴുതുക:—

സാമദാനങ്ങളുംഭേദദണ്ഡങ്ങളും
കാമനൊടെതുംഫലംചെയ്കയില്ലൊ.

III ഏവംവരുന്നൊരുദേഹികൾക്കൊക്കവെ
ദേവാധിപത്യംകൊടുക്കുന്നുഞങ്ങളും.

എങ്ങിനെവരുന്നവക്ക് ? ദേവാധിപത്യം എന്നിവിടെ പറഞ്ഞതിന്റെ താൽപര്യംഎന്ത ? സജ്ജനങ്ങൾം ദ്രവ്യമാജ്ജിപ്പതെന്തിന്നെന്നും എവക്ക് ശിവ്വാനലാഭം ഉണ്ടാകയില്ലെന്നും പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു ?

IV (1) താഴെപറയുന്നവയുടെ നേരായ പരിഭാഷ മലയാളത്തിൽ എഴുതുക : വാക്കിനുവാക്കായ തർജ്മയായിരിക്കണം :—

(a) സൌന്ദര്യ്യസൌഭാഗ്യസൌശീലസൌജന്യ
സൌകുമാര്യ്യാദികൾക്കൊക്കെകംനികേതനം.

(b) സാന്ദ്രമന്ദസ്മിതസ്നിഗ്ധമുഗ്ധാനനൻ

(c) പദകമലനതനിഖിലസുരനരസുഖപ്രദൻ

(2) a യിലും b യിലും വല്ല അലങ്കാരപ്രയോഗങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ പറക. അലങ്കാരമെന്നാൽ എന്തെന്നും വിവരിക്കുക.

V അത്രികൾതന്നുടെപാണിയാംപംകജെ
നിത്യംഭഗവതിലക്ഷ്മിവസിക്കേണം. ഇതിന്റെ അർത്ഥമെന്ത ?

തന്നുടെ എന്നത ബഹുവചനത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുമാറുണ്ടോ ? ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങൾം പറക. ജീമൂതവാഹനൻ ആർ ? നളചരിതത്തിൽ എവിടെ എന്തുപറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു ?

VI ഉന്നതന്നധോഗതിനിശ്ചയംധരിക്കനീ

ഉന്നതീപുനരധോശ്രുതന്നംഭവിച്ചീടും. എന്താ
കുന്നു നിശ്ചയം ?

VII (1) ഇങ്ങിനെവിരഹിണിയാകിയദമയന്തി
സംഗതിക്കുടാതൊരുവിപ്രലാപങ്ങൾചെ
യ്തു. ഇങ്ങിനെ എന്നത എങ്ങിനെ ?
സംഗതിക്കുടാതെ എന്നുപറവാൻകാര
ണം ?

(2) ശക്രനെപേടിച്ചുവന്നശൈലങ്ങൾ എന്താ
ണ ?

(3) ശ്രുഡചതുർഥങ്ങൾ വർണ്ണച്യുതങ്ങളും. എ
ന്താണ ?

(4) തിക്കും തിരക്കും തമ്മിൽ വ്യത്യാസമെന്താ
ണ ?

(5) ജനാർദ്ദനൻ എന്നതിന്റെ ഉത്ഭവം എങ്ങി
നെ ?

VIII താഴെപറയുന്ന വരികളിലെ തെറ്റുകൾ തീ
ർത്തെഴുതുക : —

മതനരേശസുതനനിചവതനനിവനങ്ങനെ
മാതുരിയകാംബീരുചൊയ്തയ്യാന്നിദൻ
പവതിയിഡെമിയികലിളൊറണുമദികൊദി
ച്ചവൻ
പാക്യംപത്രുക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കിന്നുസുന്നരൻ.

IX താഴെപറയുന്ന വാചകത്തിലെ തെറ്റുകൾ
തീർക്കുകയും ഏതേതു വ്യാകരണസൂത്രങ്ങൾക്കു വിപ

രീതമായി അത എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു കാണിക്കുകയും ചെയ്ക :—

പോൽ എന്നത ക്രിയാനാമമായിട്ടെങ്കിലും നടവിന യെച്ചത്തിന്റെ സംക്ഷേപവുമായിട്ടൊ നടക്കുന്നതും, ചതുർത്ഥിയിലും കാണാകുന്നതുകൂടാതെ കാണാത്തവ റെ സംശയാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ഗ്രഹിപ്പിപ്പാനും, ചോദ്യാശ്ലേഷാർത്ഥത്തിലും വളരെയും വരികയും, ലൊകസമ്മതമായത അറിയിക്കുന്നതിൽ നിശ്ചയാർത്ഥവുമാകും.

X. നളചരിതം എന്തുധർമ്മങ്ങൾ പഠിപ്പിപ്പാനുള്ളുകൃതിയാകുന്നു? ഇപ്പോളില്ലാത്ത എന്തെന്തുപൂർവ്വാചാരങ്ങൾ അതിൽ കാണുന്നുണ്ട?

XI. വാക്യപരിഛേദമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ എന്ത? (എല്ലാം)

നേരായമാർഗ്ഗത്തിലുരച്ചുകൊണ്ടാ
ലാരുംപഴിക്കില്ലിവയോർത്തുകൊൾക. ഈ രണ്ടുവരികളും എടുത്തു പരിഛേദംചെയ്തു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തപ്പെടുത്തുക.

XII. സഹായക്രിയ, സംബന്ധക്രിയ, സൂചിതവാക്യം, ഇവകൾ വിവരിച്ചു ഉദാഹരണത്തോടുകൂടി എഴുതുക.

XIII. (1) വന്നതവനെന്നറിഞ്ഞു.

(2) പോയതുപോയെന്നുചൊൽവതുകഷ്ടം.

(3) സേതുബന്ധിച്ചതുകാണൊടൊവല്ലഭ
ഹേതുബന്ധിച്ചതിന്നുനിയല്ലയൊ.

(4) അതുചിലതുചെയ്യുന്നുംമതിയവൻപറഞ്ഞ
തും.

ഒരു നാലുവരികളിലും അതു എന്നതിന്റെ പ്രയോ
ഗങ്ങളും പറക. നാലാമത്തെ വരിയിലെ പൂർണ്ണവാക്യ
മായാൽ അതിൽ എന്തൊരു വിശേഷതപ്പം പറവാനു
ണ്ടു ?

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

R. S. SHEPPARD, B.A.

I. Translate into Malayalam :—

(*a*) The chief of Gymnias having engaged to conduct the Greeks within sight of the Euxine, they proceeded for five days under his guidance; when, after ascending a mountain, the sea suddenly burst on the view of the vanguard. The men proclaimed their joy by loud shouts of "The sea! the sea!" The rest of the army hurried to the summit, and gave vent to their joy and exultation in tears and mutual embraces. With spontaneous impulse they erected a pile of stones, by way of trophy, to mark the spot; and dismissed their guide with many presents and expressions of the warmest gratitude.

(*b*) Perhaps the docility of the elephant could not be better illustrated than by the aptitude and precision which it manifests in the capture of its wild brethren. Dr. Darwin tells us that he was informed by a gentleman of veracity, that in some parts of the east the elephant is taught to walk on a narrow path between two pitfalls which are covered with turf, and then to go into the woods and induce the wild herd to come that way. The decoy walks slowly onward till near the trap, and then hastens away as if in sport or fear, passing safely between the pits, while some of those which follow in the wake are inevitably entangled.

II. Subject of a short essay in Malayalam :—

The effects of the prohibition of sea-voyages enjoined by national custom on the character and material progress of the Hindus.

III Translate into English —

(a) കാന്താരെമഹാഘോരെകാമസുന്ദരനിന്റെ
കാന്തയാമെന്നെത്യജിച്ചെങ്ങുനീഗമിച്ചിതു ?
സുന്ദരസുലൊചനസുന്ദരീമനൊഹര
മന്ദരാഗതപംഭവിച്ചീടുവാനെന്തുമൂലം ?
മന്ദരാഗത്തെക്കാട്ടിൽകക്കശനായൊഭവാൻ ?
മന്ദഭാഗ്യയാമെന്റെകർമ്മമെന്നതെവേണ്ടു
കായ്മെന്തൊവീരനാരിയെത്യജിക്കയാൽ ?
ധൈര്യവാനെന്നുവരുത്തീടുവാനിതൊനല്ലു ?
കായ്മബൊധവുംനേരുംചാരുവാംകാരുണ്യവും
ശൌര്യവാരിധെസത്വമസ്തമിച്ചിതൊതവ ?

(b) ഏകന്റെശൊകംകണ്ടാലന്യനുമനക്കാമ്പിൽ
ലൌകീകത്തിന്നായിട്ടംകുന്നിതംഭാവിക്കെ
ണം.

ആക്കിതുവരുമെന്നുമാക്കിതുവരായെന്നും
ഓക്കിലിന്നറിവതിന്നാരുമെപോരാലോകെ.
ഖിന്നനെക്കാണുന്നെരം ധന്യനുകൃപവെണം
ധന്യനെക്കാണുന്നെരംഖിന്നനുംകൃപവെ
ണം

ഖിന്നനുകൃപാമൂലമെന്തെന്നുപറഞ്ഞീടാം
ഇന്നിമെലിവന്താനും ദുഃഖിക്കിയാമെന്നൊ
ക്കയാൽ.

(c) ധർമ്മം ത്യജിക്കുന്നമാനവന്മാരുടെ
നിർമ്മൂലനാശംവരുത്തുവാൻഞാനെടൊ.
ധർമ്മത്തെഴുന്നിലാക്കീട്ടനടക്കുന്ന

ധാർമ്മികനുമാകുന്നതൊന്നെന്നുയുംകാമദൻ
ധർമ്മാനുകൂലമാംകർമ്മങ്ങൾചെയ്യുന്ന
കർമ്മിക്കുശർമ്മംകരസ്ഥമെന്നൊക്കുനീ.
ദുർമ്മാർഗ്ഗമൊരൊന്നുചെയ്യുന്നപാപിക്കു
മർമ്മാപഘാതത്തിനീശ്വരൻഞാനെടൊ

(d) ഗ്രന്ഥകരത്തിൽഉണ്ടായാൽമതിയല്ലൊ
ചന്തത്തിലർത്ഥംഗ്രഹിച്ചെഫലംവരു.
അന്ധനായുള്ളവൻദീപംകരത്തിങ്കൽ
എന്തിനടന്നാൽവഴിയറിഞ്ഞീടുമൊ ?

(e) സമീപസ്ഥന്മാരൊടൊ പരിചയമുള്ളവരൊടൊ ജനസമുദായത്തൊടൊ ഉള്ളുസംസർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ എല്ലാവരും പ്രായെണ ബഹുമാനൊപചാരങ്ങളൊടുകൂടിയവരായിരിക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു. കീഴിലുള്ളവരൊടു സംസാരിക്കുന്നത കായ്വശാൽ തങ്ങളുടെ കീഴിലുള്ളവരാണെന്നു അവർക്കുള്ള വിചാരത്തെ മോചിപ്പിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ദയാപൂർവ്വമായും ആദരപൂർവ്വമായും വെണ്ടതാകുന്നു. സമന്മാരൊടു ലളിതമായും നിഷ്കപടമായും ഇരിക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു. മേലാഫീലുള്ളവരൊടു അതിദാസ്യത്തെയൊ കൃപണതയെയൊ പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കാതെയഥായൊഗ്യമായ ബഹുമാനഭാവത്തെ പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
URDU: GRAMMAR, &c.
REV. E. SELL.

I.

الفاظ ذيل كے معني انگريزي زبان ميں لكھو *
مسخ — درستي نشست و برخاست — زبان
حال — اقران و امثال — بيت المال - رو براه لانا —
حشرات الارض — بيعنامه — تفريح طبع — فصل
ربيع — نفس ناطقه — غلمان - شروع — چارخانه *

II.

ان الفاظ كے معني - لغوي اور اصطلاحي تحرير كرو *
شراب — حال — جذبه — آينه — مي خانه —
فنا — ساقي — زلف — شمع — عاشق - معشوق —
وصل *

III.

اخوان الصفا كي تصنيف كي علت غائي كيا هے *

IV.

(ا) عبارت ذيل كونسي قسم كے نثر ميں
داخل هے *

(ب) اسكو اسليس اردو عبارت ميں لكھو *

اور شهرپناه كے باهر عجب كيفيت تهي صدها
خيمه استاده هزارها سوار اور پياده نوجوانون كے دل
توپخانون كے بادل آدميون كي بهم كثرت كه شانه
چهلتا تها و هم و خيال كو بهي راسته نه ملتا تها
هرخيمه ميں شاهد ان دلنواز كر شمه و نازكا ساز

و انداز سرگرم نغمہ سرائي بات بات مين دلربائي شہانے اوٗر کاڑے کي الاپ گھنگروٗون کي صدا طبلہ کي تھاپ سرون کا باہم ملاپ بائدن کي گمک بين کے جوڑون کي تکرار نغمہ آفريني ہرساز کي بہار مطربان خوش نوا کبھي ايمن کلبان کبھي بہار کبھي بھاکڑا کبھي ديس گاتے ہين ہوش اہل بزم کے اُڑے جاتے ہين عالم سکوت ہي نشاط کار فرما ہي مہ ويت محيط ملک و ملکوت ہي کسي کا خيال کي تانون پر خيال ہي کوئي جھنجھوٹي کے دھن مين اس غزل کو گارہا ہي سننے والون کا برا حال ہي *

V.

ان ابيات کے صنايع لفظي اوٗر معنوي بيان کرو *

(ا) دھڑکا شب فراق کا دل سے نہ جائيگا —
ہو جائيگا وصال ہمارا وصال مين

(ب) مرجاؤنگا خيال رخ و زلف يار مين —
آجائيگي اجل اسي ليل و نہار مين

(ج) مين ري زبان سے مدح کہان اسکي ہوسکے —
توصيف مين ہي جسکے زبان قلم قلم

(د) رواج اوٗر يہہ ہي وہ ہو آشنا انشا *

VI.

ان ابيات کي تقطيع کرو *

(ا) خال سياہ يار جو ديکھون تو ہون خجل *

(ب) اتني تو جفائين کرنہ ای بت *
(ج) ہي ترے رخ سے آفتاب خجل *
(د) کدہ ہي تو ای ساقي ے گلعذار *

VII.

ان سوالات کا بھي ديوين جواب *

(ا) ارکان بحور کونسے ہٹين *
(ب) کل بحر کتنے ہين *
(ج) اصطلاح اہل عروض مين صدر اوٗر ابتدا مين کيا فرق ہي *
(د) تقطيع مين کونسے حرف تلفظ مين آتے ہٹين اوٗر کتابت مين نہين *
(ہ) تقطيع مين کونسے حروف ساقط ہونے ہٹين *

VIII

مرد اوٗر غزل اوٗر رباعي اوٗر قصيدہ کي تعريف کرو *

IX.

کيجہ ترکيب جمل انکا بيان *

(ا) سمجھو مت کنگھي کے دندانے کہ ہٹين دندان مار *

(ب) يہہ نامہ تمام کرکے جاديہند ديو کے ہاتھہ روانہ کيا جب گشتاسب کے پاس نامہ آيا اوسنے زردشت کو دکھايا اوٗر وزير سے تدبير پوچھي *

X.

یہ کونسے قسم کے مرکب ہیں اگر اِن میں کوئی مرکب اضافي ہو تو بتلاؤ کہ کونسے قسم کي اضافت ہي *

(ا) اچھا آدمي (ب) سونے کي انگوٹھی (ج) میري کتاب (د) میرا دوست (ہ) دریا کا پاني (و) ورق پھٹي کتاب (ز) اِگارہ (ح) کلکتہ (ط) شاہ جہان‌اباد (ي) تم کون ہو *

XI.

ا و ی ن ک ہ

(ا) حروف مرقومۃالصدر میں کونسے مذکر ہیں اور کونسے مونث *

(ب) ایکے عدد رقمي ہندسہ میں لکھو *

(ج) اگر حروف مذکورہ کسي لفظ سے متصل ہوں تو کیا معني دیتے ہیں *

XII.

کس محل میں کرتے ہیں مستعمل اِن اقوال کو *

(ا) سانپ کا کاٹا رسي سے ڈرے *

(ب) دو ملا میں ایک مرغي حرام *

(ج) جتني چادر اتنا پاؤں پھیلانا *

(د) گھر کو چراغ نو مسجد کو چراغ *

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

URDU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

REV. E. SELL.

I. (a) صاف اسکا ترجمہ اردو عبارت میں کرو *

(a) The chief of Gymnias having engaged to conduct the Greeks within sight of the Euxine, they proceeded for five days under

his guidance; when after ascending a mountain, the sea suddenly burst on the view of the vanguard. The men proclaimed their joy by loud shouts of "The sea! the sea!" The rest of the army hurried to the summit, and gave vent to their joy and exultation in tears and mutual embraces. With spontaneous impulse they erected a pile of stones, by way of trophy, to mark the spot; and dismissed their guide with many presents and expressions of the warmest gratitude.

(*b*) Perhaps the docility of the elephant could not be better illustrated than by the aptitude and precision which it manifests in the capture of its wild brethren. Dr. Darwin tells us that he was informed by a gentleman of veracity, that in some parts of the east the elephant is taught to walk on a narrow path between two pitfalls which are covered with turf, and to go into the woods and induce the wild herd to come that way. The decoy walks slowly onward till near the trap, and then hastens away as if in sport or fear, passing safely between the pits, while some of those which follow in the wake are inevitably entangled.

II.

مرقومۂ الذیل بابت مبن بیان کرو (یعنے Essay لکھو)

The effects of the prohibition of sea-voyages enjoined by national custom on the character and material progress of the Hindus.

III. انگریزی زبان مێں ترجمہ کرو*

(۱) بادشاہ یہاں اپنے وزیر اور اعیان و ارکان
سے خلوت مێں مشورت کرتا تھا انسان
بھی وہاں اپنے مکان مێں ستر آدمي
جدے جدے شہرون کے رہنے والے
مجتمع ہو کر آپس مێں تجویز ین
کر رہے تھے خیال مێں جو گذرتا کہتا
ایک نے کہا کہ ہمارے اور غلامون کے
د رمیان جو کچھ کلمہ و کلام آج ہوا تم

سب نے سنا اوْر قصیہ پنوز مفصل نہوا
کچھہ نہمیں معلوم ہوتا ہی کہ پادشاہ
نے ہمارے حق مٹن کیا ٹھہرادا ہی سب
نے کہا ہمیں کیا معلوم مگر اتنا جانتے
ہٹیں کہ پادشاہ اسی فکر مٹن گھبرا رہا ہی
شاید کل باہر نہ نکلے دوسرے نے کہا کہ
مٹیں نہہ جانتا ہون کل وزیر سے حلوف
مٹن ہمارے مقدمے کا مشورہ کرے
کسی نے کہا حکیمون اوْر عالمون کوٗ
جمع کر کے کل مصلحت کریگا کوئی
بولا یہہ نہیں معلوم کہ حکما ہمارے حق
مٹیں کیا صلاح دیوین پر نہہ جانے ہٹیں
کہ پادشاہ ہمسے موافق ہی اوْر ہمارے
ساتھہ اعتقاد نیک رکھا ہی ایک نے
کہا وزیر کا حوف ہی ایسا نہو کہ ہمسے
پھر جاوے اوْر ہمارے حق مٹن ظلم کرے*

(ب) ہی نصیبی پہ ای دل اپنی عبث روتا ہی
جو لکھا کاتب قدرت کا وہی ہوتا ہی
سفر ملک عدم تجھکو ہی آخر درپیش
خواب غفلت سے بیدار ہو کیا سوتا ہی
نہیں ممکن کہ معلان سے ہووے پیدا
پھل نہی کھاتا ہی وہی جوٗ کوئی کچھہ
بوتا ہی

کرلے کچھہ کام غنیمت ہین یہہ ایام حیات
بازي ولعب مین کبون عمر کو تو کھوتا ہي
غم کی پیچش سے قلندر تو نہ کر دلکو
تنگ

عشق کا دام بلا ایسا ہي کچھہ ہوتا ہي

(چ) ایک دن بادشاہ شکار کو گیا اور بہ
سبب اسکے کہ فضل الہی شامل حال
تھا ایسے ایک میدان مین جہان بہ
تعلقي کا عالم تھا اسکو اِلہام ہوا بادشاہي
نہ عبارت ہي اس سے کہ دروازہ
عیش و کامراني کا اپنے اوپر کھولے بلکہ
بادشاہي پاسباني ہي کہ اورون کے رنج
کو اُٹھا کر خلائق کي نگاہباني کرے اور
ظالمون کے دست ظلم کو مظلومون کے
دامن سے کوتاہ کرے جب شکارگاہ
سے بارگاہ کي طرف چلا اور میدان سے
شہر مین پہنچا خلفت کو بلا کر فرمایا
کہ اي گروہ اب تک میرا دیدۂ
دل حق بیني سے بند تھا آج الہام سے
مین نے دریافت کیا اور خواب غفلت
سے جاگا امیدوار ہون کہ آج کے دن
سے کسي ظالم کا دست ظلم رعیت

پر نہ پہنچہ اؤر کسي جفا کار کا پانو
کسي غریب کے گھر کے گرد نہ جاوے ٭

(د) چشم بیمار نے ہمیں مارا
مرد م آزار نے ہمیں مارا
تیرسي لگ گئی ہنسي دل پر
لب سوفار نے ہمیں مارا
اپنا لاشہ بھلا ملے کیونکر
کہر یار نے ہمیں مارا
دامن گل سے ہو کفن اپنا
پھول سے یار نے ہمیں مارا
مرگئے اوس قباي زرد پہ ہم
زعفران زار نے ہمیں مارا
چرخ کجرو ہو گنبد مدفن
ترچھي رفتار نے ہمیں مارا
کج ہي ٭ژگان یار بھي ہمسے
بس اسي خار نے ہمیں مارا
لاکھہ وعدے کئے نہ آیا یار
اوس کے اقرار نے ہمیں مارا
مرگئے بس اسي تمنا میں
نہ کبھي یار نے ہمیں مارا
نند جس نے کیا ہی گویا کو
اوس کي گفتار نے ہمیں مارا

THURSDAY, 18TH DEC, 10 A.M. TO 1 P M.

HISTORY.

G OPPERT, PH D.; REV G M RAE, M.A

PART I

THE GREEKS AND PERSIANS

I. (*a*).—Name the principal divisions of the Greek race, mention the various territories which were regarded as integral parts of European Greece, and the constitutional tendencies which prevailed among the principal Greek states.

(*b*).—Give a short account of the origin of the Persian empire, and state what it comprised at the time of the death of Cyrus.

II. Mention the causes which led up to the rupture between Persia and the Greeks of Sparta and Athens.

III Compare the resources of the Persian king with those of his Greek adversaries, and state the reasons, which in your opinion, account for the defeat of the former in spite of his apparent superiority.

IV. Describe briefly the most important engagements which were fought between the Greeks and the Persians.

V. (*a*)—Give a short account of Kroisos, Psammenitos, Polykrates, Kleisthenes, Demaratos, and Artabazos.

(*b*.)—Describe the situation of Chalkedon, Epidamnos, Massalia, Selinos, Halikarnassos and Agbatana.

(*c*) Explain the meaning of Eupratidae, Seisachthea, Perioikoi, Areiopagos and Ostracism.

PART II

FREEMAN'S GENERAL SKETCH

VI. (*a*).—Show where the ancient Greeks and the Phoenicians respectively planted colonies and what influence the one race exercised on the civilization of the other

(*b*).—How may Sulla be said to have "fixed the future history of the world far more than Cæsar or any one else who came after him"?

(*c*).—Select any *six* of the following dates and mention in a sentence an important event occurring in each :—
B C. 510, 431, 333, 146 ; A D 9, 70, 325, 410, 451, 622, 732, 800.

VII (*a*) —Describe the rise of Venice, the nature of its constitution, and the share it took in the Crusades

(*b*).—Show how, in the fifteenth century, one Mussulman power was established in Europe and another expelled, and what influence either of these events had on the civilization of Europe.

VIII Describe the rise, influence, and decline of the Feudal System. Give an instance of a Feudal Parliament.

IX. (*a*) Show by means of a genealogical table the territories which Charles V obtained by inheritance

(*b*).—Give some account of Gustavus Adolphus and state the leading provisions of the Peace of Westphalia

X Sketch the history of France from the date of the battle of Waterloo down to 1852.

THURSDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P M.

ARITHMETIC.

P. KRISHNASWAMI CHETTIYAR, M A

I Reduce

$$25 + \frac{.\dot{3}}{1 - (\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{2}{3} + .0\dot{3})} - \frac{2\dot{6} + 4 \text{ of } .1\dot{6}}{1 + .\dot{1}42857\dot{1} + 5 \text{ of } .380952}$$

$$3 \text{ of } 375 + \tfrac{1}{2} - .125$$

II Find, by Practice, the value of 5lbs., 10 oz , 6dr. and 2 sc of a medicine at 2 annas 10 pice per lb.

III. Of the Books of a Library, $\frac{1}{3}$ are Literature, $\frac{1}{4}$ Mathematics, $\frac{1}{5}$ History, $\frac{1}{6}$ Philosophy, and the rest Novels. What is the least number of Novels that the Library can have ?

IV. A clock is too slow by 5 minutes at 20 minutes to 6 a m. on a Sunday and is too fast by 8 minutes at 8 minutes to 5 p m on the following Wednesday When does it show correct time during the interval ?

V. A Society has two classes of Subscribers. Each subscriber pays as many pice as there are subscribers in his own class. If the rates of subscription be as 3 : 1 and the total collections be Rs. 1,920. find the number of Subscribers in each class.

VI. A uniform river channel 5 feet broad and 3 feet deep flows into a tank 220 yards long, 140 yards broad, and 20 yards deep, and fills it in 35 hours. At what rate does the channel flow per hour?

VII. A sovereign worth Rs. 11-2-8 consists of 2 parts of an alloy worth 2 Rs per oz. and 20 parts of gold worth Rs. 40 per oz What is the weight of the sovereign?

VIII. A bankrupt has assets double his liabilities. He realizes $\frac{1}{3}$rd of his assets in full, but is able to pay his creditors only 13 as. 4 p in the Rupee. How much per Rupee does he realize of the remaining $\frac{2}{3}$rds of his assets?

IX. On a Railway Line, Telegraph posts are fixed at a distance of 80 yards from one another. A watchman at the 100th Telegraph post expecting a Train observes it at the 122nd post, and at the same time sees a lamb at the next post to where he is, proceeding towards the Train at the rate of 3 miles an hour. He at once runs, and overtakes the lamb at the 102nd post and without loss of time driving the lamb off the line returns to his place walking at half his former speed Just as he reaches his place the train comes up to the 102nd Telegraph Post. What is the speed of the Train?

X. A person has 10,000 Rs. stock in the 4 per cents. He sells $\frac{3}{4}$ths of it at a discount of 6 per cent. and invests the proceeds in Railway shares at 470 Rs. per share. He sells the remaining $\frac{1}{4}$th at 105 and invests the proceeds in the 5 per cents. at 84. The Railway shares pay 4 per cent. interest on 400 Rs. the amount paid on each share. What is the alteration in his income?

XI. A circular staircase going round a vertical cylindrical pole has to be carpeted. The number of steps is 100: the height of each step 1 foot: the width of the staircase 4 feet: the circular arc of each step $\frac{1}{11}$ the circumference of its circular section, the outer and inner arcs being arcs of concentric circles around the axis of the cylinder: and the diameter of the base of the cylinder 1 yard. Given that the area of a circle is $3\frac{1}{7}$ × square of the radius, and that

the area of a section of a circle varies according to the arc on which it stands. Find the cost of carpeting the staircase with carpet 1¼ yards wide, at 1 Rupee per yard.

FRIDAY, 19th DEC, 10 A M. TO 1 P M

ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY

P RATNAVELU CHETTYAR, B A.

I. Divide a straight line into two such parts that the rectangle contained by the whole line and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part.

Shew that the construction is derived from the positive root of a certain quadratic equation, and give a geometrical interpretation of the negative root, illustrating it by the same figure.

II. The bisectors of the vertical angle of a triangle and its supplement, divide the base respectively in the ratio of the sides.

Find the harmonic mean of two concurrent and conterminous straight lines

III. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle

The radius of the circle touching one of the sides of a triangle and the other two sides produced, bears the same ratio to that of the circle inscribed in it, as the sum of the sides of the triangle bears to that sum diminished by the side not produced.

IV. The rectangles contained by the opposite sides of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle, are together equal to the rectangle contained by its diagonals.

Two sides of an acute-angled triangle are given in position and their sum is constant; shew that the circle circumscribing the triangle passes through two fixed points.

V. If $x + yz = \left\{(1 - a^2)(1 - y^2)(1 - z^2)\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$y + zx = \left\{(1 - b^2)(1 - z^2)(1 - x^2)\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

and $z + xy = \left\{(1 - c^2)(1 - x^2)(1 - y^2)\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$,

shew that $\dfrac{x^2 - y^2}{a^2 - b^2} = \dfrac{y^2 - z^2}{b^2 - c} = \dfrac{z^2 - x^2}{c^2 - a^2}$

VI. If α and β are the unequal real roots of the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, the expression $ax^2 + bx + c$ has the same sign as a for all real values of x not lying between α and β.

For what values of x, in terms of a, β and r, would the expression $(a + bx + cx^2) + (2ax + bx^2)r + ax^2 r^2$ have the same sign as a?

VII. Given the sum of an arithmetical series, the first term and the common difference, find the number of terms and interpret the result when one of the values arrived at is a negative integer.

Shew, without applying the formula for the sum of the squares of the first n natural numbers, that

$$a^2 + (a + b)^2 + (a + 2b)^2 \ldots\ldots\ldots + (a + nb)^2 = (n + 1)a^2 + n(n + 1)ab + \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)b^2}{6}.$$

VIII. Find the number of permutations of n things all together, when they are not all different.

If X_x denote the number of permutations of x different things, taken r together, shew that $(M + N)_r$

$$= M_r + r.M_{r-1}.N_1 + \frac{r(r-1)}{1\,2} M_{r-2} N_2 + \ldots + r.M_1 N_{r-1} + N_r.$$

IX. Assuming the Binomial Theorem to be true for a positive integral exponent, prove it when the exponent is a negative integer.

Shew that $\sqrt[7]{\frac{10}{7}} = 1 + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1\,4}{10.20} + \frac{1\,4\,7}{10.20\,30}$ ad inf.

FRIDAY, 19TH DEC, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TRIGONOMETRY AND EUCLID, BOOK XI

J. MARSH, ESQ.

I. Find the formula connecting the circular measure of any angle with the measure of the same angle in degrees.

Express, in circular measure and in degrees, one of the angles containing a solid angle of a dodecahedron.

II. Prove, when A lies in the third quadrant, that:—

(1) sec (—A) = sec A,
(2) sin A = — sin (A — 180°),
(3) cos (90° + A) = — sin A.

III Express the cosine of the sum of two angles (the sum of the two angles lying in the second quadrant) in terms of the sines and cosines of the angles themselves.

Simplify $\frac{\cos 6\,A + 6\cos 4\,A + 15\cos 2\,A + 10}{\cos 5\,A + 5\cos 3\,A + 10\cos A}$.

IV. (*a*) If $\frac{\sin(x + A)}{\sin(x + B)} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin 2\,A}{\sin 2\,B}}$

shew that $\tan^2 x = \tan A \cdot \tan B$.

(*b*.) Solve $\cos^3 A \cdot \sin 3\,A + \sin^3 A \cdot \cos 3\,A = \frac{3}{4}$.

V Find the relation between the logarithms of the same number to different bases. Show from the result how to find $\log_e 100$.

If $a^x + b^y = c$, and $a^x - b^y = d$, then $x = \frac{\log \frac{1}{2}(c + d)}{\log a}$,

and $y = \frac{\log \frac{1}{2}(c - d)}{\log b}$

VI If A, B, and C be the angles of a triangle, show that:—

$$(\text{Sin A} + \sin B + \sin C)\left(\tan\frac{A}{2} + \tan\frac{B}{2} + \tan\frac{C}{2}\right)$$

$$= 4 + 4\sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2}\sin\frac{C}{2}.$$

VII. Find the radius of the circle which toucnes one side of a triangle and the other sides produced.

If r, r_1, r_2, r_3, be the radii of the inscribed and escribed circles of a triangle, show that $S = \sqrt{r \cdot r_1 \cdot r_2 \cdot r_3}$ (S being the area of the triangle.)

VIII. From the top of a tower of known height, the altitude of a cloud, whose shadow falls on a certain place at a known distance from the tower, is observed. Given the altitude of the sun at the time of observation, show how the height of the cloud may be found.

IX Define a cone, a cylinder, and an icosahedron.

X. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given plane from a given point without it

XI. If a straight line be at right angles to a plane, every plane which passes through it shall be at right angles to that plane.

XII Which of the solid figures defined by Euclid, if cut by a plane parallel to the base, will have a section similar to the base? Prove this in the case of one of the solids you name

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1880.

MONDAY, 19TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

ENGLISH POETRY.

Cymbeline—Guinevere—Philip Van Artevelde.

H. B. GRIGG, B.A.

I. Review, critically, Philip Van Artevelde as to the (1) form (2) matter (3) style of the work.

II. Describe the political and municipal position of Ghent at the time of Philip's rise to power, and show how the main features of the situation are represented in this drama.

III Choose one of the striking scenes, such as that in which Philip and Van den Bosch appear together on the steeple of St. Nicholas' Church, describe it, and give the substance of the dialogue, quoting any passage of marked beauty and power

IV Compare the tragedy of Cymboline with that of King Lear, Hamlet or Macbeth generally, and with special reference to the construction and development of the plot in each, and contrast the effect which either is likely to produce upon an audience

V From what sources did Shakspeare derive the story or stories embodied in this drama? Are any of the characters historical?

VI. Trace the part of Imogen through the play, and give your conception of her personal, moral, and mental qualities. Why is she regarded as the most perfect of Shakspeare's female creations?

VII To what era does the Arthur of romance belong? What was his "vast design and purpose?" Why does it fail?

Answer this question critically

VIII. Illustrate from this idyll Tennyson's love of nature,—his power in describing natural objects, and of utilising such in simile or metaphor.

IX Explain the following passages and annotate the words italicised.

(*a*) "your tongue
Was ever nimbler in the track of sport
Than fits for hunting in a *leash* with truth"

(*b*). "'Tis they that keep the *franchises* of Ghent."

(*c*). "Bethink ye, sirs,
What were the *fowage* and the *subsidies*
When bread was but four mites that's now a groat."

(*d*). "Thus to stamp
A gentle name with *stigma* of such deeds!
Oh curse of bad men's hire."

(*e*). "The devil *curry* you for senseless boors.

(*f*). "O peaceful sisterhood
Receive and yield me *sanctuary*."

(*g*). He spared to lift his hand against the King
Who made him *knight*:"

(*h*) "I am not made of so slight *elements*.

X Write notes on these passages and state who speaks each

(*a*). "T' encounter me with orisons."

(*b*) "she is fooled
With a most false effect; and I the truer,
So to be false with her."

(*c*.) "their discipline
Now mingled with their courage will make known
To their approvers they are people such
That mend upon the world."

(*d*). "if you seek us afterwards in other terms you shall find us in our salt-water girdle."

(*e*). "I'll wake mine eye-balls blind first."

(*f*). "Then began
A stop i' the chaser, a retire; anon
A rout, confusion-thick: forthwith they fly
Chickens, the way which they stoop'd eagles.

XI In Hamlet Shakspeare speaks slightingly of "inexplicable dumb-shows." Does he offend against this opinion in this play?

XII. Paraphrase—

(*a*) "Nay I pry'thee, take it;
It is an earnest of a further good
That I mean to thee. Tell thy mistress how
The case stands with her; do't, as from thyself.
Think what a chance thou changest on; but think
Thou hast thy mistress still—to boot, my son,
Who shall take notice of thee: I'll move the king
To any shape of thy preferment, such
As thou'lt desire; and then myself, I chiefly,
That set thee on to this desert, am bound
To load thy merit richly."

(*b*). "my course hath been appointed;
For I feel that within me which accords
With what I have to do. The field is fair,
And I have no perplexity or cloud
Upon my vision Everything is clear.
And take this with thee for thy comfort, too—
That man is not the most in tribulation
Who, resolute of mind, walks his own way,
With answerable skill to plant his steps.
Men in their places are the men that stand,
And I am strong and stable on my legs;
For though full many a care from this time forth
Must harbour in my head, my heart is fresh,
And there is but one trouble touches it,
And this portends a troubled fate for thee.

MONDAY, 19TH JAN, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH PROSE

W. A PORTER, M.A.

I Contrast the object of Locke in this essay with that of Bacon in his Novum Organon, and give the two grounds on which both attempts were made.

Locke's direct precepts for the guidance of the understanding (omitting what he calls the hindrances) are few in number. State them as clearly as you can.

In what sense does Locke use the words in italics in the following phrases :—

insignificant terms, *roundabout* sense, a second hand or *implicit* knowledge.

II. State and illustrate (where you think illustration needed) the three uses of the study of Mathematics mentioned by Locke.

III. Explain how association of ideas is sometimes a hindrance to the reason.

Shew that several of the hindrances to the understanding mentioned by Locke under other heads are really instances of the association of ideas

Explain carefully with an illustration the meaning of "the change of ideas of sense into those of judgment."

IV. Criticise the following sentences, and rewrite them so as to remove any defects you may observe.

Shew that two of them are ambiguous as they stand here separated from the context.

(*a*). The last resort a man has recourse to in the conduct of himself is his understanding.

(*b*). Who almost is not fond of that which dims his sight ?

(*c*). The dexterous management of terms I know has and does pass in the world for a great part of learning.

(*d*). And though the straitness of the convoniences of life amongst them had never reached so far as to the use of fire, &c.

(*e*). But that which it oftenest if not only misleads us in is, &c.

(*f*). He that by frequent practice has not been used to this employment of his understanding, it is no more wonder that he should not, when he is grown into years, be able to bring his mind to it, than that he should not be on a sudden able to grave or design dance on the ropes or write a good hand who has never practised either of them.

(*g*). The facts which transpired do not lie in it (the memory) inert.

V What is the theory that underlies Emerson's use of the term representative?

What facts does he produce in support of his theory in the case of Shakspeare?

Mention three or four distinct points in which he regards Napoleon as representative

Is Emerson's theory consistent with the following passage:—

In this drama, as in all great works of art, the genius draws up the ladder after him, when the creative age goes up to heaven, &c.

VI. (*a*) Emerson says of Napoleon "he is no saint, and he is no hero in the high sense." Mention some facts taken from the essay in proof of each of these statements.

(*b*). "When a natural king becomes a titular king every body is pleased and satisfied."

Explain this and account for the fact, shewing that it must be received with very considerable limitations.

VII. Explain.

(*a*). "He draws his rent from rage and pain.

(*b*). The first act which was to be an experiment becomes a sacrament.

(*c*). Men of my stamp (Napoleon's) do not commit crimes

(*d*). A small ceremony known in high life as the *nolo episcopari*.

(*e*). Sponging on chance acquaintance.

(*f*). His imagination always created an *alibi* for Dunstan.

(*g*). The gods of the hearth exist for us still, and let all new faith be tolerant of that fetishism, lest it bruise its own root

(*h*). When the parson and me does the cussing of a Ash Wednesday, there's no cussing of folks as have a mind to be cured without a doctor, let Kimble say what he will.

VIII State as briefly as you can the spiritual condition of Silas Marner in each of the three periods into which his life may be divided.

Describe the steps by which the coming of Eppie gradually withdrew Marner from his unsocial life

IX. Describe the parts which the Landlord, Mr Macey, and the Farrier severally play in the conversation at the Rainbow.

In what feature does the sarcasm popular at the Rainbow differ from that of a higher class? Give the author's euphemism for this feature? Quote as exactly as you can the retort which seems to you of the greatest merit.

X Give some of the characteristics of the rural population of England, as sketched in Silas Marner

"The rude mind with difficulty associates the ideas of power and benignity." Account for this.

XI. Give approximately the length of time from the loss of Marner's money to the appearance of Eppie.

What is the subsidiary story in the plot of this novel, and what are its two chief points of contact with the main story?

XII. Explain the following allusions.

(*a*). They canton out to themselves a little Goshen in the intellectual world where light shines, &c.

(*b*). Not as honest as their ancestors in the days of king Alfred.

(*c*). Angels who came and took men from the city of destruction.

TUESDAY, 20TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL ENGLISH.

W. A. PORTER, M.A

I Explain physiologically why the sound of a diphthong cannot be prolonged like a simple vowel sound, and also why *con* is changed into *com* before *b* and *p*.

In the following list of words point out four instances of the same consonantal sound being represented by different symbols, and four instances of the same symbol denoting different consonantal sounds:—

call, ever, ice, ink, fast, is, kin, zeal, of.

II (*a*). Give the elements of the following compounds, and shew that the changes by which they have come to their present form all fall under one or two well known laws : —

woman, threshold, stirrup, which, every.

Give instances of some of the same changes from the conversation of the lower classes in Silas Marner.

(*b*). Give the English words borrowed from French that are derived from the same Latin roots as the words in the following list, and point out two laws that account for the changes in all of them —

fragile, cadence, predicate, tradition, catenary.

(*c*). How has etymology recently obtained a degree of certainty formerly unknown ?

III What is the origin and meaning of the italicised parts of the following words :—

twice, fear*less*, a*m*, love*th*, love*d*, slep*t*, righte*ous*, shame*faced*, ut*most*, bride*groom*, daw*n*, there*fore*, *sup*port, *pel*lucid

IV State Grimm's law as far as regards the classical languages and that branch of the Teutonic family to which English belongs.

Point out the English words of Teutonic origin that are cognate with the Latin roots italicised in the following words, noting any exception to the law and also any case where letters have been lost or added :—

fragile, *hostile*, *cordial*, *capital*, *dental*, *paucity*, ocular, *egotist*, *canine*

V Sketch the history of the relative pronouns *who*, *which*, and *that*, and remark on Shakespeare's use of them.

VI. Account historically for the following facts :—

(*a*) the vowel change (1) from man to men, (2) from sit (intrans,) to set (trans,) (3) from hold to held.

(*b*) the use of the same suffix *ly* to form both adjectives and adverbs.

(*c*) the absence of an inflexion for the 3rd person singular of the present tense of *may*, *can*, *shall*.

VII. Give an account of the influence of Italian literature on English poetry from the time of Chaucer to Milton.

Explain the difference in the form of the sonnet as used by Shakspeare and Milton.

VIII. Give some account of the English drama between 1625 and 1688

IX. Add brief descriptive notes of the following authors and books:—

Sir Henry Wotton, Marlowe, Dr. Donne, Gray, Burns, Sheridan, The New Atlantis, Ferrex and Porrex, She stoops to Conquer, The Critic, Adonais, The Ancient Mariner.

X. Scan the following lines, giving in each case the name of the metre.

(1). Under the blossom that hangs on the bough.
(2). With sloping masts and dripping prow.
(3). And scared the angel soul that was its earthly guest.
(4). Honour but an empty bubble.
(5). Ye scenes of my childhood whose loved recollection.

XI. Read the following sonnet and answer the questions given below:

Desponding father! mark this altered bough,
So beautiful of late, with sunshine warmed,
Or moist with dews; what more unsightly now,
Its blossoms shrivelled, and its fruit, if formed,
Invisible? yet Spring her genial brow
Knits not o'er that discolouring and decay
As false to expectation. Nor fret thou
At like unlovely process in the May
Of human life: a stripling's graces blow,
Fade and are shed, that from their timely fall
(Misdeem it not a cankerous change) may grow
Rich mellow bearings, that for thanks shall call:
In all men, sinful is it to be slow
To hope—in parents, sinful above all.

(*a*). Write a heading for this which shall show fully the author's object.

(*b*). Give in your own words the simile of which it mainly consists.

(*c*). Point out wherein the metre deviates from the strict Italian Model.

XII. Explain the following passages pointing out any words which are used in senses now obsolete.

(*a*) Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wise man's cumbrance, if not snare.

(*b*). What else than a natural and mighty
Palimpsest is the human brain?

(*c*). Say good Cæsar
That I some lady trifles have reserved
Immoment toys, things of such dignity
As we greet modern friends withal.

(*d*). Let but Falstaff come
Hal, Poins, the rest—you scarce shall have a room,
All is so pestered.

(*e*). Rather than so, come fate into the list
And champion me to the utterance.

(*f*) Tis true beside
That I am fain to spin my own poor raiment
Out of my mere observance, being not born
To a free fortune.

(*g*). Tis certain, greatness, once fall'n out with fortune
Must fall out with men too: what the declin'd is,
He shall as soon read in the eyes of others,
As feel in his own fall; for men, like butterflies
Shew not their mealy wings but to the summer,
And not a man for being simply man
Hath any honours.

TUESDAY, 20TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

H. B. GRIGG, B.A.

I. Write an essay on *one* only of the following subjects—

(*a*). Republican Government.

(*b*). "The world knows nothing of its greatest men."

(*c*). Choose a profession and give reasons for your choice

(*d*). The present Afghan war.

(*e*). Silver.

II. Write,—paying strict attention to manner, idiom, grammar, and punctuation,—a *letter* to a *friend*, describing *one* only of the subjects following—

(*a*). Your native village.

(*b*) The Madras Harbour Works.
(*c*). Any journey you have lately made.
(*d*). The Senate House.

You are expected to devote about two hours to the essay, and the remaining time to the letter.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

M. SESHAGIRI SASTRIYAR, M.A.

I. (*a*) Give a very short account of the history of the Pândavas and Kauravas previous to what is treated of in the Venisamhara.

(*b*) Describe the characters of Yudhishthira and Asvatthâman, quoting from the book any passages you consider necessary.

(*c*) Why does not Balarâma, brother of Krishna, take part in the Bhârata-war? and where was he absent when it was going on?

(*d*) What part does Krishna take in the war? and why?

(*e*) Describe briefly the mode in which the Venisamhâra brings the various events connected with its story to the knowledge of the audience.

II. What is the object of the Bhattikâvya, and how far does it affect the style of the poem?

III. Paraphrase the following passage, using your own words as far as possible :—

अभून्नृपोविबुधमखःपरन्तपः
श्रुताञ्चितोदग्ररथद्युदाहृतः ।
गुणैर्वरंभुवनहितच्छलेनयम्
सनातनःपितरमुपागतस्वयम् ॥ १ ॥
सोथेष्टवेदांश्चिदधानयष्ट
पितृनतार्म्मीत्सममंस्तवन्धन् ।

व्यजेष्टषड्वर्गमरंस्तनीतौ
समूलघातंन्यवधीदरींश्च ॥ २ ॥
वमूनितोयंघनवद्बुतारीत्
सहासनंगोत्रभिदोध्यवात्सीत् ।
नम्रंत्वकादन्यमुपास्थितासौ
यशांसिसर्वेषुभृतांनिरास्थत् ॥ ३ ॥
पूर्यंतांमलिलेनरत्नकलशाःराज्याभिषेकायते
क्षुण्णात्यंतचिरोज्झितेचकवरीवंधेकरोतुक्षणम् ।
रामेघोरकुठारभामुरकरेचंचद्भुमच्छेदिनि
क्रोधांधेचवृकोदरेपरिपतत्याजौकुतस्संशयः॥४॥
क्रोधोद्भूर्णगदास्खनास्तिसदृशःसत्यंरणेमारुतेः
कोरव्येक्षतहस्ततापुनरियंदेवेयथासीरिणि ।
स्वत्स्वस्त्रुद्धृतधार्तराष्ट्रनलिनीनागायवत्सायमे
शंकेतस्यमुयोधनेनसमरंनैवेतरेषामहम् ॥ ५ ॥

IV. Explain the following passages and the allusions contained in them and show their contexts:—

(a) तदचकविपरिश्रमानुरोधाद्दाउदात्तवस्तुकथागौ
रवाद्दानवनाटककुतूहलाद्। भवद्भिरवधानन्दी-
यमानमभ्यर्थये ॥

(b) णाहउदासीणेमुतुम्हेमुमणूणउणकुविदेमु ॥

(c) ग्रहाणांचरितंस्वप्नोनिमित्तान्युपयाचितं
फलंतिकाकतालीयंतेभ्यःप्राज्ञानविभ्यति ॥

(d) दैवायत्तंकुलेजन्ममदायत्तंतुपौरुषं ॥

(e) स्वनाभिरंभोद्भवज्जगद्बीजः ॥

(f) युष्मान्क्षेपयतिक्रोधाल्लोकेऽनुकुलचयः
नलञ्जयतिदाराणांसभायांकेशकर्षणं ॥

(g) नतज्जलंयन्नसुजातपङ्कजं
नपङ्कजंतद्यदलीनषट्पदं ॥

V. Give the superlatives of प्रिय, युवन्, गुरु, वङ्ग, and बृन्दारक; and one collective noun from अश्व, राजन्, and हस्तिन्; and one abstract noun from सखि, वृद्ध, and रमणीय (not formed by त्व and तल्).

VI. वेदोंगवांस्तैरखिलोधगायिशास्त्राण्युपाययंस-
जित्वराणि ॥

लतानुपातंकुसुमान्यगृह्णात्सनद्यवस्कन्दमुपा-
स्पृशच्च ॥

ग्रीवास्तिकत्वंविभवानयेषांव्रजंतितेषांदयसेनक-
स्मात् ॥

जनंसमस्तं जनकाश्रमस्थं रूपेणतावौजिहतांनृ-
सिंहौ ॥

उत्तांप्रचक्रुर्नगरस्थमार्गान्ध्वजान्ववंधुर्मुमुचुः-
स्वधूपान् ॥

इत्यंब्रुवाणोमधुरप्रियं चतमांजिहन्मैथिलयज्ञ-
भूमिम् ।

रामंमुनिः प्रीतमतिर्मखांतेयशांसिराज्ञांनिजि-
घृक्षयिष्यन् ॥

(a) Parse उपायंसत, औजिहताम्, जिघृक्षयि-
ष्यन्, आंजिहताम् and उत्तांप्रचक्रुः, fully specifying their grammatical forms, and give their roots.

(b) Explain the meaning of शौवस्तिकत्वम्, लता-
नुपातम्, and नद्यवस्कन्दम्-

(c) Is there any peculiarity in उत्तांप्रचक्रुः? and what?

VII. Give the etymology and meaning of the following:—
यायजूक, यायावर, निष्ण, आत्मंभरि, फलेग्रहि (the meaning of the Text and the usual meaning), and आयतीगवम्.

VIII. हणायमत्वारघुनन्दनोथवाणेनरचःपृतनांनि-
राष ॥

जग्मुः प्रसादं मुनिमानसानि द्यौर्वर्षुकापुष्पचयं-
वभूव ॥
ससीतयोराघवयोरधीयन् श्वसन् कदुष्णं पुरम-
विवेश ॥

(a) Explain the construction of हृणाय, पुष्पचयम् and राघवयोः.

(b) Give the aorist (लुङ्), 3rd singular of विवेश, मत्वा and निरास.

(c) Give the various meanings of the root of प्रसाद as it is joined with आ, नि, वि, सम् + आ, उत् and प्रति + आ.

IX तिग्मांशुरश्मिच्छुरितानिदूरात्प्रांचिप्रभातेमलि-
लान्यपश्यत् ॥
दिग्व्यापिनीर्लोचनलोभनीयामृजान्विताःस्नेह-
मिवस्रवन्तीः ।
ऋज्वायताःसस्यविशेषपङ्क्तीः स्तुतोषपश्यन्विह-
णांतराणाः ॥

वियोगदुःखानुभवानभिज्ञैःकालेनृपांशंविहितां-
ददद्भिः
आहार्यशोभारहितेरमायैरेचिष्टपुंभिप्रचितान्
मगोष्टान् ॥

Explain the underlined Samâsas in the above extract.

X (a) Mention the chief grammatical differences among the following aorist (लुङ्) forms.

(b) Give two Parasmaipadi instances similiar to each of them

1 अगमत्; 2 अनैषीत्; 3 अदधत् (धेट्पाने); 4 अपाठीत्; 5 अपठीत्; 6 अज्ञासीत्.

(c) Mention two verbs which in the present tense (लट्) have the same terminations as those of the preterite लिट्.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION.

M. SESHAGIRI SASTRIYAR, M.A.

I Translate the following into English :—

(a) हिरण्मयीषालतेवजङ्गमा च्युतादिवः स्थास्नु
रिवाचिरप्रभा ।
शशाङ्कान्तेरधिदेवताकृतिः सुतादतस्यसुता
यमैथिली ॥ १ ॥

लभ्यान्ततोविश्वजनीनवृत्ति स्तामात्मनीनामुद
वोढराम: ।

यद्ब्रह्ममुक्ताफलभर्मभूषां संबंहयंतीं रघुवर्य्य
लक्ष्मीम् ॥ २ ॥

सुप्रातमासादितसंमदंप्राक् वंदारुभिस्संस्तुतम
भ्ययोध्यम् ।

आश्वीयराजन्यकहास्तिकाढ्य मगात्सराजंवलम
ध्वनीनम् ॥ ३ ॥

विश्वङ्कटेवचसिवाणपाणि: सम्पन्नतालद्वयस:
पुरस्तात् ।

भीष्मोधनुष्मानुपजान्वरत्नि रेतिस्मरामंपथि
जामदग्न्य: ॥ ४ ॥

उच्चैरमौराघवमाक्रनैवं धनुस्सवाणङ्कुरुमाति
यासी: ।

पराक्रमश्च: प्रियसंततिस्तं नम्र: क्षितीशोनुनीषु
रूचे ॥ ५ ॥

अनेकशोनिर्जितराजकस्त्वं पिढ्नतार्ष्टीर्नृपरक्त
तोयै: ।

संचिप्यसंरभमसद्विपक्षं कास्थार्भकेस्मिंस्तवरा
मरामे ॥ ६ ॥

अजीगणद्दाशरथं नवाक्षं यदासदर्पेणतदाकु
मारः ।

धनुर्व्यकार्चीदुरुवाणगर्भं लोकानलावीद्दिजितां
श्रुतस्य ॥ ७ ॥

जितेनृपारौसुमनोभवन्ति शब्दायमानान्यग्रनै
रथङ्कम् ।

वृद्धस्वराज्ञोनुमतेर्वलानि जगाहिरेऽनेकमुखा
निमार्गान् ॥ ८ ॥

अथपुरुजवयोगान्नेदयद्दूरसंस्थम् ।
दवयदतिरयेणप्राप्तमुर्वीविभागम् ॥
क्षमरहितमचेतन्नीरजोकारितक्षाम् ।
वलमुपहितशोभांतूर्णमायाद्योध्याम् ॥ ९ ॥

(b) भोमः.—प्रवृद्धंयद्वैरंममखलुशिशोरेवकुरुभिर्न-
तच्चार्यीहितुःनभवतिकिरीटीनचयुवाम्। जर
ासंधस्योरस्थलमिवविरूढंपुनरपिक्रुधासं -
धिभीमोविघठयतियूथंचकुरुत ॥

सहदेवः.—ऐवमभिसंभृतक्रोधेषुयुष्मासुखिद्यते-
गुरुः ॥ भीमः.—किन्नामखिद्यतेगुरुः ।
वत्स, गुरुःखेदमपिजानाति । पश्य ॥
तथाभूतांकृष्णामुपसदमिपांचालतनयांवने-
व्याधैस्सार्धंसुचिरमुषितंवल्कलधरैः। विरा-
टस्यावासेस्थितमनुचितारं भनिभृतम्गुरुः-
खेदंखिन्नेमयिभजतिनाद्यापिकुरुषु । तत्स-
हदेवनिवर्तस्व । एवंचत्रतिचिरप्रहृष्टाम-
र्षोद्दीपितस्यभीमस्यवचनात् विज्ञापयरा-
जानम् ॥

सहदेवः.—आर्यकिमिति ॥

भीमः.—युष्मच्छासनलङ्घनांभसिमया मग्ने-
ननामस्थितम्

प्रामानामविगर्हणास्थितिमतां मध्येनुजाना-
मपि ।

क्रोधोल्लासितशोणिता रुण गदस्योच्छिंदत'-
कौरवा

नद्येकन्दिवसंमसासिनगुरु र्नाहंविधेयस्तव ॥

(c) भीमः.—सोपहासङ्किनाम दुरात्मासुयोधनो भगवंतंमंथमितुमिच्छति ॥ आकाशेदत्त-दृष्टिः आः दुरात्मान् कुरुकुलपांसन एवमतिक्रांतमर्यादेत्वयि निमित्तमात्रेण पाण्डवक्रोधेन भवितव्यम् ॥ सहदेवः—किम-सौदुरात्मा सुयोधनो वासुदेवमपिस्वेनरू-पेण नजानति ॥ भीमः.—वत्समूढःखल्वयं दुरात्मा कथंजानातु । पश्य ॥ आत्मा-रामाविहितमतयो निर्विकल्पेस माधौ ज्ञानोत्मेकाद्विघटिततमोग्रंथयस्स्वत्वनि-ष्ठाः । यंवीचंते किमपितमसांज्योतिषांवा परस्तात् तंमोहान्धः कथमयममुंवेत्तु-देवंपुराणम् ॥

(d) आपरितोषाद्विदुषांनसाधु मन्येप्रयोगविज्ञानं । बलवदपिशिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययंचेतः ॥ संदिग्धेक्षपयामृदुःचणमरीन् हंतुंधृताभिःपुरः । शौर्यश्रीप्रणयप्रशंसिषु नमद्भूर्लज्जतेवंदिषु । आकाराम्सुखरोषहर्षपिशुनान्वक्त्रेनधत्तेनामक् चेलोक्यातिशयाव्दुकीर्तिसुभगःश्रीवीररुद्रेपागृः॥

II. Translate the following into Sanskrit:—

If we consider the world in its subserviency to man, one would think it was made for our use; but if we consider it in its natural beauty and harmony, one would be apt to conclude that it was made for our pleasure. The sun, which is as the great soul of the universe, and produces all the necessaries of life, has a particular influence in cheering the mind of man, and making the heart glad. Those several living creatures which are made for our service or sustenance, at the same time either fill the woods with their music, furnish us with game, or raise pleasing ideas in us by the delightfulness of their appearance. Fountains, rivers, and lakes are as refreshing to the imagination as to the soil through which they pass. There are writers of great distinction, who have made it an argument for Providence, that the whole earth is covered with green, rather than with any other colour, as being such a right mixture of light and shade, that it comforts and strengthens the eye instead of weakening or grieving it.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN: GRAMMAR.

A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L.

I. Explain and illustrate the position that the infinitive mood is the case of a noun.

II. Translate and explain

(A). .....pocorisque magistris
Velocis jaculi certamina ponit in ulmo.

(B). Quid nemora Æthiopum, molli canentia lanâ?
Velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres?

(C). Sed nos immensum spatiis confecimus æquor.

(D). Formam optat modico pueris, majore puellis,
Murmure, quum Veneris fanum Videt anxia mater
Usque ad delicias votorum.

(E). Vitem posce libello.

(F). .....Sed quæ præclara, et prospera tanti,
Ut rebus lætis par sit mensúra malorum?

(G). Vana supervacui dicunt chirographa ligni,
Arguit ipsorum quos litera gemmaque princeps
Sardonychum, loculis quæ custoditur eburnis.

III. Convert into direct narration

Quantulum enim transisse militum, si sese Britanni numerent? Sic Germanias excussisse jugum, et flumine

non Oceano defendi. Sibi patriam, conjuges, parentes, illis avaritiam et luxuriam causas belli esse. Recessuros ut divus Julius recessisset, modo virtutem majorum suorum æmularentur.

IV. Distinguish prandium, cena, jentaculum, comissatio.

V. Translate the following passages, explaining the construction of the italicised words.

(A). Sed tamen et quernas glandes tum *stringere* tempus.

(B). Ipsa dies alios alio dedit ordine luna
Felices operum.

(C). ..... non ullo ex æquore cernes
Plura domum tardis decedere plaustra *juvencis.*

(D). Sed, ubi æstas advenit, contracto exercitu, multus in agmine *laudare* modestiam..... ..... et nihil interim apud hostes quietum *pati* quo minus subitis excursibus popularetur.

VI. How are patronymics and diminutives formed in Latin?

VII. Translate, explaining the use of the subjunctives

Sæpe ego, quum flavis messorem induceret arvis
Agricola, et fragili jam stringeret hordea culmo,
Omnia ventorum concurrere prælia vidi,
Quæ gravidam late segetem ab radicibus imis
Sublime expulsam eruerent.

VIII. What verbs are compounded of audio, spargo, scando, lego, taceo, cado and the propositions, ob, ad, cum, in.

IX. Illustrate and explain the different uses of (A) quum (B) dum with the indicative and subjunctive.

X. "The tendency of language is from synthesis to analysis." Comment on this.

XI. Describe the character of Agricola as painted by Tacitus.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M

LATIN: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L.

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1. Translation into English:—

(1).—Sæpe etiam stellas, vento impendente, videbis
Præcipites cœlo labi noctisque per umbram

Flammarum longos à tergo albescere tractus;
Sæpe levem paleam et frondes volitare caducas,
Aut summâ nantes in aquâ colludere plumas
At Boreæ de parte trucis quùm fulminat, et quùm
Eurique Zephyrique sonat domus: omnia plenis
Rura natant fossis, atque omnis navita ponto
Humida vela legit Numquam inprudentibus imber
Obfuit: aut illum surgentem vallibus imis
Aeriæ fugêre grues; aut bucula cœlum
Suspiciens patulis captavit naribus auras;
Aut arguta lacus circumvolitavit hirundo,
Et veterem in limo ranæ cecinêre querelam.
Sæpius et tectis penetralibus extulit ova
Angustum formica terens iter; et bibit ingens
Arcus; et à pastu decedens agmine magno
Corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis

(2).—Texendæ sepes etiam et pecus omne tenendum,
Præcipuè dum frons tenera imprudensque laborum
Cui, super indignas hiemes solemque potentem,
Silvestres uri adsiduè capræque sequaces
Illudunt, pascuntur oves avidæque juvencæ.
Frigora nec tantùm canâ concreta pruinâ,
Aut gravis incumbens scopulis arentibus æstas,
Quantum illi nocuere greges, durique venenum
Dentis et admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix.
Non aliam ob culpam Baccho caper omnibus aris
Cæditur et veteres ineunt proscenia ludi,
Præmiaque ingeniis pagos et compita circum
Thesidæ posuere, atque inter pocula læti
Mollibus in pratis unctos saluêre per utres.

(3).—Non unus mentes agitat furor. Ille sororis
In manibus vultu Eumenidum terretur et igni:
Hic bove percusso mugire Agamemnona credit,
Aut Ithacum Parcat tunicis licet atque lacernis,
Curatoris egot, qui navem mercibus implet
Ad summum latus, et tabula distinguitur unda.
Cum sit causa mali tanti, et discriminis hujus,
Concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas.
Occurrunt nubes et fulgura Solvite funem,
Frumenti dominus clamat, piperisque coëmti;

Nil color hic cœli, nil fascia nigra minatur;
Æstivum tonat. Infelix hac forsitan ipsa
Nocte cadet fractis trabibus, fluctuque premetur
Obtutus, et zonam læva morsuque tenebit.

(4).—Finem animæ, quæ res humanas miscuit olim,
Non gladii, non saxa dabunt, nec tela; sed ille
Cannarum vindex, ac tanti sanguinis ultor
Annulus. I, demens, et sævas curre per Alpes,
Ut pueris placeas, et declamatio fias!
Unus Pellæo jnvèni non sufficit orbis:
Æstuat infelix angusto limite mundi,
Ut Gyaræ clausus scopulis, parvaque Seripho.
Cum tamen a figulis munitam intraverit urbem,
Sarcophago contentus erit. Mors sola fatetur,
Quantula sint hominum corpuscula. Creditur olim
Velificatus Athos, et quicquid Græcia mendax
Audet in historia: constratum classibus isdem,
Suppositumque rotis solidum mare: credimus altos
Defecisse amnes, epotaque flumina Medo
Prandente, et madidis cantat quæ Sostratus alis.

(5).—Ceterum Britanniam qui mortales initio coluerint, indigenæ an advecti, ut inter barbaros, parum compertum. Habitus corporum varii, atque ex eo argumenta: namque rutilæ Caledoniam habitantium comæ, magni artus, Germanicam originem asseverant. Silurum colorati vultus et torti plerumque crines, et posita contra Hispania, Iberos veteres trajecisse easque sedes occupasse, fidem faciunt. Proximi Gallis et similes sunt: seu durante originis vi, seu, procurrentibus in diversa terris, positio cœli corporibus habitum dedit: in universum tamen æstimanti, Gallos vicinum solum occupasse, credibile est.

(6).—Set et de reconciliandis invicem inimicis et jungendis affinitatibus et asciscendis Principibus, do pace denique ac bello, plerumque in conviviis consultant: tanquam nullo magis tempore aut ad simplices cogitationes pateat animus, aut ad magnas incalescat. Gens non astuta, nec callida, aperit adhuc secreta pectoris licentia joci. Ergo detecta et nuda omnium mens postera die retractatur, et salva utriusque

temporis ratio est. Deliberant, dum fingere nesciunt: constituunt, dum errare non possunt.

(7)—Est enim animus in partes tributus duas, quarum altera rationis est particeps, altera expers. Quum igitur præcipitur, ut nobismet ipsis imperemus, hoc præcipitur, ut ratio coerceat temeritatem. Est in animis omnium fere natura molle quiddam, demissum, humile, enervatum quodammodo et languidum. Si nihil esset aliud, nihil esset homine deformius. Sed præsto est domina omnium et regina, ratio, quæ connixa per se et progressa longius fit perfecta virtus. Hæc ut imperet illi parti animi, quæ obedire debet, id, videndum est viro—Quonam modo? inquies.—Vel ut dominus servo, vel ut imperator militi, vel ut parens filio. Si turpissime se illa pars animi geret, quam dixi esse mollem; si se lamentis muliebriter lacrimisque dedet: vinciatur et constringatur ami, eorum propinquorumque custodiis. Sæpe enim videmus fractos pudore, qui ratione nulla vincerentur.

(8).—Dicta consulis legati tribunique et omnes turmæ equitum et centuriones primorum ordinum adprobavere Tum pudore victus miles segniter e castris egreditur, longo agmine nec continenti, mœsti ac prope victi procedunt advursus hostem nec spe nec animo certiorem. Itaque simul conspecta sunt Romana signa extemplo a primo Samnitium agmine ad novissimum fremitus perfertur, exire—id quod timuerunt—ad impediendum iter Romanos, nullam inde ne fugæ quidem patere viam, illo loco aut cadendum esse aut stratis hostibus per corpora eorum evadendum.

(9).—Pœninsularum, Sirmio, insularumque,
Ocelle, quascunque in liquentibus stagnis
Marique visto fert uterque Neptunus;
Quam te libenter quamque lætus inviso!
Vix mi ipse credens Thuniam atque Bithunos
Liquisse campos et videre te in tuto.
O quid solutis est beatius curis!
Cum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino,
Labore fessi venimus larem ad nostrum
Desideratoque acquiescimus lecto.

II. Translate into Latin ·

I cannot call Riches better than the baggage of virtue. The Roman word is better, Impedimenta For as the baggage is to an army, so is riches to virtue. It cannot be spared, nor left behind, but it hindreth the march ; yea, and the care of it, sometimes, loseth or disturbeth the victory : of great riches, there is no real use, except it be in the distribution ; the rest is but conceit. So saith Solomon " Where much is, there are many to consume it, and what hath the owner, but the sight of it, with his eyes ?" The personal fruition in any man, cannot reach to feel great riches There is a custody of them, or a power of dole and donative of them, or a fame of them, but no solid use to the owner.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

TAMIL: TEXT-BOOK AND GRAMMAR,

REV. H. BOWER, D D.

I. அறவினை யாதெனிற் கொல்லாமை கோறல்
பிறவினை யெல்லாந் தரும்.

அவிசொரிந் தாயிரம் வேட்டலி னொன்றி
னுயிர செகுத் துண்ணாமை நன்று.

(a) கோறல், வேட்டல் என்னும் பதங்களைப் பதசேதப்படுத்தி அவற்றிற்குரிய பிரதிபதங்களை யெழுதுக.

(b) வேதங்களிலும் தர்மசாஸ்திரங்களிலுமுள்ள எந்த விசேஷிதத கொள்கையைக் கொல்ல கொல்லாமை யென்னுங் கொள்கை காட்டப்பட்டது. இந்தக் கொள்கையை காட்டின சமயத்தார் யார்.

II. வஞ்ச மனத்தான் படிற்றொழுக்கம் பூதங்க ளோந்து மகத்தே நகும்.

(a) கருத்துரை யெழுதுக.

(b) இசையெச்சமாவதென்ன – இந்தக்குற ளிலுள்ள இசையெச்சங்களெவை.

(c) 'ஐந்து' என்பதற்கு 'அஞ்சு' என்னும பாடமுமுண்டு. இதற்கு இலக்கண மென்ன – எதுசரி – இராமாயணத்து முதல் காப்பில் இவ்விரண்டுபதங்களி ல் எந்தப்பதம், எத்தனைதரம், வழங்க ப்பட்டுவருகிறது.

(d) சிவஞான சித்தியார் முதலிய நூல்களில் பூதங்கள் நான்கு என்று விதித்திருப் பானேன்—

(e) "இவர் வஞ்சவேடம்" என்று முடிந்து இந்தக்குறளை விளக்குவிக்கும ஒரு பா ட்டுப் பிரபோதசந்திரோதயத்திலுண் டு. அதனையாவது அதன் பொருளை யாவது எடுத்தெழுதுக.

(f) இந்தக்குறளில் குறைந்து நின்ற பொரு ளெது.

III. உள்ளத்தா லுள்ளலும் தீதே பிறன்பொரு ளாக்

கள்ளத்தாற் கள்வே மெனல்.

(a) உள்ளல், கள்வேம் என்னும் பதங்களுக் குரிய தாதுக்களையும் அவற்றின் பிர தான உறுப்புக்களையு மெழுதுக.

(b) களவை "காரறிவு" என்பானேன்.

(c) "எனல்" என்பது எதிர்மறையா, உடன்பாட்டுவினையா, இவ்விரண்டிற்கும் பேதம் எதினால் விளங்கும்.

IV. வாய்மை யெனப்படுவ தியாதெனின் யாதொன்றும்

தீமை யிலாத சொலல்.

(a) "வாய்மை" என்பதற்கு இலட்சணமாத்தமென்ன.

(b) நன்மை பயக்கப் பொய்மை வழங்கத்தகுமா.

(c) இந்தக்குறளுக்குரிய சீர், தளைமுதலியவற்றை விவரமாய்க் கூறுக—

V. பொய்யாமை யன்ன புகழில்லை பொய்யாமை யெல்லா வறமுந் தரும்,—என்னுங குறளுக்கும்

பொய் வளரு நெஞ்சினாகள் காணுத காட்சிதனை

மெய் வளரு நெஞ்சினர்கள் கண்டு களித்திடுவர்,—என்னும் பாடலுக்கும் இருக்கும் சம்பந்தத்தையும் அதன் பயனையும் எடுத்துக்காட்டுக—

VI. பொறையிருந்தாற்றியென்னுயிரும் போற்றினேன்

அறையிருங் கழலவற் காணு மாசையால்
நிறையிரும் பல் பகனிருதர் நீணகர்
சிறையிருந் தேனையப் புனிதன் மீண்டுமோ.
பிறர்மனையெய்திய பெண்ணைப் பேணுதல்

திறனல தென்றுயிர்க் கிறைவன் றீர்ந்தனன்
புறனல ரவணுறப் போது போக்கியான்
அறனல தியற்றிவே றென்கொண் டாற்று
கேன்

எப்பொழுதிப் பெரும்பழியி னெய்தினேன்
அப்பொழுதே யுயிர்துறக்கு மாணையேன்
ஒப்பரும் பெருமறு வுலகமோதையான்
துப்பழிந்துய்வது துறக்கந் துன்னவோ.
என்பழி துடைப்பவ ரொன்னின் யாவரோ.

(a) பொழிப்புரை யெழுதுக.

(b) நீணகர், நீண்டமோ, ஆணையேன் கேட்டி, சின்னுள் என்னும் பதங்களுக்கு இலக்கணங்கூறுக.

(c) சீதை அநுமானோடுகூட போகாமலிருக்கச்சொன்ன விசேஷித்த நியாயங்களெவை.

(d) சீதை இலங்கையில் சிறையிருந்த காலமெவ்வளவு.

(e) சீதைக்கு ஒப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிற அருந்ததியார்.

VII (a) பிரபோதசந்திரோதயம் என்பதற்குப் பதார்த்தமென்ன.

(b) இந்நூலின் பொருளும் பயனுமென்ன.

(c) இது எந்தச்சமயத்தாருடைய கொள்கையை நாட்டுகிறது.

(d) பாஷாண்டர் யார்.

(e) இரண்டுகாலுடைய மிருகக்கள்வர்யார்.

(f) இடம்பன் யார, அவன் செயலென்ன.

(g) புலமகன், பிதாமகன், முடங்கலே, என்னும் பதங்களுக்கு அர்த்தமென்ன.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

TAMIL TRANSLATION.

P. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR, M A.

I. Translate into English :—

(a) புரத்தினீண்மடங்கடொறும் புராணிகரா
யப்போயிருந்தறஞ்சொல்வார்போலக்
கரத்திலேடெடுத்தேதோ சிலபுகன்றுகாய்
கனிதண் டலங்கொணர்வார்

வரத்திலேகண்ணும்வாக்கி லிச்சகமுமனத்
துளே வஞ்சமுமாகிப்
பரத்திரவியமேல்விருப்ப மாமினையர்பாவ
னே யாவரோபடித்தார்.

(b) மின்னேயிற்று வல்லரக்கர் வீக்கநோக்கி வீரற்குப்
பின்னேபிறந்தா னல்லதோர்துணையிலாத
பிழைநோக்கி

உன்னுகின்றே யுடைகின்றே னெழிக்தே
னையமுயிருயிர்த்தேன்
என்னேகிருதொன்னுவ ரிவனேயெங்கோ
ன்றுணையென்றுல்.

(c) சுடச்சுடரும் பொன்போலொளிவிடுந்-துன்பம்

சுடச்சுடநோற்கிற்பவர்க்கு.

(d) உளொன்னுமாத்திரையபரல்லாற்–பயவாக்களரனேயா கல்லாதவர்.

(e) தனம், உத்தியோகம், அதிகாரம் முதலிய செல்வங்கள், அற்பமாகவும், நிலையற்றனவாகவும், துன்பஹேதுவாகவும, இருக்கின்றன. புண்ணியமோவென்றால் நிலைமையுள்ளதாகவும், ஆத்ம சந்தோஷத்தை யுண்டுபண்ணுவதாகவும், அங்கியாரலபகரிக்கக்கூடாததாகவும், பரலோகத்திலும் நம்மைத் தொடர்ந்துவருவதாகவும் இருக்கின்றது. இந்த உலகத்திலே துன்பங்கலவாத சுகமில்லையாதலால், அந்த அற்பசுகத்தை மதிக்காமல், புண்ணியப்பயனுகிய நித்திய சுகத்தையே நாம்தேடவேண்டும்.

(f) வியாதிவந்தபிற்பாடு பரிகாரஞ்செய்வதைப்பார்க்கிலும் வியாதிவராமலே தடுக்க முயலுவது நன்மையாயிருப்பதுபோலக் குற்றம்நடந்தபின் தண்டிப்பதைப்பார்க்கிலும் குற்றம் நடவாமலே தடுக்கப் பிரயாசப்படவேண்டும். குற்றவாளியைத் தண்டிக்கிறவிஷயத்தில், நீதியும் இரக்கமும் பொருந்தியிருக்கவேண்டும். குற்றவாளியென்று ஸ்தாபிக்குமளவும, ஒவ்வொருவனும் மாசற்றவனென்றே ஊகிக்கவேண்டும். மேலும் விசாரணை செய்யுங்காலத்து, சந்தேகமுண்டானால்

அதன் பிரயோஜனத்தைக் குற்றவாளிக் கே கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

II Translate into Tamil:—

(*a*) Although nearly half a century has elapsed since Goëthe's death, his reputation stands higher, and on a more solid foundation, at the present moment, than at any preceding period. No dissent was provoked by the lecturer who, addressing a cultivated Berlin audience, recently compared his influence on the intellectual life of Germany to that of a convulsion of the earth, which should raise the climate many degrees in warmth, enrich vegetation, and improve the whole aspect of the land. Nor has that influence been confined to Germany. Distinct signs of it may be recognized in England, where, besides more temperate admirers, there exists a considerable school who swear by him.

(*b*) Dire rebel though he was,
Yet with a noble nature and great gifts
Was he endowed,—courage, discretion, wit,
An equal temper and ample soul.
So prompt and capable and yet so calm
He nothing lack'd in sovereignty but the right,
Nothing in soldiership except good fortune.
Wherefore with honor lay him in his grave,
And thereby shall increase of honor come
Unto their arms who vanquished one so wise,
So valiant, so renowned.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

TELUGU: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR

V. SUNDARARAMAYYA M.A., B.L.

I. వీనితాత్పర్యములు వ్రాయుఁడు.

(1) అరవిందోదరమూ ర్తిభానుఁడపు డూష్మాంతంబుగా శం
కుచత్సర నీజేకుఁణుఁడై పయోనిధిసారఁ.

(2) ప్రాక్తనశిల్పకూళి మణివేటాడఁ మదాసేకపచ్ఛటలో
దంబులఁ బడ్డయట్లు.

(3) తొలుదొలుతఁ గృష్ణవ్యక్తకుఁ గళెయొసంగినంటు గాఁబిం
చుకొల్ల నసాధయువతి జనతనూదాహ సాహాయ్య.
మునకుఁగాక॥

(4) శుమనస్సంపదనింకనీవతను విశ్వాస్తిం విజృంభింప|

(5) నిబిడతమోనుబంధ మహనీయమహామహి జాతస్త్రైమై౮ బ్రబలుశనైశ్చరుండపు|

(6) అన్యరాజనిటలాంతర్న్యస్త భాగ్యాక్షరస్తోమ పాకర ణప్రవీణుడు|

(7) పొడపుగలిగితపర్తుసంపూర్తియందు నంచితాయామవ తులయ్యె యామవతులు.

(8) బాలశైవాలవల్లరీజాలకంబు బాడబానలభవధూమ పజ్ఝ గా౮|

(9) కిన్నరగీతాప్రమేదిత మద్భుజసంపల్కీడలు

(10) కొండవడదాఁకివాడియొ కండునుదెచ్చలేకయేడ్చు కోమల తను నాఖండలసమానను.

(a) శూరూపములెట్లైనవి.

(1) ప్రాక్తన (2) పడ్డయట్లు (3) తనూదాహ (4) సాహాయ్యము (5) మహామహి (6) శనైశ్చరుండు (7) తపర్తు (8) ఆక్రొడిత.

II ఇందునుండెడు తప్పులుచూపి దిద్దవలయును.

ఇవ్విధంబుచే కొన్నదడువతి జవనాచతు రతురంగ నర్తకక్రీడడోలాయి మానమణికుండలి మరీచీమండలి నీరాజిక గండస్థలుండై వాహ్యాళి విహారంబు సల్పివలయు నమాత్యులం బరీవారంబును నచ్చోటనేయుండ వినియమించి॥

III. వీనియర్థములు వ్రాయవలయును.

(1) కణాదాక్షి చరణపక్షి లాదిశాస్త్రములు

(2) చతురుపాయ పార్ష్ణుగ్రాహయోగ

(3) భాస సౌమిల్లికప్రతిభా

(4) అంకగుణమున నస్తోదశాత్మ

(5) అహిభయ, వారాశి, పలాశి, భూమిక, అగ్రహారము, చౌహత్త,

(6) కరము, ఉగ్రుఁడు, మిత్రుడు, చక్రము, కళాదుండు, జైవాతృకుఁడు

IV (a) ఈపద్యము నగ్ధమ్రాయవలయు.

విప్రకులరూపకుండపు
విప్రప్రియుఁడపు విప్రాత్ముఁడపుఁ|
విప్రప్రాణప్రదుఁడపు
విప్రప్రాణుఁడపుభజిత విప్రుఁడవెందుఁ|

(b) "నీకోడలు కొడుకునకై శోకంబుడి గింపలేక చనుడిపిన యది" ఈవాక్య మెవ్వరెవ్వరింగూర్చిచెప్పిరి? ఎట్లు అన్వయము.

V. (a) 'భావము', 'అనుభావము' అనగా నేమి? ఉదాహరణసహితముగా వివరింపుఁడు.

(b) ఈపద్యమునందెవ్వియైనను భావములు అనుభావములు చెప్పఁబడినవా?

జాగరోద్భూత దృగ్రాగంబు మాణిక్య కర్ణకుండలదీప్తిఁ గప్పిపుచ్చు|
రాజకార్యపరంపరా ఖేదమిషమున నిట్టూర్పుగాడ్పుల నిహ్నవించు|
ఘనసారబహుళచందన విలేపనమున నాపాండుభావం బున పలపించు|

దోరంతరన్యస్త తారభారంబుల నంతఃపరీతాపమపన యించు॥

VI (a) అవ్య యీభావము, బహువ్రీహి, ఏకశేషము, అలుక్ సమాసము. వీనికి లక్ష్యలక్షణములు వ్రాయునది.

(b) "ద్వ్యేధి", "జీవమాత్రచరితార్థక" ఈ సమాస ములెటులనైనవి

(c) 'దయనీయ' ఇదియే ప్రత్యయాంతము ఏయర్థమునం దీ ప్రత్యయమువచ్చినది

VII దినికి తత్సమములు వ్రాయుడు

(a) (1) పట్టుబడినది

(2) విశేషముగా పట్టుబడినది

(3) పట్టుచున్నది

(4) పట్టగలది

(5) పట్టుకొనుచున్నది

(6) పట్టుకొనబోవుచున్నది

(7) పట్టెడు స్వభావముగలిగినది

(8) పట్టుకొనకూడనిది

(b) (1) సంతోషపెట్టబడిన తల్లిదండ్రులుగలవాడు

(2) విభజింపబడని సొమ్ములుగల అన్నదమ్ములుగలవాడు.

VIII. (a) కలియుగస్వభావంబెట్టిదని హరివంశమందుఁ జెప్పబడయున్నది? సంగ్రహంబుగా వ్రాయుడు

(b) నరసింహావతారకథ గ్రంథాంతరములం దెటులఁ జెప్పబడియున్నది? మీ మూలగ్రంథమందెటులున్నది?

IX. ఈపద్యములతాత్పర్యమును వ్రాయవలయు.

(a) లలనలజ్జాసరిద్దుర్గ లంఘనమున|
రాజాహృదయంబుఁజొచ్చిన క్రమముఁజూడఁ|
దరుణిమారంభ పరికల్పితంబులైన
వలుదకుచకుంభములప్రభావమునఁజూవె॥

(b) కమనీయకోముదీ కాంతివారివిలోల|
గాధపాండిమపాత్ర గలయఁబోలు|
వలివెల్లుఱొవెల్లి వలువారిమదనవ|
హ్నిజ్వాలికలవేడి నిగురఁబోలుఁ|
బ్రతిహట్టరత్న దీపములువారిదృగంశు|
యమునొగ్గిమాలికనడగఁబోలు|
యామికారభటీ భయంబువారిమనోజ
భూవరాజ్ఞాసిద్ధిఁ బొలయఁబోలుఁ॥

X. (a) ఛేకానుప్రాసము, వృత్త్యనుప్రాసము వీనిలక్షణములు వివరింపవలయు. ఉదాహరణసహితముగా.

(b) ప్రతీపాలంకారమనగా నెట్టిది

(c) ధ్వనియనఁగా నెట్టిది? మీరుచదివిన గ్రంథములనుండి యుదాహరణ మీవలయు.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

TELUGU: TRANSLATION.

V. SUNDARARAMAYYA, M.A., B.L.

I. Translate freely into Telugu:—

(a) Although nearly half a century has elapsed since Goëthe's death his reputation stands higher, and on a more solid foundation, at the present moment, than at any preceding period. No dissent was provoked by the lecturer who, addressing a cultivated Berlin audience, recently, compared his influence on the intellectual life of Germany to that of a convulsion of the earth, which should raise the climate many degrees

in warmth, enrich vegetation, and improve the whole aspect of the land. Nor has that influence been confined to Germany. Distinct signs of it may be recognized in England, where, besides more temperate admirers, there exists a considerable school who swear by him.

(b) Dire rebel though he was,
Yet with a noble nature and great gifts
Was he endowed,—courage, discretion, wit,
An equal temper and an ample soul.
So prompt and capable and yet so calm
He nothing lack'd in sovereignty but the right,
Nothing in soldiership except good fortune.
Wherefore with honor lay him in his grave,
And thereby shall increase of honor come
Unto their arms who vanquished one so wise,
So valiant, so renowned.

II. Translate into English :—

(1) తరుణుల్ద ల్లిమొలనుర్గుచంబులును పందచ్చెత్య ముద్దీయులై|
పెరరేవంజను దెంచెఁగాకరవి దీప్తింగ్రుంకిపాతాళ|
హ్వరముందూటినవానినీయదు కుత్రాహ్లాతెచ్చునాదీర్ఘత|
చ్చిరకృష్టింగనునట్టిశైత్యమలరిం చెన్నొత్తులందత్తరిఁ॥

(2) యామవేదండకర్ణాని లస్ఫాలనవిలసిత భ్రూవల్లివేల్లన
ముగఁ|
దోరణమాలికాహీరాంకురచ్ఛాయ వెలఁదిలేచిరునవ్వు
మొలకగాఁగ|
భ్రోదిరంభాస్తంభములమోసుటాకులు లలిఁబచ్చపట్టుచే
లంబుగాఁగ|
వీతెంచుమృదువేణు వీణానినాదంబు కలికితియ్యనినున్నప
లుకుగాఁక|
బేరటాండ్రునుహస్తపంకేరుహములఁ జాచిమ్రొనకనకం
పు భూజగుండ

లున్నతస్థలములుగాఁగ నెప్పమిగిలె తరుణియనుబోలె నృపగృహద్వారసీమ॥

(3) గడితపుటొక్కగాడ్పుల జగంబులగడ్పడి తాఁబూమాటు గాఁ।
గడలిగముల్కడుంబాణఁకి కట్టడికట్టలుదాటిపాఱఁగాఁ।
బుడమిగలంగవేదలలు పూనెడపాము దలంకిపాఱఁగాఁ।
దడయకవచ్చెవేలుపుల దారికిపాములవేఁటకాఁడొగిన్॥

(4) తతమత్తద్విపయూనమై కుచనిరుంధభ్రోణి సంవ్యానమై।
ధృతబాష్పాంబువితానమై కరయుగా ధీనాళికస్థానమై।
పతిభిక్షాంమముదేహికోమలమతే పద్మా పతేయంచుఁద।
త్పతివింధ్యావళిఁనేరవచ్చె త్రిజగద్రక్షామనున్ వామనున్॥

(1) శుక్తిక్రోడకుటీగుహావసతికై సూచ్యగ్రసంగస్థాయికై।
ముక్తాహారమవై భజించితిగదా ముగ్ధాకుచద్వంద్వసం।
సక్తిందాదృశభూతితావకకృపా సంసిద్ధిలేకబ్బనే।
ముక్తాహారతనున్నయంతనెతలం పుల్నింపునాకింపుగాన్॥

(2) ధరనేకాంఘ్రికనిష్కకాంగుళమయూథారంబుననిల్పిని।
ర్భరలీలంగృతవేళనెట్టనయ ధర్మంబుందపస్విత్వముం।
బొరనెన్దక్కినవారలెవ్వరుదపం బుల్నేయరన్నేదినీ।
శ్వరుసామ్రాజ్యమునందుధర్మము చతుష్పాదంబులంగాలఁగన్॥

(3) పుణ్యాంగనాకరకలితలలితాహుత శ్వేతంబులు కిరీటకు
సుమస్ర గుత్తరీయాదులందాలి మిగిలిన యొప్పిదంబా
నర్వఁదరు నీవిలోచన రోచుల రుచిరస్మిత చంద్రికలఁదా

ರ್ಕ್ಕನನರಕ್ರವಭಾಪರಿಭಾವಿಪ್ರೈ ಭವ್ಯಕೌಸ್ತುಭ ಗಭಸ್ತಿರಾಗ
ಂಬುನ ನನುರಾಗರಮ್ಯಂಬಗು ಪುರಂಬಂತಯಂ ಗುಂಕುಮು
ಪಂಕಾಭಿಷೇಕಂಬುನನು ತ್ಸೇಕಂಬುನೊಂದಿಂಪ ॥

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN, 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.
KANARESE: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR
M. CLAPHAM, ESQ.

I. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಶ್ಲೋಕಗಳ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ:—

(a) ಪವಳಂಬಿಚ್ಚಿಂ ದುದೀವ್ಯೆನ್ನ ಣಿಗೆಣಮಣಿಮಾದ್ಯೆಷ್ಟ ಕಂಭೂರಿಭೂಭೃ। ನ್ನಿ ವಹಂತತ್ವಾಳಿತಾನಾಗಿರೆ ಮಿಸುಪಭವಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿವಾರಾಶಿಯೋಳ್ಪೊ॥ ಣ್ಮುವು ದೇಗಳ್ ಪದ್ಮಜಾಂಡಪ್ರಕರಪರಿಲಸದ್ಬ್ರುದ್ಬ್ರದೆಶ್ರೇಣಿ ಮಾಯಾ। ಪವನವ್ಯಾಪಾರವಿಂದೆಲ್ಲಿಯಿಮೆಗುಳ್ದಳಿ ಗುಂಸರ್ವಗೀರ್ವಾಣನಾಥಾ ॥

(b) ನಿಶಿತವಿಷಾಣದಿಂಮೃಡವೈಷಾಧಿಪನೀಡಿರಿದೆತ್ತಿತದ್ಧತ। ಪ್ರಸರಮೆತಪ್ಪಲಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಪಿಯಂತಿರೆವಿಶ್ವ ಕ ಧೀಶನೋರ್ವನೆಂ ॥ ನಿಸಿದೆಮು ಮೇಕನೆಂದುಬಿವಿಶಾಸನಮಂ ಬರೆದಿಟ್ಟುನಟ್ಟನ । ಲ್ಲಿಸುನಿಯಕಂಭದಂತೆಸೆದು ದಾಗಿರಿದೇವನದೀಮಿಳತ್ಪಟಂ ॥

II. ಮುದ್ರಾ ಮಂಜೂಷದ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಗುರಿಯಾವದು?

(a) ಚಾಣಕ್ಯನು ಪರ್ವತರಾಯನನ್ನು ವಿಷಕನ್ಯಾಮೂಲಕ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು?

(b) ಗಯನಚರಿತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪವಾಗಿ ಬರೆದು, ಅದರಿಂದ ಭೋಧಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಸನ್ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ನಿಶ್ಚೈಸಿರಿ.

(c) ಮುದ್ರಾ ಮಂಜೂಷದೆ ಶಯ್ಯಾವಿಶೇಷವೇನು ?

III ಈ ಶ್ಲೋಕಗಳ ಶ್ಲೇಷಾರ್ಥವನ್ನು ವಿಶದವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :—

(a) ಗುರುಕುಜಸುಮನಸ್ಸುರಭಿ। ಸ್ಫುರಿತಂಪ್ರಮದಾಳಿಮಂ
ಜುಳೋಷ್ಣಾನ್ವಿತಮು॥ ಚ್ಚರಿವೆರಸಿದಗಿರಿವನಮದು।
ಸುರವನಮೆನೆಗಂಧವಾಹಪುನ್ನಾಗಯುತಂ ॥

(b) ಹಿಮನಗದೆಂತೆಮೇಣದು ಸದಾಮಹಿಮೋನ್ವಿತಮಸ್ತ
ಕೈಲದೆಂ । ತಮಳಿನವೈದ್ಧಹಂಸಯುತಮಿಂದ್ರಹರಿ
ದ್ಗಿರಿಯಂತನಂತರ ॥ ತ್ನ ಮಹಿತವಾದಿತೇಯನಗ
ದಂತೆಸುರಾಗಗಣಾವೃತಂಮನೋ । ಜ್ಞಮಲಯ
ಭೂಧ್ರದಂತೆವ್ಯದುಯಾನಮರುದ್ಯುಚಿರಂಮಹೀ
ಧರಂ ॥

IV ಈ ಪದ್ಯೆದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಮಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ :—

ಅವಧರಿಪುದೆಖಿಳನಿರ್ಜರ । ನಿವಹಕಿರೀಟಾಗ್ರಘಟಿತನಿ
ಜಚರಣಕೃಪಾ ॥ ರ್ಣವಭವಹರೆಹರಗಿರಿಜಾ । ಧವ
ದೇವಮುದೀಯಮಹಿತವಿಜ್ಞಾಪನಮಂ ॥

(a) ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವಪದಗಳವ್ಯುತ್ಪಾದನವನ್ನು ನಿಷ್ಕರ್ಷಿಸಿರಿ :—

ಜೇಷ್ಠ, ಶಿಲ್ಪಿ, ಖದ್ಯೋತ, ಅಮಾತ್ಯ, ಕೋವಿದೆ,
ಕಿರಾತ, ಕಕೆ, ಪಾಷ್ಣ್ರ್ಣಗಾಹಿ, ಕ್ಷ್ಮಾಧರ, ಜಪ,
ಪ್ರಾಯಶ್ಚಿತ್ತ, ಶತ್ರು, ಪ್ರಮಾದೆ.

V ಈ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಸಿರಿ :—

(a) ನಿಮ್ಮುದೆಯವು ಪಂಗುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಗೆಬಂದು ಬಿದ್ದಂತೆ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಯಿತು

(b) ಅಜಯುದ್ಧೆದಂತೆ ಆಚರಿಸುವದೆಂಟು.

(c) ಶಿರಸ್ಸಿನಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಪಬಾಧೆಯೂ, ಪರ್ವತಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದೆಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷಹರ ಔಷಧವೂ ಇದ್ದಂತಾಯಿತು.

(d) ಅನ್ಯಮಿಂದ್ರಂಕರಿಷ್ಯಾಮಿ । ಲೋಕೋವಾಸ್ಯಾದೆನಿಂದ್ರಕಃ.

VI. ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಪೂರ್ವ ಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :—

(a) ತತಾ ತಪಸಶಿಶುವನೊರಲೊಡ್ಡೀವಿದೈ (b) ಮಹಾಗಂಗೆಯರಮೂರ್ಧದೋಳ್ಮಂಜುಳಪುಷ್ಪಂದಾಳ್ವವೋಲಾಳ್ದ (c) ಸ್ಥಾನಭ್ರಷ್ಟನಾದತ್ರಿಕಂಕುರಾಯನಂತೆ (d) ಇಂದ್ರನೈಶ್ವರ್ಯವುಅಸುರರಪಾಲಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ.

VII. ಈ ಶ್ಲೋಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಉಪಮಾನೋಪಮೇಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ :—

(a) ಜಡೆಗಳಬಂಬಲೇ ತಲೆದಳರ್ಪಣಿಸುತ್ತಿದಬಳ್ಳಿತಾಳ್ದಬಾಂ। ಗಡಲದುಪುಷ್ಪವಾಲೆಗರೆಪೊಗರಿತೇಳ್ವೆರೆಬಗ್ಗಸಮ್ಮದೊ ॥ ಳ್ಳುಡಿಪೊಸಚಲ್ಲಣಂ ಕರಿಯಕುಪ್ಪಸಮಾನೆಯಕೃತ್ತಿಯಂಗದೋ । ಳ್ತೊಡೆದವಿಭೂತಿಯುದ್ಗಮಪರಾಗವಿಲೇಪನಮಗ್ನಿಲೋಚನಂ ॥

(b) ಗೈರಿಕಲಲಾಮಮಹಿಪ। ಸ್ಫಾರಫಣಾರತ್ನರಾಜಿಗುಂಜಾಭರಣಂ ॥ ಸಾರಪಿನಾಕಂಪದವಿ। ಲ್ಯಾರಂಬಿಸೆವಾತ್ಮಶಕ್ತಿತನಗೊಪ್ಪುವಿನಂ ॥

VIII. ಈ ಪದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾದಗೀಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ, ಇಂಥಾ ವೃತ್ತವೆಂಬುವದೆನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಪಿಡಿದು, ಪೂರ್ವಾರ್ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಗ

ಣಮಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿ, ಉತ್ತರಾರ್ಧವನ್ನು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು :—

ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಾ ರಮಣಾರವಿಂದೆ ಭವಜಂಭಾರಾತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಮರಸ್ಫಾರಂ ಚನ್ಮಕುಟಪ್ರಬದ್ಧಮಣಿ ರುಗ್ಮಾರಾಜ್ಞತಾಂಘ್ರಿದ್ವಯಂ ಕಾರುಣ್ಯಾಕರನಪ್ರಮೇಯ ಮಹಿಮಾಧಾರಂ ಪರಂಜ್ಯೋತಿರಾಕಾರಂ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸಿರ್ದನ್ನೆಂದವಕಲಾ ಶ್ರೀಶೇಖರಂ ಶಂಕರಂ

IX. ಈ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳ ಹಿಂದು ಮುಂದಿನ ಕಥಾಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು :—

(a) ನಿನ್ನುಪಮೆಯಕಿತ್ತಡಿಯನೆಲ್ಲಿಯುಂಕಂಡರಿಯೆಂ-

(b) ಭೀತಿಬೀಡವನತ್ತಣಿಂನಿಮಿಗೆಂತವಂತಪವಿರ್ದೊಡಂ-

(c) ಕರಾವಿವಕರೀರಸ್ಯಅಕ್ಷ್ಣೋರಿವಚಪಕ್ಷ್ಮಣೀ ॥ ಅಪ್ರೇರಿತಪಿಂತಂಕಾರ್ಯಮಿದಂಸನ್ನಿತ್ರಲಕ್ಷಣಂ

(d) ಚಿಂತಾಯಾಶ್ಚ, ಚಿತಾಯಾಶ್ಚ, ಬಿಂದುಮಾತ್ರಂವಿಶೇಷತಃ॥ಚಿತಾದಹತಿನಿರ್ಜೀವಂ ಚಿಂತಾದಹತಿಜೀವಿನಂ ॥

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION.

R. VENKATARAMAYYA, B.A.

I. Translate into Kanarese :—

(a) Although nearly half a century has elapsed since Goëthe's death his reputation stands higher, and on a more solid foundation, at the present moment, than at any preceding period. No dissent was provoked by the lecturer who, addressing a cultivated Berlin audience, recently compared his influence on the intellectual life of Germany to that of a convulsion of the earth, which should raise the climate many degrees in warmth, enrich vegetation, and improve the whole aspect of the land.

Nor has that influence been confined to Germany. Distinct signs of it may be recognized in England, where, besides more temperate admirers, there exists a considerable school who swear by him.

(*b*) Dire rebel though he was,
Yet with a noble nature and great gifts
Was he endowed,—courage, discretion, wit,
An equal temper and an ample soul.
So prompt and capable and yet so calm
He nothing lack'd in sovereignty but the right,
Nothing in soldership except good fortune.
Wherefore with honor lay him in his grave,
And thereby shall increase of honor come
Unto their arms who vanquished one so wise,
So valiant, so renowned.

II. Translate into English:—

(1) ಮಿಗೆದೀರನವಿಗೆಮಲ್ಲಿಯ। ಮಿಗವಗೆಯರವಕ್ಕೆಪೆಳರ್ದು
ನೋಳ್ಪಂದೆಮೆದೀಂ ॥ ಸೊಗೆಯಿಸಿದುದೊಸವಿನೋಟದೆ । ಬಗೆ
ಯೆಂಖಚರಾಬಲಾಳಿಗುಪದೀಶಪವೋಲ್ ॥

(2) ಸುರಧೆನುರಂನವೆಲ್ಲಣದೆಮಾಳ್ಕೆಯೊಳೊಪ್ಪಿ ರೆಬಳ್ಳಿ ಮಿಂ
ಚುವಿ । ಸ್ಪುರಿತಖಲೀನದೆಂತಿರೆಫೆನಧ್ವನಿಹೇಷಿತಮಾಗೆತುಂಗವಾ ॥
ರ್ಧರಮೆದುತೋರೆನೀಲತುರಗಂಬೊಲ ದಂಪದೆದೀರಿವಿಾರಿನಿ ।
ರ್ಭರದೆಗತಿಪ್ರಸಂಚಮನೊಡರ್ಚುವರಚ್ಚರಿಯರ್ಸುರಾಧ್ವದೋ
ಳ್ ॥

(3) ಫೆನವಿಕಚಪ್ರಸೂನಹಸನಂಮಿಗೆಬಾಂಗೊಗೆದೇಳ್ದು ನೀಳ್ದ
ಕೊಂ । ಬಿನಿಪಭುಜಾಗ್ರಮಂನೆಗಪಿಚಂಚಲಪಲ್ಲವಪಾಣಿಯಿಂ
ಪಿಕ ॥ ಸ್ವನಮಮದ್ರೊಪ್ಪೆಕೂಗಿಪೊಣರಲ್ಕರೆವಂತೆಸೆಗುಂಸು
ರೇಂದ್ರನಂ । ದೆನರಮೆಯಂತದದ್ರಿತಟನಂದನಲಕ್ಷ್ಮ್ಮವಿಲಾಸದೇ
ಳ್ಗೆಯಿಂ ॥

(4) ಪೆಳವಂಮೆರದೆದಿಯಮಹಾ । ಫಳಮಂಮಿಗೆಬಯಸುವಂ
ತೆತನಗಸದೆಳಮಂ ॥ ತಿಳಿಯದೆಕಜ್ಜಮನಿಸಗುವ । ಬಳರಹಿತಂ
ಜಗದೆನಗೆಪಕ್ಕಾಗಿರನೇ ॥

(5) ಉದಯಾಚಳಾಗ್ರದೊಳ್ಮಾ । ಡಿದಪೂರ್ಣಸುಧಾಕರಂಗೆ ದೊರೆಯಾದಂತಾ ॥ ಳ್ದಿದವಣಿದೊಡವಿನಕೆಂಬಿಳ । ಗೊದವಿರೆರಾ ಜಂಸಭಾನಭಸ್ಸ್ಥಳದೆಡೆಯೊಳ್ ॥

(6) ರಂಜಿಸುವಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಚಲಕೆರಾತಂತೊಟ್ಟ । ಗುಂಜಾಭರ ಣವೊಮೆಂಣ್ಗನಾಂಬುಧಿಯತಡಿಯ । ಮುಂಜುವಿದ್ರುಮಲತೆ ಯೊಬಗೆಗಪರದಿಗ್ವಧುವಿನಂಗಕುಂಕುಮಲೇಪವೋ ॥ ಅಂಜನೇ ಭದೆಸಿಂಧುರವೊಶಿವನಕೇಶಗಳ । ಕೆಂಜೆಡೆಯೊವಿಷ್ಣುಪದಪಂಕರು ಹದರುಣತೆಯೊ । ಸಂಜೆವೆಣ್ಣುಟ್ಟರಕ್ತಾಂಬರವೊಪೇಳೆನಲಾಕ್ಕ ಬೈಗುಕೆಂಪೆಸೆದುದು ॥

(7) ತಡಿವಿಡಿದೇಕಪಾದದೊಳೆನಿಂದರೆಗಣ್ಮಗಿದಾತ್ಮಚಂಚು ವಂ । ನಿಡುಗೊರಲಿಂಮೆರಲ್ಬಿ ನಿಜಪಕ್ಷದೊಳೊಯ್ಯನೆಸಾರ್ಚಿ ಮೌನಮಂ ॥ ಪಿಡಿದೆಡೆಗೈದಿದಂಬುಚರಮಂಜಿವದಿಂತವೆನುಂಗಿಸಾ ರ್ದುಸಾ । ಲ್ವಿಡಿದೆಡೆಗೊಂಡನೇಕಬಕಪಜ್ಜೆಗಳಿಂಕರೆತಳ್ತುರಂಜಿ ಕುಂ ॥

(8) ಆಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತುಸೇನೆಗಳು ಎದುರಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡವು ಆಗ ಪರಸ್ಪರವಾಗಿ ರೋಷಾವೇಶದಿಂದ ಚಿಮ್ಮುವ ಆಯುಧ ಪ್ರಭೆಗಳು ಸಮುದ್ರತರಂಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರುವ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಪ್ರಭೆಯಂತೆ ದೈಷ್ಟ್ಯಮಾರ್ಗವರಿ ನಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಆ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಹಂಪೂರ್ವ ಮಹಂಪೂರ್ವಮೆಂದು ಕಲಹವೆಂ ಮಾಡುವ ಧನುರ್ಧಾರಿಗಳ ಕೋದಂಡದಿಂ ಹೊರಡುವ ಬಾಣ ಪಜ್ಜೆಗಳು ಮೇಘಗಳ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಸುರಿಯುವ ಉದಕವೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯಂತೆ ಭೂವ್ಯೋಮಾಕಾಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿ, ಉಭಯ ಬಲವಂಮು ಚ್ಚಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಿನೋಡಿದರೂ ಶರವೆಣದಂತೆ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON
MALAYALAM · TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.
R S. SHEPPARD, B.A.

I മഹാഭാരതയുദ്ധം ക്രിസ്താബ്ദത്തിന്നു എത്ര നൂറാണ്ടുമുമ്പെ നടന്നുവെന്നു പണ്ഡിതന്മാർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു? ആ യുദ്ധത്തിന്നു കാരണമെന്തെന്നും അതു എങ്ങിനെ അവസാനിച്ചുവെന്നും ഇരുപക്ഷക്കാരുടെയും സഖികളാരാരെന്നും എഴുതുക.

II. "ഗതപ്രാഭാഗ്യവകമ്മശാലാന്തരാം പാർത്ഥപുത്രാം നതപ്രാതാം യാജ്ഞസെനീമബ്രൂന വൃകൊദരെണല ബ്ധ്വേയമദ്യഭിക്ഷേത്യുകതപ്രാഥാവെദയത്താം- തത്രൈവകടിംഗതാസാത്വനവൈക്ഷ്യകുന്തീപുത്രാൻ ഭുജ്യതാമിതി പ്രോവാചസപ്രമൊദം - പശ്ചാത്സാകുന്തീപ്രസമീക്ഷ്യകുന്തകാം കൃഷ്ണാമഭാംഗിംകഷ്ടംമയാഭാക്ഷിതമിത്യുവാച."

ഇതിന്റെ അന്വയവും അർത്ഥവും എഴുതുക.

III (a) അഘം - വിഷ്കാരം - മൃത്തിക - ശാദ്വലം - ഗഹനം - ഗൃദ്ധ്രൻ - ഏണം - ആജി - പ്രീഢ - ഗ്രാഹം - എന്ന വാക്കുകളുടെ അർത്ഥമെഴുതുക.

(b) കുംഭസംഭവൻ* - മീനകെതനൻ - പദ്മജന്മാവ - ഗംഗാദത്തൻ - അജനന്ദനൻ - ചക്രഗദാംബുജകുംബുകരൻ — ഒരം പേരുകൾം ആക്കാക്കുപയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും ഉപയോഗിപ്പാൻ കാരണമെന്തെന്നും ചുരുക്കമായി പറക.

(c) ശൂർപ്പണഖ എന്ന പേരിന്റെ അർത്ഥമെന്ത?

IV (a) കീഴ്വരും വരികളിൽ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതികളെ സംക്ഷേപമായി വിവരിക്കുക :—

1 ഭാഗ്യവന്നർത്ഥമില്ലാത്തെ സങ്കടം കൊട്ടത്തതും.

2 അപ്പുരംപൊകുന്നെരംപ്പുരംപൊകുമ്പൊലെ.

3 മുന്നമാണ്പവന്തന്നിൽ ജ്യേഷ്ഠയുണ്ടായപോലെ.

(b) പിൻചൊല്ലിയവകളൊട് ഉപമപ്പെട്ടത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നത എന്ത?

1 വെളുത്തവെടിഞ്ഞുപാലന്നമെന്നതുപോലെ.

2 സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യനുംജാമദഗ്ന്യനുമെന്നപോലെ

3 രുദ്രനൊടന്തകന്താനടുത്തപൊലെ.

V (a) ഭാഗ്യവൻ എന്നപേർ സീതാസ്വയംവരത്തിലൊരാൾക്കും സംഭവത്തിൽ പേരൊരാൾക്കുമുപയൊഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു - ഇവരാരെന്നും ഇവക്ക് ആപേർവരുവാൻകാരണമെന്തെന്നും പറക.

(b) ശതമുഖ എന്നനദിക്ക് ആ പേർവരുവാനെന്തുകാരണമെന്നു സംഭവത്തിൽപ

റഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു? അതിന്നിപ്പോൾ നട
പ്പായപേരെന്ത?

(c) പുത്രൻ എന്ന ശബ്ദത്തിന്റെ ഉത്ഭവം വ
ണ്ണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന രണ്ടു വൃത്തങ്ങളെ സം
ഭവത്തിൽനിന്നെടുത്തെഴുതുക.

(d) "നാല്പതെത്തൊട്ടുകൂടി മാനവൻ ജനിക്ക
ുന്നു"—ഇവ ഏവ?

(e) പരശുരാമൻ ശ്രീരാമനൊട "വൃദ്ധതരാ
മൊരുനിശിചരിയെ നീ തത്രഹനിച്ച
തുയുക്തമഹൊ" എന്ന പറഞ്ഞതിന്നു
ശ്രീരാമൻ എന്തു ഉത്തരം പറഞ്ഞു?
അതിന്റെ താൽപര്യം എന്ത?

VI. (a) യിലെ നാമങ്ങളുടെ വിഭക്തിപുരുഷൻ
മുതലായവയും (b) യിലെ ക്രിയകളുടെ കാലപുരുഷൻ
മുതലായവയും പറക.

(a) വീരൌ - പുത്രാൻ - ഏനാം - കാനനെ - മമ

(b) യാമി - പ്രാപ്യ - അസ്തു - ഉവാച - പാഹി.

VII (a) ജനകനഥസഭായാംത്ര്യംബകം പളുവിവി
ല്ലെജ്ജനിതകുതുകലീലദൃതസംഘൊര
സാഖ്യൈഃദിനമണിഗണതുല്യം കൊണ്ടു
രിച്ചാശുഭ്രുവൻ മുനികുലവര നൊടങ്ങാ
ദരാദാബഭാഷെ.

ഇതിൽ കീഴെവരയിട്ട വാക്കുകളെ വ്യാകരിക്ക.

(b) തൃതീയ ഷഷ്ഠീ വിഭക്തികളുടെ പ്രയോഗ
ങ്ങളെ ഉദാഹരണസഹിതം എഴുതുക—

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN, 12 NOON TO 2 P.M
MALAYALAM. TRANSLATION.
V. ACHYUTHA PANIKKAR.

I Translate into English :—

(a) നിർമ്മലഗുണാകരനീതിസമ്മതവരെ
സമ്മദകളെബരെ സാരസ്യപാരാവാരെ
കന്യകാജനവരെകാമകമ നോഹരെ
ധന്യസൌജന്യധാരെകോരകസ്തനഭരെ
ബന്ധുരതപോധരെ ബന്ധുകസമാധരെ
മന്ദരവിലോചനെശീതാംശുബിംബാനനെ
ഹന്തനിചിന്തിച്ചതിനന്തരംപെരികയുണ്ടെ
ന്തതെന്നുരചെയ്യാംപന്തൊക്കുംമലയാളെ.

(b) താപസശിരോമണിയെതാവകംപാദംതൊഴു
ന്നേൻ,
താരണിയിൽമേവിടുന്നതാപസർകൈക്കു
പംപാദ,
പൂ
രാഘവവിജയശീലരാജഗജകേസരിയെ
രാജൻഭവിചിരകാലംരാമരമണിയവേഷ.

(c) അല്ലൽപാരംമനതാരിലെല്ലാക്കുമുണ്ടായി
വില്ലിനെറിച്ചവനുവല്ലഭയിവളു
അല്ലാതൊരുവനുംനല്കുന്നിലെല്ലുനരേന്ദ്ര
ൻ
വല്ലാതെസമയംചെയ്യുന്നല്ലലെല്ലാപേക്കും.

(a) ഇതു ക്ഷയിച്ചുപോയി എന്നു അനേകംപേരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ താനും ഹെതുവാലൊ ആ ഹേതുവായൊ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഇതിന്റെ നവത്വം വിട്ട പുറപ്പാടിങ്കൽ മോടമൊ ക്ലേശമൊ വൃഥാവിചാരിയാതെ താൻ തന്റെറപണി ആകും പോലെ നോക്കി കൊൾകയെനല്ലൊ. ദുഷ്കൃഗങ്ങളേറിയ വങ്കാട്ടിൽ കൂർത്തുമൂർത്ത കല്ലും മുള്ളുമുള്ള വഴികളിൽകൂടി ഏകനായി നടന്നു എല്ലാ യോഗ്യങ്ങളും ധീരതയോടെ സഹിച്ചു എത്തെന്തേടമെത്തുമൊ എന്നു പരീക്ഷിപ്പാൻ മതിന്നവനായ തനിക്കു മാഗ്മദ്യൂ ഇഷ്ടന്മാരെതന്നെ എത്തു പെട്ടമെന്നു വിചാരിപ്പാൻ ന്യായവുംഅർഹതയും എവിടെ? തണ്ടേറുവാനും ഏറുവാനും മടിക്കാത്ത ഹീനബുദ്ധികളുടെ ചാപല്യങ്ങൾ കഥകഴഞ്ഞ പ്രാകൃതന്മാർ എത്രതന്നെ കൊണ്ടോടിയാലും ധീരർക്കു നിന്ദ്യമായെ ഇരിക്കു.എന്നാൽ ചോദിക്കുന്നു—നിന്ദ്യങ്ങളെങ്ങിനെ വന്ദ്യങ്ങളാകും? പറയാം ഒരു രണ്ടുപ്രകാരമായുള്ള തോന്നൽ കേവലം മനസ്സങ്കല്പമത്രെ. പ്രേമം ഉണ്ടായേടങ്ങളിൽ അപ്രിയവും മറിച്ചും ഭവിക്കുമാറുണ്ടല്ലൊ.

II Translate into Malayalam:—

(a) Although nearly half a century has elapsed since Goëthe's death, his reputation stands higher, and on a more solid foundation, at the pre-

sent moment, than at any preceding period. No dissent was provoked by the lecturer who, addressing a cultivated Berlin audience, recently compared his influence on the intellectual life of Germany to that of a convulsion of the earth, which should raise the climate many degrees in warmth, enrich vegetation, and improve the whole aspect of the land. Nor has that influence been confined to Germany. Distinct signs of it may be recognized in England, where, besides more temperate admirers, there exists a considerable school who swear by him

(*b*) Dire rebel though he was,
Yet with a noble nature and great gifts
Was he endowed,—courage, discretion, wit,
An equal temper and an ample soul.
So prompt and capable and yet so calm
He nothing lack'd in sovereignty but the right,
Nothing in soldiership except good fortune.
Wherefore with honor lay him in his grave,
And thereby shall increase of honor come
Unto their arms who vanquished one so wise
So valiant, so renowned.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.
URDU: GRAMMAR, &c.
REV. E. SELL.

I کیا ترے مرکب چالاک کي لکھي تھي ثنا
لبک کاغذ پہ نہ ٹھہرے کلمات مرقوم
یہ سکرو کہ ببان تک و د و میں اسکے
منہہ سے مفتوح نکلتے ہیں حروف مضموم
اسکے احسان سے غرۂ شوال
اہل تقوٰی کو سلخ شعباني
افعی رمح دیکھہ لے اسکا
تو عصا بھول جاے ثعباني

II اشعار مذکور الصدر میں
(۱) الفاظ عربي کو انتخاب کر کر علیحدہ لکھو

(ب) ان مین کیا صنایع ہین

(ج) ان ابیات کا معنی صاف بیان کرو

(د) تقطیع کرو

III. تقطیع مین الف وصل اوّر واوعطف اوّر ہاي مختفي اوّر دو حروف ساکن کا کیا حال ہاي

IV. مثنوی کے اوزان مخصوص کتنے اوّر کونسے ہین

V. انگریزی زبان مین ان الفاظ کي کیا معني ہاي

اشراق ـ نفس امارہ ـ عقل اول ـ الکن ـ موشگافي کرنا ـ خورد ہ گل ـ بیع سلم ـ رحیق مختوم ـ سمین ـ کیوان ـ ماہ کنعانی ـ کناف مرسوم

VI. اردو زبان اوّر تمہارے ضلع کي ہندوستاني مین کیا فرق ہاي

VII. مرقومۃالذیل کے مثال تحریر کرو

جامع الحروف ـ غیر منقوط ـ تجنیس زائد مکرر ـ استعارۂ تخییلیہ ـ تشبیہ مشروط

VIII اس نثر کو حسب وزن ماتحت موزون کرو

(ا) چشم مہرباني دشمن سے ہاي

مفعول مفاعلن مفاعیل

(ب) دل نے مجھکو کیسي پیچ وتاب دئي

مفعول مفاعلن مفاعیلن فع

(ج) وہ زلف سیہ فام ہمارا دل لیتی ہي
مفعول مفاعیل مفاعیل فعولن

IX.

مومن کا تذکرہ لکھو - اردو کی شعرگوئي کس زمانے سے پائي جاتي ہي - صاحب دیوان پہلے کون ہوا

X.

ان انگریزی ضرب‌الامثال کے لئے ہندی ضرب‌الامثال کونسے ہیں

(ا) While there is life there is hope.

(ب) The weakest go to the wall.

(ج) Money makes the mare to go.

(د) He builds castles in the air.

(ہ) To throw pearls before swine.

(و) Living from hand to mouth.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JANY., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

URDU: TRANSLATION.

REV. E. SELL.

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1 انگریزی زبان میں ترجمہ کرو

(ا) کمپني بہادر جسب عادت قدیم شاہ لنڈن سے ہندوستان کي حکومت کا ٹھیکہ ایک میعاد معین کے واسطے لیا کرتي تھي چنانچہ ابکي دفعہ ٹھیکہ کي میعاد قریب‌الاختتام تھي اور کمپني کا ارادہ تھا کہ اس میعاد کے پورا

هونے کے بعد حسب عادت مستمرہ پھر ٹھیکہ
لیا جائے اور کاروبار حکومت کمپني کے بیغل
وغش جاري تھی اور ہندستان کي رعایا
عین آرام اور راحت مین بستي تھي حکام
مال انتظام آمدني مین سرگرم تھے حکام ملکي
تدابیر افزوني پیداوار اور انتظام ملکت مین
مشغول اور احکام جنگي انتظام کار زار مین
مصروف انگریزون نے اسوقت ملک ایران پر
چڑھائي کي تھي اور چند پلٹنین فارس کي
لڑائي پر گئي ہوئي تھین مگر وسط ہند مین
اور ہی طرح کي کھچڑی پک رہی تھي *

(ب) وہ علي الرغم عدو مجھپہ کرم کرتے ہین
ہي ستم لطف کي پردیمین ستم کرتے ہین
طلب وصل کس انداز سے ہم کرتے ہین
شوق نامہ اوسي وصلی پہ رقم کرتے ہین
جب تری کوچہ کا بیتابي دل سے پھرنا
یاد آتا ہي زمین بوس قدم کرتے ہین
ندیم بسمل ہین نچھیڑ ای تپش دل کہ ابھي
روی قاتل کا نظارہ کوئي دم کرتے ہین
ای اجل کاش اولٹ جائین شب ہجرا ن سمین
وہ دعائین کہ تري جان کو ہم کرتے ہین
دم مین مت آمیو ای غبر کہ مانند صدا

جس سے لگ چلتے ہیں وہ اس سے ہی رم کرتے ہیں
محضر قتل ہی مکتوب گنہگاروں کا
سر قاصد کو وہ فتویل سے قلم کرتے ہیں
دیکھنا اس دہن تنگ کے بوسہ کا مزا
کہ ہوسناک تمنای عدم کرتے ہیں
ہائے قسمت کہ ہوئی صحبہم جفا اور فزوں
اندروں غیر پہ گر لطف وہ کم کرتے ہیں
آبرو رہ گئی مرنیکی کہ روتے تو ہیں وہ
اشک شادی ہی سے گو چشم کو نم کرتے ہیں
جا کے کعبہ میں بھی مومن نگئی دہر کی یاد
جاے لبیک صدا ہاے صنم کرتے ہیں

(ج) ہندی فارسی کی تاریخوں سے یوں معلوم ہوتا ہی کہ سنہ ایک ہزار اٹھتالیس ہجری میں مطابق بارھویں برس جلوسی کے شاہجہان صاحب قران ثانی نے دلی کے قریب ایک شہر بنیاد کیا اور شاہجہان آباد اسکا نام رکھا اسکی خوش بختی سے اِس ملک نے یہہ رونق اور آبادی پکڑی کہ جتنے ملک اگلے باشاہوں کے لکھنے میں آئے تھے گم نام ہو گئے فقط اس کا نام رہ گیا جیسے سمند زمین بہتیرے بڑے بڑے دریا ؤ ملے ہیں پر نام اسکا ہی باجتا ہی قاعم بھی اسکا سنگ سر خ کا اِس مضبوطی

وخوش اسلوبي کے ساتھہ بنا ہي کہ معمار
قضاوقدر کي زبان اسکے اوصاف مبن لال ہي
پھر سا خت تو اسکي سي امر محال - علاوہ
اسکے مکانات قسم قسم کے متعدد پاکیزہ
خاصے - اؤر باغ بھي اسکے گلشن جہان کے
خلاصے - نہرین جانبجا حوض ہرایک مکان
مبن کڈو را سا بھرا ہوا - جد ھر دیکھئے کیفیت
نئي نظر آئي جس طرف نگاہ پڑے وہبن
رہ جائے - اگر رضوان وہان کي بہار دیکھتا تو
روضۂ رضوان کي درباني سے ہاتھہ اٹھا تا *
جنان کا ہرمکان اسکا نمونا
خوش اسلوبي مبن بلکہ اس سے دونا
پھلین پھولین ہمیشہ وہان کے گلزار
خزان ان تک نہین پاتي کبھو بار
نرالي جگت سے رنگ و بوگلون کي
حلاوت اؤر ہي کچھہ ہی پھلون کی
وہان کے طائرون کا رنگ ہي اؤر
ہي انکے زمزمون کا ڈھنگ ہي اؤر
مبن ہرایک شي کو دون تشبیہ کس سے
کہ وہ ملتي نہین اِس سے اؤر اُس سے

II. اردو زبان مبن ترجمہ کرو

(a) Although nearly half a century has elapsed since Goëthe's death his reputation stands higher, and on a more solid foundation, at the pre-

sent moment, than at any preceding period. No dissent was provoked by the lecturer who, addressing a cultivated Berlin audience, recently compared his influence on the intellectual life of Germany to that of a convulsion of the earth, which should raise the climate many degrees in warmth, enrich vegetation, and improve the whole aspect of the land Nor has that influence been confined to Germany. Distinct signs of it may be recognized in England, where, besides more temperate admirers, there exists a considerable school who swear by him.

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Was he endowed,—courage, discretion, wit,
An equal temper and an ample soul.
So prompt and capable and yet so calm
He nothing lack'd in sovereignty but the right,
Nothing in soldiership except good fortune.
Wherefore with honor lay him in his grave,
And thereby shall increase of honor come
Unto their arms who vanquished one so wise,
So valiant, so renowned.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN, 3 TO 5 P.M.

ORIGINAL COMPOSITION IN VERNACULAR LANGUAGE

Write a short essay on:

"The advantages and disadvantages attaching to despotic and constitutional governments respectively, as far as regards their dealings with foreign nations."

THURSDAY, 22ND JAN, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

P. RATNAVELU CHETTIYAR, B.A., C.S

I Explain and illustrate the method of Mathematical Induction

Shew that the sum of the products of n quantities taken three and three together $= \frac{1}{6}(s_1^3 + 2s_3 - 3s_1 s_2)$, where s_1 is the sum of the quantities, s_2 the sum of their squares, and s_3 of their cubes.

II. Find the *numerically* greatest term in the expansion of $(a + x)^n$ when n is negative.

III. Four men and two women have to sit at a round table; in how many different ways can they be arranged so that the women are not together? In how many such arrangements are three of the men together?

IV. Expand $\left(1 + 1 + \frac{1}{1\,2} + \frac{1}{1.2\,3} \quad \ldots\right)^x$ in ascending powers of x.

Shew that $4e = 1{\cdot}3 + \frac{2{\cdot}4}{1\,2} + \frac{3{\cdot}5}{1\,2.3} + \frac{4{\cdot}6}{1.2.3.4} \ldots \ldots$ *ad inf*

V. Prove from the figure, that $\tan(A-B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$, where A is in the first quadrant and B in the second

If $\tan {}^2A \tan x = \tan {}^2B \tan y = \tan {}^2C \tan z$
$= \tan A \tan B \tan C$
and $\operatorname{cosec} 2A + \operatorname{cosec} 2B + \operatorname{cosec} 2C = 0$,
shew that $\tan(A-x) = \tan(B-y) = \tan(C-z)$

VI. The distance between the centre of the circle circumscribing a triangle (radius R) and the centre of one of the escribed circles (radius r_a) $= \sqrt{R^2 + 2Rr_a}$

VII. Give the analysis of the following problem:—

To construct an isosceles triangle so that each of the angles at the base may be double of the vertical angle; and shew that there are two such triangles in the figure. Without assuming the above, describe on a given base a triangle possessing the same property.

VIII. If two straight lines meeting one another be parallel to two other straight lines that meet one another but not in the same plane as the first two, the two sets of lines contain equal angles.

Two pyramids on the same triangular base and of equal altitudes are cut by a plane parallel to the base; shew that the sections are equal in every respect.

IX. The chord of the circle of curvature at any point of a parabola, drawn through its focus, is equal to the parameter of the diameter at the point.

The diameter of the circle of curvature at either extremity of the latus rectum of a parabola, is the hypothenuse of a right angled triangle each of whose sides is equal to twice the latus rectum.

X If QV be any ordinate to a given diameter PC P′ of an ellipse, the ratio $QV^2 \cdot PV. P'V$ is constant

Draw the diameter for which this ratio is unity, and state a few properties common to them and the asymptotes of a hyperbola

XI The angle between the asymptotes of a hyperbolic section of a right circular cone, is equal to the angle contained by the generating lines in which a plane through the vertex parallel to the plane of section, cuts the surface of the cone

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THURSDAY, 22ND JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

DEDUCTIVE LOGIC

J THOMSON, M.A.

I Define Logic, explaining your definition fully, and comparing it with such others as are known to you.

In what relation does Logic stand to the other sciences?

II What reasons are there for discussing names in Logic? Classify names Distinguish an abstract from a general name, and illustrate the use and abuse of abstract names.

III. Give Aristotle's categories. What purpose were they intended to serve and how do they fulfil it? Give Mill's substitute.

IV What are verbal (essential, explicative) propositions? With what class are they contrasted? Show how the distinction made is limited

Into what generalities, according to Bain, is predication resolvable, and why is the analysis made?

State (1) Hamilton's and (2) Mill's theory of predication.

V. Enumerate, explain, and exemplify the forms of immediate inference.

Give an example of the Dilemma, and state the points to which you would give attention in testing its validity.

VI. Show the position of the terms in each of the four figures What special value attaches to each figure? On what grounds does Hamilton hold that the fourth should be abolished?

VII Give, explaining where necessary, the special canons of the Syllogism, and apply them to the argument—'Logicians deal with proof or evidence, a function which belongs to judges; therefore some judges are logicians'

VIII Give concisely the opinions of Hamilton, Mill, and Bain regarding the importance and character of the principles of Identity, Contradiction and Excluded Middle.

IX. 'Syllogizing is the philosophic analysis of the mode in which all men reason and must reason if they reason at all.' Examine this statement, stating what different views are held, on what grounds, and, according thereto, what purposes the syllogistic form serves.

X. Describe the results to the science of Logic of the doctrine of the quantification of the predicate

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THURSDAY, 22ND JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

BOTANY.

T. K. ROGERS M.B., F.R.C.S

I Enumerate and describe shortly, the various forms of Inflorescence, and mention examples of each.

II What are the distinctive characters of the Natural Order Compositae; and upon what characters are its Primary Divisions founded?

III. State the Botanical name of each of the following plants; and also mention the Natural Order to which each belongs.

Prickly Pear Patchouli. Mudar Teak. Rhubarb. Jack-fruit Tree. Coffee Tree. Cotton Tree Betle Bamboo. Sacred Lotus Custard Apple.

IV Give a brief account of the Development of Ferns.

V. Describe the nature of the integuments of the Seed of a plant, the openings in them, and the various positions of the Embryo. What is Albumen? Mention examples of Albuminous and of Exalbuminous Seeds.

VI. Give the characters of the Natural Order Cucurbitaceae and mention the names of some common plants belonging to this order.

VII. Describe the two plants laid before you, taking their organs in regular order.

THURSDAY, 22ND JAN., 2 to 5 P.M.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

H. FORTEY, M.A.

I. Define the moment of a force, and shew that the algebraical sum of the moments of two forces acting in one plane about any point in it is equal to the moment of the resultant.

Shew that if three forces acting on a body be represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a triangle taken in order, they cannot be reduced to a single resultant.

II. Find analytically the resultant of any number of forces acting on a rigid body in one plane.

Three forces of 1, 2, 3lbs. act along the sides, AB, BC, CA of an equilateral triangle. Determine the resultant.

III. Find the conditions of equilibrium on a rough inclined plane when the power acts parallel to the plane.

If a Railway train weighing 80 tons requires a force of 1760 lbs. to just move it up a gradient of 1 in 280, what is the least force that will move it on a level line?

IV. Find the centre of gravity of a plane triangle.

If ρ be its distance from the centre of the circumscribing circle and R be the radius of that circle then $\rho^2 \equiv R^2 - \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{9}$ where a, b, c are the sides of the triangle.

V. Three uniform rods connected by smooth hinges form a triangle ABC right angled at C: the weights of the rods being proportional to their lengths. If the rod AB be held horizontal with the plane of the triangle vertical shew that the strain on the hinge at C is $m\sqrt{\frac{a^4 + b^4}{2c}}$ where $m\,a$, $m\,b$, $m\,c$ are the weights of the rods.

VI An imperfectly elastic ball impinges obliquely on a fixed smooth plane, determine its motion after impact

A ball projected from the middle point of the base of an isosceles triangle after impinging on each of the equal sides returns to the point of projection If θ be the angle which the direction of projection makes with the side struck first, α the vertical angle of the triangle, and e the elasticity of the ball,

shew that $\tan\theta = \operatorname{cosec}\alpha + \frac{1}{e}\cot\alpha$

VII A particle is projected vertically downwards with a velocity v, if s be the space described in time t, shew that $s = vt + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$

If this equation be solved for t assign a meaning to the negative value

VIII Shew that the path of a projectile is a parabola and determine the position of the directrix and focus

ABC is a triangle, right angled at C, and AB is horizontal If a particle projected from it in the direction AC, just grazes BC find the velocity of projection

IX A heavy particle revolves with uniform velocity in a horizontal circle Find the pressure on the circle Determine the diminution of the weight of a body at the equator due to the Earth's rotation

X Write down the formula for the time of oscillation of a pendulum, explaining what the letters mean and what units of length and time are taken

If a clock is found to gain 2 minutes a day by what fraction must the length of the pendulum be increased to make it keep correct time?

THURSDAY, 22ND JAN, 2 TO 5 P M

INDUCTIVL LOGIC AND DEFINITION

J THOMSON, M A

I What is Induction according to (1) Mill and (2) Whewell? Criticize the terms 'perfect' and 'imperfect' induction and such syllogisms as have been framed to include Induction under Deduction

II How does a Logic of Induction become possible, and how is it that sometimes one instance will, and, in other cases, innumerable concurring instances, with no known exception, will not, conclusively establish an induction?

III. Examine the doctrine that all deductive sciences are inductive and their method hypothetical.

IV. What is the theory of the Conservation of Force and its relation to Causation?

In a question whether a connexion observed is cause and effect or a coexistence, what features would you look for as indicating causation? Supposing neither determined, what other explanations might be given of the conjunction?

V. Illustrate Plurality of Causes and Intermixture of Effects, showing fully the modes of dealing with each.

VI. What purpose do Hypotheses serve? When is an Hypothesis to be considered proved?

VII. Discuss, briefly, probable inference with reference to its basis and value.

Exemplify analogical reasoning, showing clearly how it differs from inductive inference.

VIII. What names cannot be defined? In respect of those that can what is definition?

Criticize the scholastic mode of definition. What are Bain's rules for arriving at definitions?

IX Exhibit classification for an enquiry into the laws of famine. What is logical division? Give its rules.

THURSDAY, 22ND JAN, 2 TO 5 P M.

PHYSICS.

G. K WINTER, F.R.A.S.

I. Describe the balance. On what does its sensitiveness depend, and how is it estimated? How may slight errors in the adjustment of the equality of the length of the arms be eliminated? Why is it necessary, where great accuracy is required, either to weigh in vacuo, or else to employ a correction to reduce the result of a weighing to weight in vacuo?

II What is Boyle's or Marriotte's law?

Describe an experiment for verifying it

III Describe some of the useful applications which have been made of

(*a*).—The expansion and contraction of bodies by heat and cold

(*b*).—The unequal expansion and contraction of different bodies.

IV. How do you account for the difference between the specific heat of a gas at constant volume, and at constant pressure? Which is called the true specific heat of a gas, and why is it so called?

V. How is the refractive index related to the angles of incidence and refraction? Explain the cause of the total reflection of light Define the term Critical angle, and give its relation to the refractive index.

VI. State briefly the principles involved in the determination of the velocity of approach and recession of stars by means of the Spectroscope.

VII. Describe the Electrophorus, and the way it is used. Give the theory of its action.

VIII. Describe Arago's experiment of a rotating copper disc and suspended magnet. Give Faraday's explanation of the phenomenon To what useful purpose has the principle involved been applied?

IX Describe the Wheatstone's Bridge, and explain the principle on which it depends.

X Explain the terms

Electro-motive Force,
Resistance,
Strength of Current,

and show how they are related to each other in a closed circuit

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FRIDAY, 23RD JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HYDROSTATICS AND PNEUMATICS.

H. FORTEY, M.A.

I. Show that the common surface of two liquids that do not mix is a horizontal plane.

Into a curved tube of uniform bore placed in a vertical plane with its extremities upwards water is poured until the depth is equal to the diameter of the tube. If now a quantity of oil be poured in at either end how will the two liquids arrange themselves?

II. Find the whole pressure of a liquid on an immersed surface.

A solid hemisphere is immersed so that the surface of the liquid is a tangent plane to the curved surface, and the pressure on the curved surface is to that on the circular base as 3 to 2. Find the inclination of the axis of the hemisphere to the vertical. Given that the area of the curved surface is twice that of the circular base and that its centre of gravity bisects the axis.

III. Define the centre of pressure of a plane area.

A plane figure composed of an isosceles triangle (whose height is equal to its base) and a square described on the base, is immersed in water with its plane vertical, the vertex of the triangle in the surface, and its base horizontal. Find the centre of pressure.

IV. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

A uniform wooden rod is suspended by a string attached to one end and floats partially immersed in water. Find its inclination to the surface.

V. Describe the construction and action of a Forcing Pump, and explain a contrivance by which the water may be made to ascend in a continuous stream.

VI. Find the specific gravities of a mixture of given volumes of any number of fluids, whose specific gravities are given.

In a mixture of two liquids whose specific gravities are σ, σ_1 a body whose specific gravity is ρ loses $\frac{1}{n}^{\text{th}}$ of its weight. In what volumetric proportions are the liquids mixed?

VII. Equal volumes of two substances A and B suspended from the extremities of a rod 18 inches long (whose weight may be neglected) balance about a certain point in it. If they are both immersed in water the fulcrum must be shifted one inch towards B to maintain equilibrium. If the specific gravity of A is $2\frac{1}{2}$ find that of B.

VIII. Explain the action of the Siphon.

If the end of the outside leg be stopped up and there is a weak point in the tube, will the tendency be to break inwards or outwards?

IX. Show how to graduate a Fahrenheit Thermometer.

For what temperature are the readings of the Centigrade and Fahrenheit Thermometers the same?

X. Explain the construction and use of the Barometer.

Show how to find the difference of the altitudes of two stations, assuming that the temperature and the force of gravity are the same throughout.

FRIDAY, 23RD JAN., 10 A M. TO 1 P M.

THEORY OF MORALS

W. A. SYMONDS, ESQ.

I. Describe the function and scope of ethical science, according to your own conceptions of its nature and use, and compare them with any others that may appear to you erroneous or inadequate.

II. Mention the most obvious of the physical, biological, psychological, and sociological data of ethics.

III. Examine whether moral convictions are the result of ethical theories or ethical theories are framed for the purpose of giving a coherent expression to existing moral convictions.

IV. State whether or no, in your opinion, every system of ethics of necessity implies an ontological basis.

V. Is there any such thing as conscience, or is what is called by that name not a separate faculty, but merely the reason employed on ethical matters?

VI. Granting the excellence of the utilitarian standard, can utilitarianism account for the fundamental idea of the contrast between right and wrong, and has it any answer to the question "Why ought I to promote the greatest happiness of the greatest number"?

VII. Distinguish between rational and empirical utilitarianism.

VIII. Discuss the conflict between egoism and altruism, attempting either to reconcile their claims, or to prove them irreconcilable

IX. Is pleasure desired by all men? If so, does this prove it solely or supremely desirable in an ethical sense?

X. Explain the law that in morals (as elsewhere) the proximate end becomes the primary object of pursuit

XI. What did Butler mean when he said (with reference to the ancient world) that "the faculty of conscience was not yet distinguished from rational self-love"?

XII. Criticise the conceptions of happiness and virtue embodied in the following passages:—

(*a*).—"It is probable that the American inventor of the first anæsthetic has done more for the real happiness of mankind than all the moral philosophers from Socrates to Mill."

(*b*).—"If the excellence of virtue consists solely in its utility or tendency to promote the happiness of men, a machine, a fertile field, or a navigable river, would all possess in a very high degree the element of virtue."

FRIDAY, 23RD JAN., 10 A M. TO 1 P M.

CHEMISTRY.

T. K ROGERS, M.B., F.R.C.S.

I Find the weight of 50 cubic centimeters of Oxygen, measured under the following conditions.

Temp 20° C.

Barometric Pressure 740 m m.

Difference between the level of the mercury in the gas jar, and the level of the mercury in the cistern is equal to 10 m m.

II. Explain the chemical changes which take place in a Daniell's cell, during the circulation of the Galvanic current.

III. Describe how Cyanogen, and Hydric Cyanide, may be severally obtained.

By what reactions, may the presence of a Cyanide be detected?

IV. How does Chlorine act upon Marsh Gas (Methane) and upon Olefiant Gas (Ethene) respectively?

V. Describe and explain fully the process by which Sodic Carbonate is obtained on a large scale.

VI. How would you proceed in order to ascertain if copper were present in a sample of ore?

VII. Illustrate by means of symbols, the decompositions which take place when the following substances are heated.

Ammonic Nitrate.
Triammonic Phosphate.
Potassic Chlorate.
Plumbic Nitrate.
Chlorine Tetroxide.
Zinc Sulphate.

VIII. By what reactions could you distinguish between Phosphate and Sulphate of Lime, and between Chlorate and Nitrate of Potash?

FRIDAY, 23RD JAN., 2 TO 5 P M

OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

P. RATNAVELU CHETTIYAR, B.A.

I. A small convergent pencil is incident directly on a reflecting surface; determine approximately its form after reflection.

Rays converge to a point O; find the form of the surface after reflection at which they will (i) diverge from, or (ii) converge to another point P.

II. Find the distance from the centre of a spherical surface, of the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct refraction at the surface.

The focal length of a refracting hemisphere of radius r, measured from the centre of the spherical surface, is $-\frac{\mu r}{\mu - 1}$.

III. Shew that the focal length of a lens is positive or negative according as the lens is thinnest or thickest at the axis.

Discuss the form at emergence,

(i) of a convergent pencil incident on a concave lens,
and (ii) of a divergent pencil incident on a convex lens.

IV. Explain the construction and use of the compound refracting microscope, and show that its magnifying power $= \frac{o.k}{e.u}$, where o is the breadth of the pencil falling on the object-glass, e its breadth as it enters the eye, k the least distance of distinct vision, and u the distance of the object from the object-glass.

V Describe two of Foucault's experiments to establish the earth's rotation and mention some phenomena which are inconsistent with any other hypothesis.

VI. Discuss the variation in the length of the solar day at various latitudes.

How would the apparent motion of the sun be altered to an observer, (i) on the equator, and (ii) at the pole, if the axis of the earth lay in the plane of the ecliptic ?

VII. How are Ocean-currents and trade winds caused, and what directions do they take ?

VIII. Describe the method of determining the Sun's parallax by the transit of Venus.

Why does Venus give more trustworthy results than Mercury ?

IX. Explain how the longitude of a place may be determined (i) by lunar distances, and (ii) by moon-culminating stars.

X Shew that there must be at least two solar eclipses, and there may be as many as seven eclipses (solar and lunar) in a year.

FRIDAY, 23RD JAN, 2 TO 5 P.M

HISTORY OF MORALS.

W. A. SYMONDS, ESQ.

I. Mention the leading characteristic of the French philosophy of the latter half of the eighteenth century, illustrating it more particularly (yet very briefly) in the case of Helvetius and of D'Holbach, and giving the former's reasons for considering the functions of the moralist and of the legislator as almost identical. Helvetius has also developed at large the idea that 'friendship is the sense of the need of the person befriended.' Summarise his views on this point.

II. The eighteenth-century moralists of England seem generally to have thought that happiness was equally distributed through all ranks and callings. Show—in contradiction to Paley in particular—that all men are not equally happy.

III. Classify the moralists of the eighteenth century in relation to the question whether conscience is an ultimate or a derivative faculty, and compare Hutcheson's 'Moral sense' with Brown's 'susceptibility of moral emotion.'

IV. What place has utility in Adam Smith's theory of moral sentiments?

V Does the venerable question of the *summum bonum* enter into modern ethics? Give reasons for your answer

VI Examine whether Hume yields the larger part to reason or sentiment in his system of morals, and criticise his restriction of the object of justice to property.

VII According to Kant, religion is a practical recognition of the divine origin of the moral law. Expand this theory sufficiently to make it intelligible and express your opinion of it as a foundation for morality

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SATURDAY, 24TH JAN, 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

PSYCHOLOGY.

ARTHUR THOMPSON, M.A.

I. Classify the Muscular Feelings. Show by a detailed explanation of the sensations of "apparent size" and of "apparent distance" that many of the sensations generally ascribed to some one of the five organs of sense really involve Muscular Feeling.

II. Enunciate, prove, and illustrate the law connecting feelings with bodily states.

III. What do you understand by *Abstraction* and the *Abstract Idea*? Is a *pure* Abstract Idea possible?

IV Explain the theory of *Constructive Idealism*, distinguishing it carefully from *Pure Idealism*.

V "Not only what man knows but what he can conceive depends upon what he has experienced" Discuss the validity of this proposition.

VI. "The almost unanimous assertion of philosophers has been that no Ontology is possible to man"

(*a*).—What is meant by *Ontology*?

(*b*).—On what grounds is the possibility of an Ontology generally derived?

(*c*).—What philosophers have dissented from the assertion above quoted?

VII Explain how far Physiology or other experimental science of Body is competent to deal with the problems of the conscious-life of man.

SATURDAY, 24TH JAN, 2 TO 5 P.M

HISTORY

PART I.

THE EARLY PLANTAGENETS

REV. G. M RAE, M.A

I (*a*).—Describe the means used by Henry II to get rid of the feudal element in judicial matters, and to create a national army independent of the influences of land tenure.

(*b*).—State the grounds on which History reckons the action of Henry II to be right and that of John to be wrong, in trying to crush the power of the barons.

(*c*).—State the general question at issue between Henry II and Thomas Becket at Clarendon and what you hold to be the verdict of History upon it.

II. Point out some of the good and some of the bad results of the Crusades and show what altered conditions in the state of Europe, compared with the date of their commencement, might have warranted a statesman of the fourteenth century in saying that the age of Crusades was past.

III (*a*).—By what institutions were the English people trained to self-government before they actually enjoyed that privilege in any considerable measure?

(*b*).—State and discuss the plea put forward at John's coronation in favour of his right to the throne.

(*c*).—Who was William Longchamp? What constitutional principle was involved in his overthrow?

IV. (*a*).—Estimate the character of Simon de Montfort and his influence on the polity of the English nation.

(*b*).—State the steps of growth, taken during the last quarter of the thirteenth century, which led to the complete organization of the three estates of the realm in one central assembly.

(*c*).—Give the occasion, the nature, and the effects of the Statute of Wales.

V State and briefly discuss the grounds of each of the following assertions:—

(*a*).—"The talents and even the virtues of her (= England's) first six French Kings were a curse to her The follies and vices of the seventh (= John) were her salvation."—*Macaulay.*

(*b*).—"I do not know that England has ever produced any patriot to whose memory she owes more gratitude than Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk."—*Hallam.*

(*c*).—"Winchelsey wished to be a second Langton."—*Stubbs*

(*d*).—It must be held, beyond all doubt, that the turning point in the recovery of the Independence of Scotland was the death of King Edward in 1307."—*Hill Burton*

PART II.
HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
G. OPPERT, PH. D.

I Give a brief sketch of the reign of Egbert of Wessex, Alfred the Great and Cnut the Dane.

II. How did the succession of Elizabeth to the throne after the death of Mary Tudor affect the foreign policy of England?

III. State sufficiently (*a*) whether the trial of Charles I was conducted according to the laws of the country, (*b*) how the execution was judged of abroad, and (*c*) the position occupied by Cromwell as Lord Protector of England.

IV. State why Charles II and William of Orange differed so entirely in their conduct towards France.

V. Discuss shortly the merits of George III's policy towards (*a*) the American Colonies and (*b*) the French Republic.

VI. (*a*).—Who were Anselm of Aosta, Judge Bradshaw, Dunstan, Sir John Eliot, Edward Hyde, and Ben Jonson.

(*b*).—What took place at Cambray, Dettingen, Flodden, Nimeguen, Sedgemoor and Wakefield?

(*c*).—What was the main object of the Mutiny Act, Five Mile Act, Navigation Act, Septennial Act, and the Bill of Rights? (*No answer to be more than 3 lines long*)

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1880.

MONDAY, 19TH JAN., 10 A.M. to 1 P M.
ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.
W. A. PORTER, M.A.

I Prove the law of formation of successive convergents to a continued fraction.

Find the 4th convergent to $\sqrt{11}$ and shew without actually extracting the square root that it will give the value true to at least four places of decimals.

II. Apply the method of continued fractions to find a solution (when one exists) of $ax + by = c$ in positive integers.

Find all the solutions in positive integers of $19x + 11y = 500$.

III. Find the highest power of a prime number a which is contained in the product $\angle m$.

The number of divisors of $\angle \underline{10}$ is 180, and the number of integers less than $\angle \underline{10}$ and prime to it is $2^{11} . 3^4$.

IV. Determine the form of a reciprocal equation.

Solve the equation

$$x^6 - 5x^5 + 10x^4 - 10x^3 + 5x - 1 = 0.$$

V. Shew how to determine the nature of the roots of an equation when the real roots of the derived equation are known.

What may be inferred about the roots of an equation if two of the roots of the derived equation are equal and what if they are imaginary?

All the roots of the equation $3x^4 - 4x^3 + 12x^2 - 24x + 14 = 0$ are imaginary.

VI. Shew that the cubic equation $(x-a)(x-b)(x-c) - a'^2(x-a) - b'^2(x-b) - c'^2(x-c) - 2a'b'c' = 0$ has three real roots, and determine the condition that the above equation may have one root in common with $(x-a)(x-b) - c'^2 = 0$.

VII Express $\sin^n \theta$ in terms of the cosines of multiples of θ when n is an even positive integer.

Write down the expressions for $\sin^7 \theta$ and $\sin^8 \theta$ in terms of the multiples of θ.

VIII. Resolve $x^{2n} - 2x^n \cos\theta + 1$ into n quadratic factors.

IX. In a spherical triangle prove the formulae

$$\tan\tfrac{1}{2}(A+B) = \frac{\cos\frac{1}{2}(a-b)}{\cos\frac{1}{2}(a+b)} \cot\frac{C}{2}$$

$$\tan\tfrac{1}{2}(a+b) = \frac{\cos\frac{1}{2}(A-B)}{\cos\frac{1}{2}(A+B)} \tan\frac{c}{2}$$

What formulae in plane trigonometry may be deduced from these?

X. Find the area of a spherical triangle.

In a spherical triangle having a right angle C shew that

$$\tan E = \frac{\sin a \sin b}{\cos a + \cos b}$$

where E is the spherical excess.

XI. If S be the number of solid angles in any polyhedron F the number of its faces, E the number of its edges, then,

$$S + F = E + 2.$$

Find the number of solid angles and edges in a regular polyhedron with 12 faces.

MONDAY, 19TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P M.

PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

I. Find the equation of a straight line in the form

$$x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha - p = 0.$$

If $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = 0$ be the equations to two lines in this form find the line bisecting the angle between them in which the origin does not lie, and shew that the length of the perpendicular on the bisector from any point x, y is $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\cos\frac{1}{2}A}$ where A is the angle bisected.

II. In the equation.

$$(x+y)^2 + 2x + y - 1 = 0$$

change the origin to the point $x = \frac{19}{16}$ $y = -\frac{31}{16}$ and then turn the axes through an angle of 45°.

Hence trace the curve and shew that the equation of the directrix referred to the original axes is $y - x + \frac{29}{8} = 0$.

III. Find the equation to the normal at any point of an ellipse in terms of the tangent of the angle which the line makes with the major axis.

Determine the locus of a point whose polar with reference to the ellipse is normal to the ellipse

IV Trace the curve represented by the equation

$$(x + 2y - 3)(2x - y + 3) = 8$$

and find the equations to the principal axes

V Shew that the equation to a parabola referred to two tangents as axes is

$$\sqrt{\frac{x}{h}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{k}} = 1$$

The coordinates of the vertex of this parabola are given by the equations

$$\frac{\sqrt{hx}}{\cos\omega + \frac{k}{h}} = \frac{\sqrt{ky}}{1 + \frac{k}{h}\cos\omega} = \frac{kh^2}{k^2 + h^2 + 2hk\cos\omega}$$

where ω is the angle between the axes

VI Determine the angle between two straight lines in space in terms of their direction cosines

Shew that the two lines in which the surface $ayz + bxz + cxy = 0$ is cut by the plane $lx + my + nz = 0$ will be at right angles if

$$\frac{a}{l} + \frac{b}{m} + \frac{c}{n} = 0$$

VII Find the equations to a straight line passing through a given point and perpendicular to and intersecting a given line

Find the surface traced out by the line through the origin perpendicular to and intersecting the line

$$\frac{x}{a} = \frac{z}{c}\sin\theta + \cos\theta$$

$$\frac{y}{b} = -\frac{z}{c}\cos\theta + \sin\theta$$

θ being the variable parameter

VIII Shew that there are two systems of straight lines which lie entirely in the surface of an hyperboloid of one sheet, and that any line of one system meets all the lines of the other system

IX Find the equation to the tangent plane at a given point of a surface $f(x, y, z) = 0$

The locus of the points at which the tangent plane to the surface $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2ayz + 2b'xz + 2c'xy = 1$ is parallel to the axis of z is the intersection of the given surface by the cylindrical surface

$$(ac - b'^2)x^2 + (bc - a'^2)y^2 + 2(c'^2 - ab)xy = c$$

X. Find the differential equation of developable surfaces supposing them generated by a plane with one variable parameter.

Find the surface generated by the plane $z = a + \frac{a^2}{c}(x + y)$, a being a variable parameter and shew that it is a hyperbolic cylinder.

TUESDAY, 20TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

NEWTON AND DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

W. A. PORTER, M. A.

I. State and prove Lemma XI.

The chord of curvature at any point of a parabola drawn parallel to the axis is equal to four times the focal distance at that point.

II. When a body moves in an orbit subject to the action of forces tending to a fixed point, the areas which it describes by radii drawn to the fixed centre of force are in one fixed plane, and are proportional to the times of describing them.

A body describes a parabola about the focus; if the segment SP of the focal chord P S p = 3 AS then the time of describing PA is to the time of describing Ap as 20 is to 7.

III. A body moves in a semicircle under the action of a force perpendicular to the diameter find the law of force.

IV. If a body is revolving in an ellipse, find the law of force tending to a focus of the ellipse.

Find the magnitude and position of the orbit if the velocity of projection is that in a circle at the same distance and the direction make an angle 30° with the initial distance.

V Assuming the limit of $(1 + \frac{1}{x})^x$ where x is increased indefinitely to be e find the limit of $\left(1 - \frac{a}{x}\right)^x$ in the same case and the limit of $\frac{a^x - 1}{x}$ where $x = O$.

Find the differential coefficient of a^x, and differentiate x^x.

VI. Find the n *th* differential coefficients of $\sin^3 x$ and of $\frac{a}{x^2 - a^2}$.

If $y = \cot^{-1} x$ prove that

$$\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = (-1)^n \, \underline{\lfloor n-1} \sin^n y \sin ny.$$

VII. If $f(a) = o$ and $F(a) = o$ shew that the limit of the fraction $\frac{f(x)}{F(x)}$ when x approaches a is equal to the limit of $\frac{f'(x)}{F'(x)}$ and shew that the same rule holds if $f(a) = \infty$ and $F(a) = \infty$.

Find the limiting value of $\left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x}\right)^x$ when $x = O$.

VIII. Shew how to find the asymptotes to polar curves.

Draw the asymptotes to the curve $r = \frac{a \sin \theta}{\cos 2\theta}$, corresponding to $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ and $\theta = 3\frac{\pi}{4}$ and trace the curve from $\theta = o$ to $\theta = \pi$.

IX. Find the nature of the following curves at the origin representing each by a figure

(1) $y^2 = a^2 \sin \frac{x}{a}$:

(2) $\left(y - x - \frac{x^2}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{x^3}{b}$:

(3) $\left(y - x - \frac{x^2}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{x^5}{b^3}$.

X. Shew that if two curves have a contact of the second order at a given point the values of p and $\frac{dp}{dr}$ will be the same for both curves at the common point and hence prove directly the expression

$$p = r \cdot \frac{dr}{dp}.$$

Use this expression to find the radius of curvature of the curve

$$r = a(1 - \cos\theta).$$

TUESDAY, 20TH JAN., 2 to 5 P.M.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS AND DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

I Find the integrals of the following expressions:—

$$e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx, \quad \frac{dx}{a + b\cos x}, \quad \cos^7 \theta \, d\theta.$$

II. Integrate $\dfrac{dx}{(x-a)^n\ (x-b)}$.

III. Find the length of the arc of a parabola, and hence find it intrinsic equation and from that its radius of curvature.

IV. State the limits of integration in applying the formula $A = \iint dx\,dy$ to find the area of the ellipse $ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 = 1$.

Find the area enclosed between the curves $y^2 = 3ax - a^2$ and $ay^2 = (x-a)^3$.

V. Prove that

$$\int_0^a f(x)\,dx = \int_0^a f(a-x)\,dx$$ and hence show that

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \sin^n x\,dx = \frac{\pi}{2}\int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x\,dx = \pi\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x\,dx$$

VI. Integrate the following equations.

(1.) $$2x + \frac{y^3}{x^3} + \left(2y - \frac{3y^2}{x}\right)\frac{dy}{dx} = 0.$$

(2.) $$x\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

(3.) $$2\sqrt{2ax}\,\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left\{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right\}$$

VII. Determine the condition that the equation $Mdx + Ndy = 0$ may have an integrating factor which is a function of x only.

Integrate the equation

$$(x^2 + y^2)\,dx + xy\,dy = 0$$

by means of a factor.

VIII. Shew how to solve equations of the form

$$y = x f\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) + F\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)$$

Integrate

$$x - y\frac{dy}{dx} = a\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2.$$

IX. Define a singular solution of a differential equation.

Explain clearly the connection between the complete primitive and the singular solution of a different equation of the first order, and illustrate it by reference to the equation.

$$x - y\frac{dy}{dx} = 2a + a\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)$$

and its solutions.

X. Integrate the equations

$$(1.)\quad x^2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4x\frac{dy}{dx} + 6 = 0$$

$$(2.)\quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + n^2x = \sin nx.$$

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

STATICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

I. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a system of parallel forces acting on a rigid body.

Deduce these from the conditions of equilibrium of any system of forces

II. Shew that any system of forces acting on a rigid body can be reduced to a force and a couple in a plane perpendicular to the force.

Three systems of forces are in equilibrium. If P, Q, R be the resultant forces for these systems, shew that the lines of action of P, Q and R are all parallel to one plane.

III. Find formulae for the position of the centre of gravity of the area of a polar curve bounded by two radii vectores.

Find the radius of the circle on which the centre of gravity of all the loops of the curve $r = a\cos n\theta$ lie.

IV. A weightless string hangs over a rough plane curve. Find the tension at any point in the limiting position of equilibrium.

A string is stretched over three rough pegs A, B, C, in a vertical plane and hangs vertically at each end, and a W is the greatest weight that can be supported at one end by a weight P at the other. Again the same string is stretched over the same pegs, but so as to form a loop round each; and b W is then the greatest weight which P can support. Prove that $\log\frac{b}{a} = \mu(6\pi - 4\theta)$ where θ is the circular measure of A B C.

V. Find the attraction of a uniform material straight line of infinite length on a particle whose distance from the line is a.

Hence, or otherwise, find the attraction of a thin uniform cylindrical shell of circular section and of infinite length on a particle within it at a distance b from the axis.

VI Find the condition that the forces acting on a fluid must satisfy in order that the fluid may be in equilibrium.

If density ρ at any point (x,y,z) of a fluid, be given by the equation $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} + \frac{\rho^2}{l^2} = 1$ where a, b, c, l are constants, shew that if the forces be $-\mu \frac{x}{a^2}, -\mu \frac{y}{b^2}, -\mu \frac{z}{c^2}$ the fluid will be in equilibrium.

Shew also that in this case the surfaces of constant density are surfaces of constant pressure.

VII. Define the centre of pressure and find formulae for determining it when the fluid is acted on only by gravity.

An elliptic area immersed vertically in water with its centre at the depth of the semi axis major revolves about a horizontal line through the centre; find the curve traced out on the area by the centre of pressure.

VIII. A cylinder containing fluid to a depth h is made to revolve about its vertical axis with a uniform angular velocity ω; find ω so that the centre of the base may just be bare, the cylinder being supposed high enough to prevent any fluid escaping.

Find also the whole pressure on the curve surface and on the base.

IX Show how to prove experimentally Boyle's law respecting the pressure and volume of an elastic fluid at constant temperature.

A piston moving in a vertical cylindrical tube closed at one end, compresses air between it and the closed end of the tube by means of an elastic string attached to it and the closed end. Find the time of a small oscillation supposing that in the position of equilibrium the string is stretched by one-third of its natural length and that the weight of the piston would stretch it by that amount and that the volume of air is $\frac{1}{4}$ of its volume at atmospheric pressure.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

I. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct refraction at a spherical surface.

Shew by tracing the positions of the conjugate foci that there must be one position when the distance between them is a maximum and another when it is a minimum and find the position of the incident pencil in each case.

II. Find the position and dimensions of the least circle of aberration after direct reflection at a spherical surface.

III. In what respects do solar spectra differ when prisms of different material are employed?

State the evidence on which it is inferred that sodium for example or hydrogen exists in the atmosphere of the sun.

IV. Describe Gregory's telescope and find the magnifying power with Ramsden's eye piece.

Shew that an eye at the aperture of the larger mirror will see an inverted image of the small mirror between it and its principal focus.

V. Shew how to make the object glass of the astronomical telescope achromatic by two lenses in contact.

Why must the lenses be of different materials?

Why is a different investigation required for the eye piece?

VI. State the adjustments of the transit instrument and shew how to correct the collimation error by the collimating eye piece.

Find the error in the observed time of transit due to a small error of level.

VII. Suppose a person about to set up an observatory is furnished with a clock (rate undetermined) and a *transit circle* mounted and with all the adjustments made that can be made without the aid of celestial phenomena, *state* in order the steps to be taken before the observer is in a position to observe the right ascensions and declinations of the stars.

VIII. Shew how to calculate that part of the equation of time due to the obliquity of the ecliptic for any given day, say, between the vernal equinox and summer solstice.

Shew that its maximum value is 10 minutes nearly,

$$\text{Given Log tan } \frac{\omega}{2} = 9{\cdot}3172714,$$

and Log sin $2^\circ\, 28\frac{1}{4}' = 8\ 6345428$ nearly.

IX. Enumerate all the corrections that have to be applied to an observation by the mural circle in order to determine the true declination of a star at the time of observation.

What is the object of applying the correction for precession and nutation?

Shew that the annual precession in declination

$$= 50''{\cdot}2 \sin \omega \cos R.$$

Assuming $50''{\cdot}2$ to be the annual precession in longitude.

X. Shew how to find the mean time at any place by observing the altitude of a known star.

XI. Shew how by means of the moon Greenwich time may be determined at sea and thence the longitude of the place of observation

Give the calculation for clearing the moon's distance

THURSDAY, 22ND JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

DYNAMICS.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

I. A point P moves continually with a uniform velocity towards another point which moves with an equal uniform velocity in a straight line. Find the equation of the path described by P, and shew that the ultimate distance of the particles is half of the initial distance.

II. A body falls from a height a above the earth and on reaching the surface falls by a canal to the centre. Assuming that the attraction of the earth varies inversely as the square of the distance from the centre on a particle outside the earth and directly as the distance on a particle within shew that the time to the surface $= \sqrt{\frac{a}{g}}\left(1 + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, and the time from the surface to the centre $\sqrt{\frac{a}{g}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}$, a being the radius of the earth and g the force of attraction at the surface.

III. When a body is acted on by a central force, find the differential equation to the orbit.

If a particle describe a circle under the action of a force always directed to a point in the circumference, shew that the velocity at any point is the same as that from infinity.

IV. A particle is constrained to move on a smooth plane curve under the action of forces in the plane of that curve; find the pressure on the curve at any point.

A particle moves under the action of gravity on a smooth cycloid whose base is horizontal, starting from rest at the highest point; find where it will leave the curve.

V. A circular tube of fine bore is made to turn uniformly about the vertical diameter, carrying a particle inside the tube which is smooth. Shew that the velocity of projection of the particle at the lowest point which will just carry it to the highest point is the same as if the particle were at rest.

Find the pressure on the tube in the direction of the normal

VI. Find the condition that a given straight line may be a principal axis of a given system of particles at some point of its length, and find the other two principal axes at that point.

Find the principal axes for a rectangular lamina at one of the angular points.

VII. State and explain D'Alembert's principle and hence obtain the equations of motion of a rigid system.

State the two principles regarding the motion of a rigid body immediately obtainable from these equations.

VIII. Find the time of a small oscillation of a hemisphere about a tangent at a point of the rim; and find the locus of all the axes parallel to this for which the time of oscillation is the same.

IX. Determine the equations of rotation of a body about a point which moves according to any given law, and hence determine in what cases $Mk\frac{2}{}\frac{d^2\theta}{d\theta_2}$ will be equal to the moment of the impressed forces about the point, the point being fixed in the body and moving with it

A circular cylinder radius a rests on another perfectly rough radius $2a$ their axes being at right angles. Find the time of a small oscillation.

X. A sphere rolls down a rough inclined plane starting from rest; find the motion and compare it with that of a sphere of the same dimensions having a concentric spherical cavity filled with water.

THURSDAY, 22ND JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PROBLEMS.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

I. The coefficient of x^n in the expansion of $\frac{\sin\theta}{x^2+2x\cos\theta+1}$ in ascending powers of x is $(-1)^n \sin(n+1)\theta$.

II. Two triangles have a common vertical angle and the sum of the sides about that angle constant. Shew that as the base of one triangle moves up to the base of the other, it ultimately divides it into segments proportional to the sides which are not adjacent.

III. PP′ is a chord of a circle parallel to the diameter AB and AP′, BP are drawn intersecting within the circle in Q and AP is joined. Shew that the triangle APQ will be a maximum when

$$\text{Sin PAP}' = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}.$$

IV. Find the locus of the intersection of the normal to the curve $r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$ with the perpendicular on it from the origin.

V. A straight line moves parallel to the plane $y - x = 0$, always resting on two directrices, one the straight line through the origin at right angles to this plane and the other the curve $x = 0$, $y^2 = az$; shew that it describes the surface $y^2 - x^2 = az$.

VI. A particle is suspended by three equal strings of length a from three points forming an equilateral triangle of side $2b$ in a horizontal plane. If one string be cut the tension of each of the others is instantaneously changed in the ratio $\frac{3a^2 - 4b^2}{2(a^2 - b^2)}$.

VII. Find the asymptotes of the curve

$$y^3 - 3x^2y + 2x^3 - a^2x = 0,$$

and trace the curve

$$y^3 - 3x^2y + 2x^3 - \frac{x^4}{a} = 0.$$

VIII. AP and AQ are chords of a parabola through the vertex inclined at a constant angle α, find the envelope of PQ.

IX. The velocity of a point parallel to each of two rectangular axes is proportional to the other co-ordinate, find the equation to the path.

X. A circular tube (radius a) of small bore revolves about a vertical diameter with an angular velocity ω, and carries a particle within the tube which is smooth. Shew that if $\omega > \sqrt{\frac{g}{a}}$ there is an oblique position of relative equilibrium which is stable, while in the same case the lowest point is an unstable position of equilibrium.

Find the time of a small oscillation about the oblique position of equilibrium.

FRIDAY, 23RD JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

M. A. PORTER, M.A.

I. If the origin of co-ordinates be within a triangle the equations to whose sides are $\alpha = 0$ $\beta = 0$ $\gamma = 0$, shew that the equation to a conic inscribed in the triangle is $\sqrt{l\alpha} + \sqrt{m\beta} + \sqrt{n\gamma} = 0$.

Interpret the following equations in connection with the above triangle

$$l\alpha - m\beta = 0, \; l\alpha + m\beta = 0,$$
$$\text{and } l\alpha + m\beta + n\gamma = 0.$$

II. If $f(x)$ and all its differential coefficients be continuous between the values a and $a + h$ of the variable x prove that

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + hf'(a) + \frac{h^2}{2} f''(a) \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$+ \frac{h^n}{\lfloor n} f^n(a) + \frac{h^{n+1}}{\lfloor n+1} f^{n+1}(a + \theta h),$$

where θ is some proper fraction.

If $f(x)$ be the ordinate of a curve give the interpretation of the equation $f(a + h) = f(a) + h f'(a + \theta h)$,

and shew that in this equation the limit of θ as h approaches zero is $\frac{1}{2}$.

III. Investigate the conditions that a fraction of two independent variables may have a maximum or minimum value.

Express the radius of the circle inscribed in a triangle in terms of the perimeter and the angles, and determine when it is a maximum for a given perimeter.

IV. Shew how to determine the equation to the evolute of a given curve $y = f(x)$, and prove that if s' be the length of the arc of the evolute measured from a fixed point in it, $s' \pm \rho =$ a constant.

If the intrinsic equation of a curve be $s = a \sin \theta$, its evolute will be a similar curve.

V. If S be the area of the surface generated by the revolution of the curve $y = f(x)$ about the axis of x shew that

$$S = 2\pi \int y \sqrt{\left\{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right\}}\, dx.$$

Shew that the area of the surface generated by the revolution of the loop of the curve

$$9ay^2 = (x + a)(x - 2a)^2 \text{ is } 3\pi a^2.$$

VI. Find the volume contained between the surface $\frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{y^2}{b} = z$

and the plane $x = c$.

VII. Find the equation to the principal normal to a curve in space.

If from any point in a curve equal distances be measured along the curve and its tangent the limiting position of the line joining the extremities of these distances is the principal normal.

VIII. Find the radius of curvature of a normal section of the surface $z = f(x\, y)$ through a given tangent line at a given point.

Hence determine the condition that the surface at the point may be all on one side of the tangent plane.

IX. Eliminate the arbitrary function f from the equation $u = f(v)$, u and v being known functions of x y and z, and hence show how to integrate the partial differential equation.

$$P\frac{dz}{dx} + Q\frac{dz}{dy} = R$$

where P, Q and R are functions of x, y and z.

Integrate

(1.) $(x-a)\frac{dz}{dx} + (y-b)\frac{dz}{dy} = z - c,$

(2.) $y\frac{dz}{dx} - x\frac{dz}{dy} = o.$

FRIDAY, 23RD JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PROBLEMS.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

I. If A and B be two quadratic functions of x, both of invariable sign for all values of x, shew that for values of k between certain limits A + kB will not be of invariable sign.

II. A circle is described through the point of intersection A of two fixed straight lines and also through another fixed point B; shew that the line joining the points where the circle again meets the two given straight lines touches a fixed parabola.

III If $y = \frac{(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})^{-n}}{2} + \frac{(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})^{-n}}{2}$

eliminate by differentiation the functions on the right hand side of the equation, and hence expand y in a series of ascending powers of x.

IV. If two sides a and b of a spherical triangle be given, the area will be a maximum if

$$\tan^2 \tfrac{1}{4}C = \frac{\cos\frac{1}{2}(a-b)}{\cos\frac{1}{2}(a+b)}.$$

V. The area between the curve $r = a\,\frac{\sin^2\theta}{\cos\theta}$

and its asymptote is $\frac{3\pi a^2}{4}$

VI. One end of a uniform heavy string is fixed at A and the other end moves along a horizontal line through A; shew that the locus of the lowest point referred to vertical and horizontal axes through A is

$$\log\frac{l+y}{l-y} = \frac{2xy}{l^2-y^2}.$$

VII. Two particles of masses m and m' are connected by a fine string which passes through a fixed ring; m hangs vertically and m' is held so that the line joining it with the ring is horizontal. When m' is let go find the initial directions of its motion. Is its path at the beginning above or below the tangent?

VIII. A solid smooth sphere, weight W is divided into hemispheres and placed with the plane of division vertical on a horizontal plane. A uniform heavy chain of length equal to half the circumference of the sphere is placed over the sphere cutting the plane of division at right angles, shew that equilibrium will not be preserved if the weight of the chain be less than $\frac{3\pi}{16}$ W.

IX. Four convex lenses whose focal lengths are a, b, b, a are placed on the same axis at intervals $a + b$, $\frac{2b}{a}(a + b)$, $a + b$, shew that any pencil incident on the first lens will be received by an eye after emergency from the last in the same state of divergence as if the eye were placed in the position of the first lens.

X. A sphere mass m rolls down a rough inclined plane M which is capable of moving freely on a smooth horizontal plane; shew that the acceleration of the inclined plane is $\frac{5}{7}$ of the acceleration if it were smooth.

SATURDAY, 24TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

I. A particle is projected vertically upwards with a given velocity V. Supposing gravity constant and the resistance of the air to vary as the square of the velocity, find the height to which it will ascend and the time of ascent. Find also the velocity with which it will return to the ground.

II. Define the hodograph, and shew that the tangent at any point is parallel to the resultant force on the particle at the corresponding point of its path, and the velocity in it is equal to the acceleration.

When a particle moves under the action of a central force inversely as the square of the distance, the hodograph is a circle.

III. A uniform beam of mass M lying on a smooth horizontal table is struck at one end perpendicular to its length by a ball mass m moving with a velocity V, determine the initial motion of the beam.

IV. If a body be moving about a fixed point, proves that there is always a line through that point about which the body is instantaneously turning.

Assuming this, state the steps by which any case of motion about a fixed point under any forces is practically determined.

V. Show that the caustic of a pencil directly refracted at a plane surface from a denser to a rarer medium is the evolute of an ellipse.

Hence explain the appearance of the level bottom of a piece of water to an eye above it.

VI. When light emerges from rain drops after one internal reflection why is there more condensation of light in the direction of minimum deviation than in any other?

Shew that the minimum deviation increases with the refrangibility of light and hence determine the order of colours in the primary bow.

VII. Find the retardation of the moon's rising on successive days, and hence explain the phenomenon of the harvest moon.

VIII. After the corrections for refraction, aberration and precession have been made the declinations of the stars vary slightly from year to year. To what is this due, and what is the period of the variation? How did Bradley satisfy himself that he had found the true cause? What other phenomenon has the same period?

IX. Two masses m and m' are connected by a string and laid over a double inclined plane of mass M which is capable of moving freely on a smooth horizontal plane. Write down two first integrals of the equations of motion that may be obtained from general principles.

Also determine the pressures and the tension of the string and shew that if both sides of the plane have the inclination α the acceleration of the plane is

$$g \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \frac{m - m^1}{(m + m^1) \sin^2 \alpha + M}.$$

SATURDAY, 24TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PROBLEMS.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

I. C, D are two fixed points on the diameter A B of a circle equally distant from the centre. Through C, D two parallel lines are drawn cutting the circle in P and Q on the same side of A B. Prove that the locus of intersection of AQ, BP is an ellipse.

II. A family of curves $r = c \tan \theta$ is described c being a variable parameter. If the area of the curve between the initial line and the radius vector which is equal to a is a maximum or minimum, then this area will be half of the triangle SPT where SP is the radius vector $= a$ and ST is the perpendicular to SP meeting the tangent at T.

III. If $s = \frac{2a}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos\theta\,(2 - \sin\theta)}{(1 - \sin\theta)^2}$ be the intrinsic equation of a curve shew that the radius of curvature at any point is $\frac{(x+2a)^2}{2a}$, the origin of rectangular co-ordinates being so chosen that $\theta = o$ when $x = o$.

IV. A heavy elastic string hangs symmetrically over the arc of a smooth vertical circle and just reaches the ends of a horizontal diameter If the co-efficient of elasticity be the weight of a portion of the string whose natural length is the diameter of the circle, then the natural length of a portion which subtends an angle θ at the centre measured from the highest point is

$$a\sqrt{2}\log\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right),$$

a being the radius of the circle.

V. A particle acted on by a central force consisting of two parts of which one varies as the distance and the other as the inverse square of the distance and which are equal at a distance $a\sqrt[3]{2}$, is projected from an apse with twice the velocity in a circle. Shew that the velocity at the next apse will be to that of projection as 2 to 3.

VI. If the curve $r^2 = a^2 \sin 2\theta$ be placed with its initial line vertical, then a particle starting from rest at the node will fall under the influence of gravity to any point in the curve in the same time as it would fall down the chord.

VII. If the surface $yz + zx + xy + a^2 = o$ be cut by the plane $lx + my + nz = p$ where l, m, n are direction cosines, find the co-ordinates of the centre of the section, and hence or otherwise find the condition that the section may be a parabola.

VIII. When rays from the sun are refracted into rain drops and once reflected, they all fall within a space at the back of the drop subtending an angle θ at the centre such that

$$\sin\frac{\theta}{2} = \left(\frac{4-\mu^2}{3\mu^2\sqrt{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

IX. A rod of length $2a$ and mass M is suspended by a weightless string of length $2l$ over two smooth pegs in the horizontal line whose distance apart is $2b$, b being $\angle a$. When at rest in a horizontal position it receives a blow Mv at one end in the direction of its length Shew that the initial velocity of the middle point of the string is $\frac{a-b}{l-b}v$. If the blow be small find the time of a small oscillation.

MONDAY, 19TH JAN, 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

PSYCHOLOGY.

P RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR, M.A

I. Of what two-fold classification do feelings admit? Describe the molecular changes which the two forms of nervous matter probably undergo. State briefly the evidence supporting the conclusion that the nervous system is homogeneous.

II. What is the relation between Biology and Psychology? Are they distinct sciences?

III. On what grounds does Spencer assert that though what we feel exists as we feel it only in ourselves, yet feelings have antecedents out of ourselves.

IV. Does the subject or the object determine the forms and degrees of relations between feelings? Discuss the question briefly.

V. What circumstances govern the revivability of feelings? State the physical conditions that affect the revivability of relations between feelings.

VI. In what aspect is the distinction between pleasure and pain presented by the doctrine of Evolution? What facts are stated by Spencer as likely to throw some light on the intrinsic nature of pleasures and pains?

VII. Formulate the law of Intelligence. Explain the apparent difficulty in the case of coexistences in the environment. State other apparent anomalies, and shew how they are reconcilable with the law.

VIII. Distinguish Instinct from Reflex Action, and both from Memory What is *organic memory?*

IX What, according to Spencer, are the illusions, subjective and objective, in which the notion of free will originates?

X. An undefinable feeling of misery is known to be caused by a certain state of the circulation. How is this fact to be physically interpreted?

XI. Shew that sympathy is proportionate to the power of representation.

MONDAY, 19TH JAN, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PSYCHOLOGY—HAMILTON AND MILL.

REV. WILLIAM STEVENSON, M.A.

I. Who was the founder of the Scottish School of Philosophy? Explain the crisis to which Philosophy had come when this School arose, and the aim of its founder in relation to the crisis. Explain the ground on which he sought to found his doctrines, and examine its validity.

II. Describe generally the position and work of Hamilton in the School to which he belonged, giving a brief account of his writings and their chief characteristics.

III. Mill has been described as a product of Hume, Hartley and Comte. Point out what he derived from each of these philosophers, and state your opinion—with brief reasons—as to whether he succeeded in welding his doctrines into a consistent whole.

IV. (*a*)—Expound carefully what are, according to Hamilton, the contents of Consciousness, and examine, in connection with this, his theory of Perception and of the Primary and Secondary Qualities of Matter (*b*).—Give the main points of Mill's criticism.

V. Similarly expound and examine Mill's teaching as to the contents of Consciousness, and the relation of Consciousness and Sensation. Does Sensation or Consciousness bear witness to anything beyond itself? and if so, what? Answer for Mill and for yourself.

VI. Explain Mill's doctrine of the Relativity of Knowledge, and enquire whether it is consistent with his theory of the meaning of names, and the nature of scientific truth.

VII. What other new departure was taken in Philosophy at the time the Scottish School arose? and sketch very briefly its course. Indicate the relation of both Hamilton and Mill to that course of speculation.

VIII. State the main points of agreement and difference between the Experientialism of Mill and that of Spencer

IX. Compare the teachings of Hamilton, Mill and Spencer, as to the existence and cognisability of the Absolute.

TUESDAY, 20TH JAN, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LOGIC.

P. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR, M.A

I. State the views of Hamilton, Mill and Jevons as to the proper subject-matter of Logic and criticise them with reference to your own stand-point.

II. On what grounds does Hamilton recommend the quantification of the predicate, and what modifications in the theory of the syllogism would be necessitated by such quantification? Do you see any valid reasons for not quantifying the predicate?

III. Criticise the following doctrines:

(*a*) that a proposition is the expression of a relation between two ideas;

(*b*) that it consists in referring something to, or excluding something from, a class.

What, according to Mill, is the true import of propositions? Is Jevons' opinion on this question in harmony or in conflict with Mill's?

IV. How does Mill vindicate the syllogism against the charge that it involves the fallacy of "begging the question"?

V. In what sense alone, according to Mill, are the truths of Geometry necessary truths?

Explain the statement that "all deductive sciences are inductive," and exemplify it with reference to Astronomy.

VI. Give the chief objections urged by Mill against the *Universal Postulate*. How has Spencer replied to them?

VII. State briefly and clearly the doctrines of Jevons and Mill as to the nature of the relation between Induction and Deduction. Which of them do you adopt and why?

VIII. What, according to Jevons, are the laws of thought, and what their symbolic expression? Why do they count for so little with Mill and Bain? Shew how from $A = B$, $a = b$ may be deduced.

IX. What does Jevons call *imperfect induction*, and what, according to him, is its logical value? State and examine Mill's views on this point.

X. What has the theory of permutations and combinations to do with Logic?

XI. Examine the following, using Jevons' methods:

(*a*).—All metals except gold and silver are opaque; therefore what is not opaque is either gold, or silver, or is not metal.

(*b*).—E A E in the IIId figure.

(*c*).—A is either B or C, but A is B; therefore it is not C.

TUESDAY, 20TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LOGIC.

P. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR, M.A.

I. State exceptions to the general rule of the Composition of causes. Is the case of collocations an exception of this kind?

II. Does plurality of causes affect the Joint Method of agreement and difference? Why is it necessary to have positive instances along with negative ones? What makes the Joint Method inferior in validity to the Method of Difference?

III. It is maintained that Mill begs the question in founding the experimental methods on the law of universal causation, and the law of universal causation on induction. Estimate the force of the objection, and state what you can in defence of Mill.

IV. On what circumstances does the value of analogical evidence depend?

V. A person of undoubted veracity testifies to the occurrence of an event opposed to (*a*) an ultimate law of nature,—(*b*) a secondary law of nature. Is the event to be believed in or not?

VI What is the scientific meaning of *Error*. Jevons mentions five methods of eliminating error. Describe and illustrate them.

VII. What conditions does Jevons lay down as essential to correct observation?

VIII. Compare the views of Mill and Jevons as to the requisites of a good hypothesis and the tests of a true hypothesis.

IX. Explain Mill's inverse deductive method. How does he shew that the laws of Social Dynamics can be ascertained only by this method? Do you see any reasons for dissenting from Mill?

X. In how many different senses is 'equality' employed by scientific men? Justify the assertion that "the science of Physical Astronomy is merely approximate and hypothetical."

XI. Distinguish between classification by Type and classification by Definition, and explain their peculiar scientific uses.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

THE ETHICS OF SOCRATES AND PLATO.

REV. WILLIAM STEVENSON, M.A.

I. Explain Socrates' method of philosophizing both on its negative and positive side, and the end to which it was directed. Describe the character of his irony. Aristotle says that Socrates discovered and exemplified two things—the method of induction, and logical definition. Show how.

II. Expound Socrates' doctrine of Virtue, showing how far he went with the Sophists, and how he went beyond them, refuting their sceptical conclusions.

III. Give an account *(a)* of the personal relations between Socrates and Plato; and *(b)* of the position which Socrates is made to hold in the Platonic dialogues. *(c)* Show how the adoption of this form of philosophic exposition, and the position assigned to Socrates consist with the general character of Plato's philosophy.

IV. Explain the relation to each other, in Plato's view, of sensuous Perception, Opinion and Knowledge. By what method is the last reached? How did Plato, in his doctrine of Knowledge, go beyond that of Socrates? Apply Plato's principles to the basis of the Common Sense Philosophy

V. By what arguments does Plato establish his doctrine of *Ideas*? What is the nature of their existence, and their relation to *phenomena*? How do men stand in relation to the world of *phenomena* and of *Ideas*?

VI. In what, according to Plato, does the ultimate Good consist? How far does his teaching favour a life of contemplation, and how far a life of activity? How do his views agree with the general tendency of Greek life?

VII. What, according to Plato, is Virtue, and who alone is capable of this Virtue? What worth does he allow to unscientific Virtue? What are the chief virtues, and how are they deduced?

VIII Sketch in outline Plato's theory of an Ideal State Point out any analogies you observe between this Ideal state, and actual mediæval or modern states.

IX. Point out what you regard as the main excellencies and defects of Plato's moral teaching.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M

THE MORAL SENSE THEORY.

P. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR, M.A.

I. What were the characteristic features of the ethical systems that prevailed in England before the time of Hutcheson, and what difficulties was the Moral Sense theory intended to obviate?

II. What does Hutcheson mean by saying that the moral sense is *a settled determination of the soul*? Does he hold the moral sense to be capable of improvement, and to be of supreme authority? What with him are the objects of moral approbation?

III. Butler draws a psychological distinction between benevolence and self-love on the one hand and the passions and appetites on the other. Is this distinction tenable? What use does Butler make of this distinction, and what was the necessity for his putting it to such a use?

IV. In what two ways, according to Butler, may the subject of morals be treated? Which of these methods does he chiefly employ? Bring out the points of resemblance and difference in the comparison drawn by Butler between the internal constitution of a man and the mechanism of a watch. State any objections to the analogy that suggest themselves to you, and what replies to them you would expect from a follower of Butler.

V. Do you note any inconsistencies in Butler's treatment of the question of moral obligation? What is the relation between self-love and conscience? How does he reconcile interest with duty?

VI. Give a brief description of Adam Smith's system with reference to (*a*) the ethical standard,—(*b*) the theory of happiness: and criticize his views on these points.

VII. What is Dugald Stewart's view as regards the relation between morality and theology? Name other intuitive moralists who are in accord with him on this question.

VIII What objections to the Moral Sense theory does Brown attempt to answer? Do you consider his answers satisfactory?

IX. Mill charges Whewell with drawing from a double fountain, utility and internal conviction On what grounds does Mill rest the charge?

X How do Association-psychologists endeavour to explain the origin and growth of the moral sense? What light does evolution throw on the genesis of the moral faculty?

XI. State very briefly the arguments against optimism and pessimism. Which of the philosophers holding the moral sense theory, were optimists and which pessimists? Give reasons.

THURSDAY, 22ND JAN, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

P. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR, M.A.

I. Point out defects in the following definitions of Political Economy:—

(*a*) that it is a science which teaches, or professes to teach, in what manner a nation may be made rich.

(*b*) that it is the science which regulates the production, distribution and consumption of wealth.

How does Mill define the science, and what exception does Cairnes take to his definition?

II. In what circumstances does an economic law, regarded logically, differ from a law in the more advanced physical sciences. Illustrate with reference to the effects of changes of taxation on consumption.

III. State the views of Mill and Cairnes as to the ultimate constituents of the cost of production.

Does the cost of production regulate international values? If not, what are they determined by?

IV. How does Cairnes shew that fluctuations in the market value are more intense as regards vegetable products, and of longer duration as regards animal products?

V. Define the Wages-fund. How does the supply of labour affect the Wages-fund? Enunciate the law governing the growth of the Wages-fund. Refute Mr. Thornton's objections to the Wages-fund theory.

VI. What two conditions are laid down by Cairnes regarding demand for commodities, and what influence do these conditions exercise on the Wages-fund?

VII. State the exact nature of the relation between wages and prices, *measured in money*

VIII. What, according to Cairnes, is the legitimate field for the action of Trades Unions? Explain the three methods by which Trades Unions may aim at an increase of the rate of wages, and estimate their practical utility.

IX. Distinguish between rate of interest and value of money. How does the rate of interest determine the price of land and of securities?

Explain the manner in which credit tends to prevent fluctuation in general prices.

X. On what conditions does the possibility of production on a large scale depend? To what extent can these conditions be realized in Southern India?

THURSDAY, 22ND JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

REV. WILLIAM STEVENSON, M.A.

I. Define *Value*, and distinguish between *market value* and *normal value*.

Point out the conditions essential to the existenceof *value*. Can you determine any relations betwecn *value* and *utility*?

II. Distinguish between *domestic* and *foreign* trade, and determine the position in this regard of the trade of a mother-country with its colonies.

Point out the effects of increased facility of intercourse and emigration.

Note the chief advantages, material and moral, of international trade.

III. India has to pay England fifteen millions sterling annually in interest, pensions, &c. How must this be paid? Explain the chief consequences to India of this liability.

IV. What is meant by the doctrine of *Reciprocity* in international commerce? How far is it open to the objections usually urged against Protection?

V. Explain fully the principle laid down by Cairnes that "the relative rates of wages and profits in the different branches of industry afford an indication, *in an inverse sense*, of the relation in which the exchange values of the commodities, proceeding from such branches of industry, stand to their cost of production."

VI. What are the main causes which have brought about the diminished value of *the rupee*?

Point out the main obstacles to the introduction of a gold currency into India.

VII. It is alleged that the high wages prevalent in England place her at a disadvantage in competing with other countries in foreign markets. Examine into the truth of this allegation.

VIII. The mass of the people in India are very poor? How do you account for this, and where would you look for the remedies?

IX. *(a)*.—Compare the advantages and disadvantages of *direct and indirect taxation*, specially with reference to this country.

(b).—What are the main considerations that should determine and regulate the imposition of a Trades and Professional Tax?

FRIDAY, 23RD JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

THE AGE OF ELIZABETH.

REV. WILLIAM STEVENSON, M.A.

I. (a).—Indicate briefly the position of Protestantism in the various countries of Europe at the date of the Diet of Augsburg.

(b).—What was the arrangement come to at the Diet of Augsburg? Point out its weaknesses.

II. (*a*).—Sketch the main features of the Reformation in England, bringing out the interaction of political and religious ideas. Point out the continuity of Henry VIII's policy with that of his father.

(*b*).—Compare the Reformation in Scotland with that in England.

III. Describe the state and position of England at the time of Elizabeth's accession.

IV (*a*).—Describe the character of Elizabeth, and the aims and methods of her policy.

(*b*) —Similarly describe the character and policy of Mary, Queen of Scots.

V. Give an account of the religious settlement which Elizabeth made in England, and the ecclesiastical policy she continued to carry out. Point out both its strength and weakness.

VI. Point out the dangers which in the early years of her reign threatened Elizabeth from the side of France, and the steps which she took to avert them both in France and Scotland.

VII. (*a*).—Describe the character and policy of Phillip II.

(*b*).—Give a brief account of the Netherlands, their condition and government; mention the measures which led to their revolt, and recount briefly the attempts of Alva to suppress it.

VIII. Mention the various plots made against Elizabeth to which Queen Mary, while in England, afforded a centre, the share which foreign powers had in them, and the chief persons who suffered death on account of them. Express your judgment regarding the execution of Queen Mary.

IX. (*a*).—State the position of affairs in the Netherlands, and the relations between France and Spain at the time of the Spanish Armada.

(*b*).—Give an account of the plan of the invasion and how it was defeated.

(*c*).—State the issues involved and the consequences to Spain and England respectively.

X. In connection with the names of Drake, Frobisher and Raleigh, give a sketch of the development of commerce and enterprise during Elizabeth's reign.

FRIDAY, 23RD JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

THE ROMAN EMPIRE TO THE DEATH OF CONSTANTINE.

REV W. STEVENSON, M.A.

I. (*a*).—Show how the transition from the Republic to the Empire had become inevitable, and that the murder of Cæsar only postponed, but could not avert it.

(*b*).—How did Augustus consolidate his power, while disguising as much as possible the change that had taken place?

II. Divide the Emperors of your period into groups, mentioning the years they cover, and the characteristics of each group.

III. Describe the extent of the Roman Empire, when it had reached its furthest limits, indicating the parts over which the Latin and the Greek civilization respectively prevailed, and the parts which came under neither. Point out some of the characteristics and consequences that arose out of this difference of civilization

IV. (*a*).—Give a short account of the state of the Roman Empire in the first century in respect of morals, philosophy and religion.

(*b*).—Sketch in brief outline the progress of Christianity within the Empire up to the time of Constantine, noting the chief persecutions, and pointing out its influence on morality

(*c*).—Give some account of the origin and doctrines of Neo-Platonism.

V. (*a*).—Point out the changes in the constitution of the Roman dominion indicated by the fact that Rome, which was at first the governing city, gradually ceased even to be the capital of the Roman Empire

(*b*).—What considerations induced Constantine to select Constantinople as his capital?

VI Describe the characters of the following rulers, and relate the most significant events of their reigns:—(1) Trajan, (2) Marcus Aurelius, (3) Septimus Severus, (4) Diocletian, (5) Zenobia.

VII. Give some account of the chief races, usually called Barbarians, who settled on the boundaries of the Empire; and the main collisions with them that took place within your period.

VIII. (*a*).—Sketch the history of Latin literature after the Augustan Era.

(*b*) —Mention the great masters of Roman jurisprudence within your period, and what was done in putting together the system of Civil Law.

IX. Describe the character of Constantine, and point out the most significant features of his reign.

SATURDAY, 24TH JAN, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

SUBJECT OF ESSAY.

REV. W. STEVENSON, M.A

The Intellectual and Moral Development of the English people during the reign of Elizabeth: its causes and manifestations

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SATURDAY, 24TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P M.

SUBJECT OF ESSAY

P. RUNGANATHA MUDALIYAR, M.A.

How far should moral and religious considerations be taken account of in economic investigation ?

or,

The progress of Association—psychology from the time of Hartley to the present day '

B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1880.

MONDAY, 19TH JAN., 10 A M. TO 1 P.M.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

V BASHYAM AIYANGAR, B.A., B.L.

I. What are the modes by which the testimony of a witness may be corroborated under the Indian Evidence Act?

II. State how far communications made by a party to his Vakeel and any advice given to him by such Vakeel are privileged; and under what circumstances and to what extent is such privilege affected by the party offering himself as a witness or examining the Vakeel as his witness?

III. In what cases are parties to a suit or witnesses privileged from being compelled to produce documents in their possession, and is it competent in any such cases for the party requiring the production of the document to adduce secondary evidence in the event of the document being withheld?

IV. What do you understand by a "latent and patent ambiguity" in a document and state which may and which may not be explained by extrinsic evidence, giving illustrations in support of your answer

V A is dispossessed of his house by B. A a year afterwards sues B in ejectment. B denies the alleged dispossession and sets up title in himself. The only facts proved and found are that the house was in A's possession for about a year and that he was then dispossessed by B The District Moonsiff who tried the case gave judgment for the plaintiff. The District Judge on appeal, while concurring with the District Moonsiff in the above findings of facts, reversed his decree and dismissed plaintiff's suit on the ground that A has not established his title, that he cannot recover on the weakness of the defendant's title, that A's possession for less than the Statutary period of 12 years cannot give him title, and that as the suit was not brought as a mere possessory suit within 6 months from the

date of dispossession plaintiff ought to establish his title. A second appeal is preferred from this decision. How would you decide it? Give reasons in support of your answer.

VI. What is meant by "Leading questions," and when and under what circumstances are they allowable?

VII. The issues in a case are whether the bond sued on is genuine, and whether the plaintiff is the adopted son of the deceased creditor. Plaintiff calls and examines a witness to prove the handwriting of one of the attesting witnesses to the bond. The defendant's vakeel begins to cross-examine this witness in regard to the issue relating to the adoption. Plaintiff's Vakeel objects to such cross-examination. Would you allow or overrule the objection?

VIII. Is it open to a party who refuses to produce a document in his possession to show that it was not stamped or properly stamped, and to contend that secondary evidence ought not therefore to be received?

IX. In a case in which secondary evidence is admissible of a lost instrument which was registered, is a certified copy of the registration-office copy of the instrument admissible in evidence? Give reasons for your answer.

X. In what cases is evidence of character relevant in Civil and Criminal cases?

XI. In what cases and under what circumstances are dying declarations admissible in evidence under the Indian Evidence Act? and point out the difference if any between it and the English law on the subject.

XII. Discuss the admissibility or otherwise of the evidence in *(a) (c) (e)* and *(g)* or *(b) (d) (f)* and *(h)* in the following cases:

(a). A is charged with having fraudulently delivered to B a counterfeit rupee. A denies the delivery of the rupee in question. Evidence is offered on behalf of the prosecution that at or about the same time A delivered counterfeit Rupees to C, D and E.

(b) In a suit by a minor by his guardian and next friend, statements and admissions made by the guardian are offered in evidence.

(c). In a suit between A and B the adoption of A is in issue B tenders in evidence the deposition of a deceased witness, who gave evidence on the point against A in a former suit between A and C, in which also his adoption was in issue.

(d). In a suit the issue is whether plaintiff has an easement on the defendant's land Declarations of a former tenant of defendant's land made while he was such tenant are offered in evidence.

(e). On an issue in a case whether A is the adopted son of B, oral evidence of the Purohit and other persons alleged to have been present at the time of A's adoption is offered, it being admitted that a deed of adoption was executed at the time of adoption the non-production of which is not accounted for.

(f) Parol evidence is offered to prove that a hypothecation bond has been discharged by payment, it being admitted that a receipt was given for such payment and that the same was not registered.

(g). It is stipulated in a bond that all payments made in liquidation thereof are to be endorsed on it, and that the debtor shall not be at liberty to plead and prove that payments were made which have not been so endorsed. In an action upon the bond oral evidence to prove a payment not so endorsed, and a receipt for another payment not endorsed on the bond, is offered by the defendant

(h). Evidence is offered in a suit on behalf of the vendor to prove that contemporaneously with the execution of the deed of sale, he entered into an oral agreement with the vendee, that the latter should reconvey the property on his being repaid the amount of the purchase money within a specified time.

MONDAY, 19TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P M

CONTRACTS

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I A makes a proposal to B by letter sent by post. B posts a letter of acceptance which A never receives. Is there any contract between A and B ?

II. As a general rule one party to a contract is not bound unless the other is also bound. Illustrate this rule and mention exceptions from it.

III. State whether there is any consideration for the promise given in each of the following cases: (*a*) where a promise is given to one who engages to waive a claim which he knows to be groundless, (*b*) where a promise is given to one who engages to refrain from instituting a criminal prosecution against a third person, (*c*) where on the drawer of a bill becoming insolvent the acceptor promises to give a mortgage as security.

IV. Compare the common law and the Contract Act as to warranty of title on the sale of goods, and say whether any such warranty arises on the sale of land.

V. A horse which has been sold and delivered to the buyer dies of a disease, which existed though latent at the date of the sale.

Can the purchaser recover its value from the seller?

VI. Why is it that a promise made by A to B to do something for C does not by itself create any obligation in favour of C?

VII. A person draws a cheque on his banker and dies before it is cashed. Explain why and how the holder's right on the cheque is affected (if at all) by the death of the drawer?

VIII. What are the rights of the vendor and purchaser respectively in the following cases?

(*a*).—Where goods are sold "to arrive per Ship *Hindostan*" and either the ship does not arrive or does not bring the goods.

(*b*).—Where a specific crop is sold and it is destroyed before it is ripe.

IX. What exception is there from the general rule of law that the holder in good faith of a chattel stolen from another cannot hold it against the latter?

X. Under what circumstances is interest awarded on a debt? and apply the rule to the case of an action on a contract to pay a certain sum on a fixed day with interest on it at a certain rate in the meantime, interest at the same rate after the fixed day being also claimed.

XI. Does the plea of infancy avail in an action for damage done to goods while in possession of the defendant as a carrier, or in an

action against defendant for falsely representing himself to be of age and thereby inducing plaintiff to contract with him?

XII. A who being about to make a railway journey has insured against accidents on the journey for Rupees 2,000, meets with an accident and makes a claim for damages against the Railway Company for Rupees 5,000, is his claim for damages affected by the fact of his being entitled to recover Rupees 2,000 on his policy of insurance? or could his claim be enhanced by the fact of his having lost a valuable appointment owing to the accident?

TUESDAY, 20TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TORTS.

V. BASHYAM AIYANGAR, B.A., B.L.

(*a*).—When is a master liable for injuries done by his servant (*a*) to a fellow-servant, (*b*) to a stranger?

(*b*).—Is a person responsible under any and what circumstances for injuries done by workmen employed by his contractor?

(*c*).—A, the servant of the consignee of goods at the Madras Central Railway Station at the request of the Station Master assisted B and C the porters of the Railway Company in unloading the goods. D, a stranger standing by, also assisted at the request of the consignee, as well as E, also a stranger, who volunteered his assistance. Through some defect in the instrument used by the Company in unloading, an accident happened by which A, B, D, and E were all injured. Is the Railway Company liable to any, and which, of them?

II. Is infancy a valid defence in any and what actions founded on tort, and on what principle?

III. Suppose your servant takes a ticket from Madras to Coimbatore by train and is injured by an accident through the negligence of the Railway Company, and prevented from rendering service to you for a long time. State, giving reasons, whether you can successfully maintain an action for damages against the Company for the loss of the services of your servant.

IV. What are the injuries to real property in respect of which (*a*) the tenant can sue the wrong doer, (*b*) the landlord can sue the wrong doer, (*c*) both the landlord and tenant can sue the trespasser? Illustrate your answer by examples.

V. Define a libel, a slander, and a privileged communication. Explain on what principle the privilege rests and state in what cases, if any, it is absolute and in what cases it is not absolute.

VI. Is a Zamindar liable under any and what circumstances for damage caused by the bursting of one of his tanks in his Zamindary by reason of an extraordinary flood? Cite the leading Indian case on the point, and explain fully whether the decision therein be or be not in conformity with English cases.

VII. Explain the doctrine of contributory negligence as a defence in an action in tort, and state whether it does or does not form a defence in the following cases:

(*a*).—A falls asleep in the day time in a public highway and is injured by the defendant carelessly driving over him.

(*b*).—The defendant driving furiously along the highway runs against and injures the plaintiff's horse straying improperly therein and fettered in his forefeet so as not to be able to move with freedom.

VIII. State the nature and extent of rights to appropriate the water of (*a*) natural streams running in defined channels above ground, (*b*) under ground water running in defined currents, (*c*) underground water percolating through the soil, (*d*) surface water running in no defined channel Cite the leading case in regard to subterranean water.

IX. What is meant by "a way of necessity"; when and in whose favour is such right implied? Give examples.

X. What are the cases in which there is no actionable wrong unless the wrong produces special damage; and what is the law in regard to a private individual's right of action in respect of a public nuisance which causes damage to him?

XI. A insured his house against fire to the extent of Rupees 5,000 B sets fire to the house, and A sues him for damages, valuing the house at Rupees 10,000 and claiming that amount from B. Before action is

brought A recovered the 5,000 Rupees due under the Policy of Insurance. Is the sum so received available in reduction of the Rupees 10,000 damages claimed from B? Give reasons for your answer.

TUESDAY, 20TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CRIMINAL LAW.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. Under what circumstances can the omission to take steps to preserve life amount to the offence of culpable homicide?

II. State generally the facts which must be proved to convict a man of an attempt to commit house-breaking as distinguished from mere preparation for the commission. Can a man convicted of such an offence be sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Penal Code on account of previous convictions?

III. Suppose a man to inflict a blow on another which, although to a man in normal health not a dangerous blow, proves fatal in consequence of his spleen being enlarged, what offence would have been committed according to English law and according to the Code, and what difference would knowledge of the existence of the disease make?

IV. What facts have to be proved in order to convict of bigamy a woman whose alleged husband has deserted her for 10 years? and supposing such facts to be proved say what defence remains open to the accused.

V. Under what conditions can the order of a superior officer excuse the commission of an act which would otherwise be an offence?

VI "The greater the truth, the greater the libel." Does this saying always hold good under the Penal Code?

VII. Point out the principal differences between cheating under the Penal Code and the corresponding offence in English law.

VIII. A coachman being in a hurry to catch a train drives fast on a dark night along a frequented road without his lamps being lit, and the consequence is that he runs over a child and kills it. With what offence should he be charged?

IX. Are there any circumstances under which an act known to be dangerous to life or property and actually resulting in destruction of one or the other may still not amount to an offence?

X. Suppose a man to enter his neighbour's house with the intention of committing adultery with his neighbour's wife and changing his mind to leave the house without having committed adultery, or suppose a man to go upon his neighbour's land for the purpose of pulling down a dam which he considered to be obstructive of his lawful enjoyment of the water of a stream, what offence if any would he have committed in either case?

XI. A judicial officer is accused of taking bribes from nine persons, parties to suits in his Court. Explain how the charges should be framed against him, how he should be tried on those charges, and what would be the maximum punishment to which he could be sentenced?

XII. A man convicted of dacoity and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 8 years and to a fine of Rupees 1,000 and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term of six months, is released after 8 years and 3 months' imprisonment and pays Rupees 500, half the amount of the fine. Does he or would his property in the event of his death remain liable for the other half of his fine?

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PROCEDURE.

V. BASHYAM AIYANGAR, B.A., B.L.

I. State under what conditions and circumstances a suit will lie for a mere declaratory decree, and what the law was on the subject before the passing of the Specific Relief Act.

II. What claims may a defendant set off in a suit against him for recovery of money; and could a defendant, who omits to set off such a claim, and against whom a decree is passed for the amount claimed, subsequently bring a suit based on such claim against the plaintiff? Is set off allowable in the following cases:

(*a*).—A Hindu widow sues for the price of articles sold by her: defendant claims to set off two debts one of

which was contracted by her deceased husband and the other by herself for the purpose of liquidating a debt due by her husband to a third party.

(*b*).—A sues B for a debt and B claims to set off the amount of a joint and several promissory note executed to him by A, D and E.

(*c*).—A sues B in the Sub Court of Madura for a debt of 6,000 Rupees, and B claims to set off a debt of 1,000 Rupees due to him by A.

(*d*).—A sues B for libel and B claims to set off arrears of rent due to him by A.

(*e*).—A sues B for a debt and B claims to set off a debt due to him by A which debt was not barred at date of A's suit but became barred when B presented his written statement.

(*f*). A sues B for a debt contracted by B from A; B claims to set off a debt contracted by A's deceased father on account of A's marriage.

III. What are the powers of the Court which passed the decree and of the Appellate Court in regard to execution being stayed or of security being taken from the party executing the decree?

IV. In what cases should an Appellate Court remand a case for a second decision, and in what cases refer issues for trial?

V. The holder of a decree against a Hindu widow applies for attachment of (*a*) arrears of maintenance due to her by her father-in-law, (*b*) her reversionary interest in her father's estate which is in the enjoyment of his widow her step mother, (*c*) her reversion in her stridhanam land which she gave on lease for a term, of which 15 years have yet to expire. Can all or any of these particulars be attached?

VI. Is a decree against a party as the legal representative of a deceased person for money to be paid out of the estate of the deceased capable of being executed under any and what circumstances personally against the representative?

VII. State whether the plea of Resjudicata is valid in all or any of the following cases and give reasons in support of your answer.

(*a*).—A as the adopted son of B sues B's brother C who is trustee of a certain temple. C denies the adoption

and relies upon the judgment in a former suit between A and C in regard to the succession to the estate of B in which suit it was decided that A was not adopted by B.

(*b*).—A sues B his step brother for the recovery of a certain impartible Zamindary, his claim being that he is the son by the first wife of the former Zamindar, and that according to the custom of the Zamindary his claim is preferable to that of B, who though his senior in age is a son by the second wife of the former Zamindar. A former suit brought by A against B in which he claimed as the eldest son was dismissed on the ground that B and not A was the eldest son of the deceased Zamindar.

(*c*).—A sues B in ejectment claiming under a will alleged to have been executed by the last holder of the property sued for. In a former suit brought by B against A the only issue joined was whether A or B was the heir of the deceased and it was decided that B and not A was the heir of the last owner.

(*d*).—A sues B for compensation for the breach of a contract of sale. A former suit brought by A against B for specific performance of the same contract was dismissed.

VIII. What is the maximum period for which a person may be imprisoned in execution of a decree for money, and how does his discharge from jail affect the debt due under the decree or the remedies of the decree holder?

IX. Who are the authorities competent to enquire into a complaint or try a charge against a European British subject, and in respect of what offences may they be tried by the respective authorities, and what sentences passed upon them?

X. In what cases may a Police Officer arrest a person without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant?

XI. Has a Magistrate jurisdiction in any and what cases to order restoration of possession of immovable property of which a person has been dispossessed?

XII. Define a "Summons case" and a "Warrant case" and state the principal points of difference in the procedure prescribed for the trial of the two classes of cases, and also the difference if any in regard to the effect of the discharge of the accused in either case.

THURSDAY, 22ND JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. What is meant by the "separate use of a married woman?" Show how the doctrine came to be accepted.

II. For what purpose is it necessary to give notice of the assignment of a chose in action? To whom and when must it be given?

III. Are there any cases in which Equity has given relief on account of mistake of law or on the ground of inadequacy of consideration?

IV. Mention the classes of cases in which the plea of *bonâ fide* purchaser for value is valid according to the law administered here.

V. What facts must be proved in order to entitle a party to have an instrument rectified by a Court of Equity?

VI. What is the general rule by which the priority of one of several competing mortgagees is determined and what the exceptions from it?

VII. To what extent is a trustee or executor liable for the acts of his co-trustee or co-executor?

VIII. What is meant by "ademption" and "abatement" with reference to legacies? State generally the circumstances under which either the one or the other takes place.

IX. How, if at all, is the claim of the mortgagee or the liability of the land mortgaged affected in the following cases? (*a*) by the mortgagee paying off part of the debt, (*b*) by a surety of the mortgagee paying off the whole debt, (*c*) by the mortgagee making further advances to the mortgagor.

X. The purchaser of land in the occupation of the vendor's tenants takes it subject to the rights of those tenants. Upon what principle is it that these rights can thus avail against third parties?

XI. "He who takes the benefit must also bear the burden." What doctrine especially administered in Courts of Equity may be referred to this maxim? Give an illustration and name the leading case.

XII. How far is a voluntary settlement irrevocable by the settler? Compare it in this respect with a transfer of property by a debtor to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors.

THURSDAY, 22ND JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDU AND MAHAMEDAN LAW.

V. BASHYAM AIYANGAR, B.A., B.L.

I Is the adoption of an only son valid under Hindu Law, and is the performance of Dattahomam essential to the validity of an adoption in the higher classes? Discuss the decisions of the different High Courts on these two points.

II. Is an adoption in Southern India valid in the following cases:

(*a*).—An adoption by a person disqualified under Hindu Law from inheriting.

(*b*).—An adoption by a minor widow under authority given by her husband's sapindas.

(*c*).—An adoption by a widow in an undivided family with the assent of her husband's divided kinsmen, the surviving coparcener of the husband refusing to give his assent.

(*d*).—An adoption by a Sudra of his mother's sister's son

(*e*).—An adoption by a widow with the assent of her husband's sapindas, such adoption having been made after the death of her unmarried natural born son.

III. In what order do daughters succeed to their father (*a*) according to the Daya Bhaga (*b*) Mitakshara (*c*) Smrithi Chandrika?

IV. Is a Hindu son governed by Mitakshara entitled to demand a share from his father in the following descriptions of property possessed by him?

(*a*).—Moveables inherited by the latter from his father.

(*b*).—Land inherited by the latter from his maternal grandfather.

(*c*).—Land which in a partition of paternal property among the brothers fell to the share of the latter, such partition having been effected before the birth of the son.

(*e*).—Land which devolved upon the latter on the death of a widow, as the nearest Samanodaca of her husband.

(*f*).—Land inherited by the latter from his mother whose stridhanam property it was.

V. Explain the principle of representation which obtains in the Hindu law of succession; and illustrate it in the case of an impartible Zamindary if the principle applies to such an estate.

VI. Is a father-in-law (*a*) who is possessed of no ancestral property (*b*) who possesses ancestral property, which fell to his share in a division between him and his son, who died leaving no property whatever, bound to maintain his widowed daughter-in-law? Give reasons for your answer and refer to decided cases.

VII. What descriptions of illegitimate sons of a Sudra are entitled to inherit according to the decisions of the different High Courts? A legitimate son and an illegitimate son of a Sudra live together after his death without dividing the father's estate. The former dies issueless leaving a widow, Who is entitled to succeed to his share in the estate, his widow or the surviving illegitimate brother?

VIII A Hindu dies leaving a widow and a grandson by his divided son who predeceased the father. The son and grandson also became divided. Who will succeed to his estate, the widow or the divided grandson?

IX. Do all or any of the undermentioned relatives succeed as heirs under the Benares School of Hindu Law, and if so assign to them their respective positions.

(*a*)—Step mother, (*b*) brother's daughter, (*c*) daughter-in-law, (*d*) the son of a brother's daughter, (*e*) sister's son's son.

X. A Mahamedan is the owner of a one-third share in a certain joint and undivided village, which is enjoyed in common by the three joint proprietors, who annually divide the net income from the village, and he makes a gift of his one-third share. Is such gift valid under the Mahamedan law?

XI. A Mahamedan bequeaths one-sixth of his property to one or his heirs. Is such bequest valid?

XII. How do the Sunní and Shiah schools differ in regard to the law of divorce?

XIII A Mahamedan woman dies leaving a daughter, a mother, a father, and a husband. Distribute her property among such of them as may be entitled thereto as her heirs.

FRIDAY, 23RD JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. Compare the distinction between written and unwritten law as obtaining in the Roman and in the English system.

II. A new law is passed prescribing a new formality for certain transactions or dispensing with some formality heretofore prescribed. State the general rule governing the application of such new laws and the exceptions (if any) from the rule.

III. What is meant by legal possession, and how can mere detention be converted into legal possession?

IV. A condition not to alienate or not to marry is said to be illegal. In what does the illegality consist and what practical consequences follow if such a condition is attached to a gift in a will?

V. Explain the terms "real right," "personal right," "judgment in rem."

VI. Illustrate the maxim 'A man cannot derogate from his own grant' as availing as well against the grantor himself as against others.

VII. State generally the cases in which 'confusion' may take place, and say whether under any circumstances the logical application of the doctrine can be restrained.

VIII. Rights can generally be renounced. State and explain the exceptions from this rule.

IX. A man cannot profit by his own wrong. In what manner has this maxim been applied to the relief of persons to whose prejudice a condition has failed?

X. What classes of actions do not survive for or against the heirs of a deceased person in Roman and English law?

XI. Note the distinctions between a partnership and a corporation in respect (*a*) of the manner in which they come into existence and (*b*) come to be dissolved and (*c*) in respect of their liability on contracts beyond the scope of the business for which they were constituted.

XII. A distinction is made between judicial and extra-judicial modes of compulsion. To what extent are the latter permissible here?

M. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1880.

MONDAY, 19TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

V. BASHYAM AIYANGAR, B.A., B.L.

I. The defendant in a suit refuses to produce a document which the plaintiff gave him notice to produce. Plaintiff thereupon examines a witness who deposes to its contents and to his having attested it. Is the defendant in cross-examining the witness entitled to impeach his evidence by putting the document into his hands and thereby shew either that he did not attest it or that its purport is different from what he had stated it to be in the Examination-in-chief?

II. State the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act on the subject of a witness refreshing his memory by referring to documents Can he refer to unstamped or unregistered documents for the purpose of refreshing his memory?

III In what ways may the credit of a witness be impeached in his cross-examination and by other independent evidence offered solely for the purpose of impeaching his credit and contradicting him? Point out the difference if any between the English and Indian Law on the subject.

IV. State giving reasons whether an accused person can be convicted solely on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice or the confession of a co-accused person who is jointly tried for the same offence when such confession affects both the accused.

V In a criminal prosecution against A is his wife B compellable to give evidence on behalf of the prosecution,

(*a*) according to the English law,

(*b*) according to the Indian law,

and if so under either or both systems of law, what restrictions, if any, exist in examining her?

VI State what presumptions are irrebuttable under the Indian Evidence Act and what should be proved to establish them.

VII. What are the points decided in the cases of Pickard *v.* Sears, Freeman *v.* Cooke and Slatterie *v.* Pooley, and state the corresponding provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, pointing out the differences if any between the Indian and English law.

VIII. Two telegrams are filled in evidence by the plaintiff in a suit; the defendant denies having at all sent one of the two messages and states in regard to the other that in the message delivered by him for transmission at the telegraph office he offered 3,000 Rupees and not 4,000 Rupees as mentioned in the telegram. Discuss the admissibility in evidence of the two telegrams.

IX In what cases does the Indian Evidence Act prescribe that secondary evidence, when it is admissible, ought to be documentary and not oral.

X What is the difference if any in regard to the admissibility in evidence of entries made by private persons in books regularly kept in course of business and entries in any public or other official book? What difference if any will it make in either of the above cases if the person or official who made the entry be dead? Cite the leading case in regard to the former.

XI. A sues B his lessee in ejectment. Is evidence admissible in the suit on behalf of defendant to prove that A was not the owner but only a mortgagee from C and that subsequent to the lease sued upon he the defendant purchased the property from C and tendered the mortgage debt due to A.

XII. Discuss the admissibility or otherwise of the evidence offered in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*g*) or (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*) in the following 7 cases.

(*a*).—A sues B and B offers in evidence certain statements and admissions made by A when he was a minor.

(*b*).—In an action against a surety who guaranteed the payment of goods supplied to A and B of whom A is dead and B is alive, their admissions in respect of goods alleged to have been supplied to them are offered in evidence against the surety

(*c*).—In an action by A against B on a hypothecation bond which is denied by B, plaintiff tenders in evidence a deed of partition between C and D, both of whom are alive, in which document the said hypothecation

bond purporting to have been executed by their father is mentioned along with other debts due by the family. In the partition the property comprised in the mortgage bond fell to the share of C who subsequent to such partition sold the same to B as property free from any encumbrance.

(*d*).—The question in a case is whether the widow of a deceased Hindoo had authority from her husband to make an adoption The document purporting to have been executed by him giving her such authority is rejected in evidence for want of registration. Oral evidence of the attesting witnesses to the document and of the widow is tendered in evidence to prove that authority was given.

(*e*).—In an action against the acceptor of a Bill of Exchange evidence is offered to shew that he was only an accommodation acceptor.

(*f*) —A and B are jointly tried for the same offence. B offers in evidence on his behalf the confession made by A to a Police officer.

(*g*).—Evidence is offered in a suit on behalf of the vendor to prove that subsequent to the execution and registration of the deed of sale he entered into an oral agreement supported by fresh consideration with the vendee that the property is to be reconveyed on his being repaid the amount of purchase money within a time stipulated

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MONDAY, 19TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONTRACTS.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. State the rule of Roman law, of English law, and of the law administered here as to the care required of bailees and especially of carriers.

II A makes a proposal to B by letter sent by post; B posts a letter of acceptance, but the letter is never delivered. Is there any contract between A and B?

III. State the rules laid down for ascertaining whether the consideration for a promise is a promise or performance on the other side.

IV. It has been decided that a judgment against one of two joint-debtors is, even although unsatisfied, a good defence to an action by the same creditor against the other of the two debtors. On what principle does this decision proceed?

V. It is stipulated in a bond that the principal be repaid within two years and that meanwhile interest be paid at the rate of 2 per cent. per month. In an action brought after the expiration of four years what interest (if any) should be awarded to the plaintiff in respect of the last two years?

VI. What are the rights of A and B respectively as the seller and buyer of a horse in each of the following cases, viz., (*a*) if the horse dies of a disease which existed before the time of sale, (*b*) if the horse was before the time of the sale dead, the seller being ignorant of the fact, (*c*) if the horse warranted sound is before delivery or, (*d*) after delivery discovered to be unsound.

VII. In what way does the fact of a bill being overdue affect the indorsee who takes it?

VIII. State the rule according to which a man may be estopped by his negligence from claiming money paid on a forged cheque.

IX. What conditions have to be satisfied, in order to make a usage of trade part of a contract binding the parties to it?

X. State the obligations which arise when one undertakes to manage the affairs of another in his absence or without his consent.

XI. Distinguish between a contract to do one of two things in the alternative on the one hand and a contract to do a thing and in default to pay a penalty on the other hand.

XII. If the decision of a third person, for instance as to price or fitness of work, be made a condition on which payment is to depend, and such third person refuses to decide, what remedy (if any) is there for the person to whom the payment should be made?

XIII. It has been held that a banker who, himself innocent of fraud, has as agent of a fraudulent principal obtained payment of money from a third person and paid it over to his principal, is still liable to refund the money to the person really entitled to it. Explain this decision.

TUESDAY, 20TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TORTS AND CRIMINAL LAW.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. What facts have to be proved in order to show that a defendant has ratified a tort? Is the person who has ratified a tort responsible for it notwithstanding that he was, when he ratified ignorant that anything unlawful had been done? and on the other hand may he always take advantage of the act?

II. Officers of Government are not, as are other persons who employ servants, responsible for damage occasioned by their negligence. Explain and illustrate by analogous cases this exception from the general rule.

III. What are the exceptions (if any) from the rule that one of several joint wrong-doers cannot claim contribution from the other?

IV. If the defendant against whom an action for damages on account of personal injury is brought shows that the mischief was caused partly by the plaintiff or by a third person, on what question does the liability of the defendant turn?

V. Summarize the defences available to a person against whom an action is brought for malicious prosecution or for libel

VI. A manufacturer has for twenty-five years carried on a business and in doing so made a noise which would have been a nuisance to his neighbour, who however from not occupying the part of his land adjoining the factory did not suffer from the noise Has he on coming to occupy that part of his land any remedy against the manufacturer and if so what remedy?

VII. It has been held that the offence of committing voluntary hurt can, whereas that of criminal misappropriation cannot, be lawfully compounded. Explain these decisions.

VIII. Several persons are charged with the offence of rioting, they having forcibly interfered with a religious process on under the erroneous impression that it had been forbidden. Could they be rightly convicted of rioting?

IX. Can a man be convicted of criminal trespass for simply having persisted in walking across his neighbour's land although requested not to do so or in defiance of a notice put up to warn off trespassers?

X. There are cases in which the criminality of the act depends on want of consent on the part of the patient. Will the fact that consent is obtained by fraud make any difference?

XI. State what offences, if any, have been committed in the following cases:

(*a*).—A man aroused at night by an alarm of thieves fires off a gun in the dark and kills an innocent passer-by.

(*b*).—A bricklayer engaged in repairing the roof of a house throws down some bricks into the street and so kills a man passing along the street.

(*c*).—Two men have a quarrel, and in the course of a struggle one of them receives an injury which obliges him to consult a Surgeon under whose treatment he ultimately dies.

XII. Suppose (*a*) a man to make a copy of a letter written by some distinguished person and to induce another to buy it as a curiosity, representing it to be in the actual handwriting of that person or (*b*) suppose an accountant being afraid that his acts of embezzlement will be detected to make false entries in his books so as to conceal the truth from his employers. Has the offence of forgery been committed in either of these cases or if not what offence?

XIII. Damage is done to the lands of A by the fact of water escaping from the tank of B, a neighbouring proprietor. What further facts have to be proved in order to show that a tort or a criminal offence has been committed?

TUESDAY, 20TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDU AND MAHAMEDAN LAW.

V. BASHYAM AIYANGAR, B.A., B.L.

I. State how the provisions of the Hindu Widows Remarriage Act operate upon the rights and interests of a Brahmin widow in the following cases:

(*a*).—A Hindu widow who inherited from her husband personal property remarries.

(*b*).—A Hindu widow possessed of Stridhanam property partly given to her by her husband and partly by her father remarries.

(*c*).—A Hindu widow who inherited her father's property remarries.

(*d*).—A Hindu widow to whom her husband demised his property to vest in her absolutely, remarries, the husband not having expressly given her permission to do so.

(*e*).—A Hindu widow marries and subsequent to such marriage her son dies unmarried.

(*f*).—A Hindu widow inherits her son's property and afterwards remarries.

II. Under what conditions and circumstances is an adoption by a widow valid according to the law obtaining (1) in Bengal, (2) in Western India, (3) in Southern India, (4) in Mithila, and is an adoption in Southern India valid in the undermentioned cases:

(*a*).—An adoption made by a widow under authority from her husband who died when he was a minor.

(*b*).—An adoption by a widow of a boy other than the boy whom the husband authorized her to adopt, such boy having died shortly after the death of the husband.

(*c*).—An adoption by a widow in pursuance of her husband's express permission to adopt in the event of his natural-born son dying issueless, the said son having died issueless leaving a widow.

(*d*).—An adoption of a brother's son who was already invested with the holy thread.

III Discuss, citing cases, whether a sister and a sister's son are in the line of heirs and if so what their position is as heirs in Madras, Bengal and Bombay.

IV. Compare the decisions of the different High Courts in regard to the nature of the estate which a daughter takes in property inherited from her father.

V. Explain fully, citing the leading decision of the Madras High Court, what is the nature and extent of rights of coparcenery and of survivorship which obtain in the case of an ancient and impartible Zamindary.

VI. A Hindu widow sues her husband's brother for the recovery of her husband's estate. It is proved that the brothers were divided in estate, but that the plaintiff has been leading an unchaste life since the death of her husband. What should be the decision in the case and

what difference if any would it make if the widow had been the defendant in the suit being in possession of her husband's property, and his brother the plaintiff?

VII. What according to the decisions of the various High Courts are the powers of disposition by act *inter vivos* and by *will* which a member of an undivided Hindu family governed by Mitakshara possesses over what would fall to his share in the undivided family property if a partition had been made?

VIII. (*a*).—A Hindu died in 1860 leaving a blind son and a widow who succeeded to his estate by reason of the son's disqualification for inheritance. A son was born to the blind man in 1870. The widow died in 1874 leaving her daughter and the blind son's son. Who is entitled to succeed to the husband's estate?

(*b*).—A Hindu died in 1850 leaving 3 sons A, B and C, and D his grandson by A. C and D were born deaf and dumb. In 1855 a son E was born to C. In 1860 a son F was born to D and in 1870 A died. How would you divide the joint family property among the surviving members?

IX Explain the right of pre-emption under the Mahamedan Law and state whether one coparcener has a right of pre-emption against another coparcener.

X. Is the claim for dower against a deceased Mahamedan enforcible as against a *bona fide* purchaser for value from the heir at law of the deceased?

XI. A Mahamedan dies leaving a widow, a brother, a sister, his widow's mother and widow's brother. The widow dies before the distribution. In this case which of the survivors are entitled to inherit the estate of the deceased and in what proportions?

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

THE LAW OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

V. BASHYAM AIYANGAR, B.A., B.L.

I. Give a short sketch of the manner in which absolute power of disposition by the owner (*a*) by act *inter vivos*, (*b*) by will over an estate in fee simple has been established under English law.

II. State what circumstances led to the passing of the Statute of Uses, what the change introduced thereby was, and how the Court of Chancery continued to exercise its jurisdiction over real property notwithstanding the passing of the said Statute.

III. State shortly the effect of the decisions in (*a*) Shelly's case, (*b*) Dumpor's case, (*c*) Tyrell's case, (*d*) Wild's case.

IV. What do you understand by (*a*) contingent remainder, (*b*) shifting use, (*c*) Incorporeal hereditaments in gross, (*d*) Profit a prendre, (*e*) Rent charge, (*f*) tenant by the courtesy and give examples of (*a*) and (*b*)?

V. Describe briefly what the state of the law was in respect of the absolute alienation of an estate tail by the tenant in tail before the passing of the Statute De Donis, what the object of the said Statute was, how and in what case the Statute was virtually evaded and what the power of disposition now possessed by the tenant in tail is.

VI. What are the essentials of "an estate in joint tenancy," "an estate in common" and "an estate in coparcenery," and distinguish them from one another.

VII. Point out the distinction if any between the Indian Succession Act and the English law in the following cases, in (*a*), (*c*), (*e*) and (*g*) or (*b*), (*d*), (*f*) and (*g*).

(*a*).—The distribution of an intestate's property among his children some of whom were given property by way of advancement by the intestate during his lifetime.

(*b*).—The execution and attestation of wills.

(*c*).—A bequest to A and his children (1) of personal property, (2) of real property A having children at testator's death.

(*d*).—Same as (c) A having no children at testator's death.

(*e*).—The rule against perpetuity.

(*f*).—A legacy (1) to a creditor, (2) to a child of the testator who was under an obligation by contract to provide a portion for such child but failed to do so, (3) to the testator's son who was provided for by the testator subsequent to the making of the will.

(*g*).—A by his last will and testament appoints B as his Executor; B obtains probate of A's will and dies leaving a will nominating C as his Executor. C obtains probate of B's will and negotiates Government Securities some of which belong to A's estate and the rest to B's estate?

VIII. What are the "usual covenants of title" to which a purchaser is entitled (*a*) from a fiduciary vendor, (*b*) from a vendor of leaseholds in lots by way of underleases, (*c*) upon a sale by husband and wife of the wife's unsettled freehold estate.

IX. State whether or not in (*a*), (*c*) and (*e*) or (*b*), (*d*) and (*f*) in the following cases the covenant runs with the land.

(*a*) —A the owner of some land grants it in fee to B reserving to himself a rent which B covenants to pay. B assigns the land to C and A sues C on B's covenant to pay rent.

(*b*).—The original lessor sues the underlessee on the lessee's covenants (1) to pay rent, (2) to repair.

(*c*).—A covenant in a lease not to assign or underlet.

(*d*).—A covenant to reside on the demised premises.

(*e*).—A covenant by the lessee of a mill for himself and assigns not to hire persons to work in the mill who were settled in other parishes.

(*f*) —The covenant of the lessee or of the lessor "to repair" as against the assignee of the term in part of the demised premises or the lessor or assignee of a part of the reversion.

X Discuss whether and how far a Hindu having absolute power of disposition over his property and not governed by the Hindu Wills Act can by will create (*a*) trusts, (*b*) an estate in tail male, (*c*) an estate for life (*d*) an estate to vest in a person not in being at date of testator's death

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PROCEDURE.

V. BASHYAM AIYANGAR, B.A., B.L.

I. What is the procedure prescribed for the attachment, sale, and delivery of a debt not secured by a negotiable instrument?

II. Define "decree" and "order" according to the Civil Procedure Code as amended by Act XII of 1879 and state whether an appeal or a second appeal as the case may be lies in the following cases

(*a*).—Order passed on appeal reversing an order rejecting a plaint.

(*b*).—An order under section 295 regarding distribution of sale proceeds among rival decree holders.

(*c*).—An order passed on appeal affirming an order confirming a sale in execution of a decree for money.

(*d*).—A decree passed on appeal in a suit for 350 Rupees on account of arrears of rent due for land.

(*e*).—An order determining the amount of mesne profits in execution proceedings.

(*f*).—An order passed on appeal (1) affirming, (2) reversing an order dismissing an application for execution of a decree as being barred by the law of limitation.

III. State whether in the undermentioned cases the plea of Res Judicata is valid.

(*a*).—A sues B for redemption of a mortgage alleged to have been made by C, A's divided brother. C died issueless leaving a widow who brought a suit against B for redemption of the same mortgage, which was dismissed. The widow subsequently died and A as the reversionary heir of C succeeded to his estate.

(*b*).—A sues B the widow of C, A's brother claiming under a will alleged to have been made by C. A former suit by A against B in which he claimed as C's undivided brother was dismissed on the ground that A and C were divided and that therefore B and not A was C's heir.

(*c*).—A claiming to be B's heir sues C in ejectment. The issue joined is whether A or C is B's heir. In a former suit between the same parties the same issue was raised and found in B's favour by the Indian Courts and an appeal preferred from such decision to Her Majesty in Council is pending at the date of the second suit.

(*d*).—A sues B for mesne profits. In a former suit by A against B for the land of which mesne profits is now claimed, he claimed mense profits for the period for which the same is now claimed; but the decree awarded him only the land and no issue was framed in that suit about the mesne profits and nothing said about it in the judgment.

IV. A obtains a decree for money against B and B prefers an appeal against the decree; during the pendency of the appeal A attaches and brings to sale B's house. C purchases the same and the sale is confirmed in due course; shortly afterwards the decree appealed against is

reversed and A's suit dismissed. B thereupon sues C in ejectment. It is proved that C had notice of the pendency of the appeal. How would you decide the suit?

V. The certificate holder at a Court sale who is certified as the purchaser sues to recover possession of the property sold from the defendant who pleads that the plaintiff is only a Benamidar and that the same was purchased for him with his money. Assuming this defence to be true how would you decide the suit?

VI. A, B, C and D hold decrees for money against E for Rs, 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000, dated 1st April 1876, 1st March 1876, 1st May 1876 and 1st June 1876, respectively. A attaches E's house in August 1877, B in September 1877, C in January 1878 and D attaches certain land belonging to E in March 1878. In April 1878, the house is brought to sale at C's instance and fetches 5,000 Rs. clear of expenses attending the sale. Among whom and how should the sale proceeds be distributed?

VII. A sues B on a mortgage deed for 50 Rupees executed by B's deceased father. While the suit is pending B sells the mortgaged property for 70 Rupees to C who gets his sale deed registered and takes possession of the property; he is not made a party to the suit and A obtains a decree against B directing the sale of the property in default of payment of the 50 Rupees and interest. The property is put up to sale in execution and D purchases it for 60 Rupees. D thereupon sues C in ejectment. C pleads that the mortgage set up by A is not genuine, that the decree obtained by A against B after he had purchased the property from B in a suit to which he was no party does not bind him that in fact he had no notice of the pendency of the suit when he purchased the property and that his deed of sale having been registered it has priority over the unregistered mortgage deed and certificate of sale, Discuss whether all or any and which of these pleas is valid.

VIII. State whether the following persons A, C, D, F and Y are "European British subjects" as defined in the Criminal Procedure Code.

(*a*).—A the daughter born in India of a European British subject born in England who comes to India and marries a native.

(*b*).—The said A marries a Native Christian and has a son C.

(*c*).—The said C marries a Native and has a son D.

(*d*).—E a native of Madras goes to England to study for the Indian Civil Service taking his wife with him. During their stay in England a son F is born to them and they afterwards return to Madras.

(*e*).—If a European British subject cohabits with X also a European British subject and begets an illegitimate son Y.

IX. Define a "Sessions Case" and state whether under Section 206 a Court of Session or the District Magistrate can order commitment of a case which is triable by a Court of Session or a Magistrate of the 1st Class and in which the latter improperly discharged the accused.

X. In what case is a Magistrate empowered to award compensation to the accused for a frivolous and vexatious complaint, and is it competent for an Appellate Court when quashing the conviction appealed against to award compensation to the accused in such cases?

XI. An offence is punishable with imprisonment for one month or with fine not exceeding 100 Rupees or with both. A and B are convicted of such offence, A being sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and 50 Rupees fine, or in default to a further imprisonment for 15 days, and B to a fine of 100 Rupees only or in default to imprisonment for 1 month. Is there any illegality in either or both these sentences?

THURSDAY, 22ND JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE.

V. BASHYAM AIYANGAR, B.A., B.L.

I. In what case and on what grounds did the Court of Chancery assume jurisdiction over contracts affecting land in a foreign country. Cite the leading case on the point.

II. State the rights of a creditor of a firm and of the surviving partners against the estate of a deceased partner.

III. In what cases is the defence of a "purchase for valuable consideration without notice" valid? Cite the leading case and state whether in the following cases such defence is good.

(*a*).—A sues B on a hypothecation bond; B pleads purchase of the property hypothecated for value without notice of the encumbrance.

(*b*).—In execution of a decree against A, a house which belonged to A and which he had before suit sold to B is attached and sold, B having raised no objection to the attachment or sale. C purchases the house in Court auction sale for value without any notice of the prior sale to B and obtains possession of the property. B sues C in ejectment who pleads *bona fide* purchase for value under the above circumstances.

(*c*).—The same as (*b*) with the only difference that the house instead of having been sold to B was given to him in gift

(*d*).—The owner of a house deposits its title-deeds by way of equitable mortgage with A a person of the same name as himself. B believing A to be to the owner of the house and as such in possession of the title-deeds purchases the house for value from A and gets the title-deeds from him. The real owner of the house subsequently conveys it to C who without investigating the title or enquiring for the title-deeds accepts the conveyance without any notice, however, of either the equitable deposit of the title-deeds or of the sale to B by A. Discuss the relative rights of B and C in the house and state whether it would make any difference if C had notice of the equitable deposit of the title-deeds and of the prior sale by A to B or of either of these facts or if B's conveyance alone had been registered and C's conveyance had not been registered, assuming that the registration of neither conveyance was compulsory and that the house is situate in Madras.

IV. What is a *donatio mortis causa* and wherein does it differ from gift *inter vivos* and a legacy? Cite the leading case on the point and state whether there is a valid *donatio mortis causa* in the following cases.

(*a*).—The thing given is a promissory note payable to the donor or order and not endorsed by him.

(*b*).—A cheque drawn by the donor on his banker.

(*c*).—Receipt for stock, handed over.

(*d*).—The subject-matter of the *donatio mortis causa* is otherwise disposed of by a will subsequently executed by the donor.

V. Distinguish legal from equitable assets. Cite the leading case and state whether the undermentioned assets are Legal or Equitable:

(*a*).—Separate personal property of a married woman.

(*b*).—The equity of redemption of a mortgage of freehold land.

(*c*).—Land devised to Executors for payment of debts.

VI. For what purpose was the "Statute of Fraudulent Devises" and Sir John Romilly's Act passed. Explain its principal provisions.

VII. State, giving reasons, whether in the following cases the legacies lapse or not by reason of the death of the legatee before the testator. In (*d*) the legatee who died is B.

(*a*) —" I devise to my brother 2 000 Rupees, I also return him his bond for 1,000 Rupees with interest thereon which he owes me "

(*b*) —" I bequeath 2,000 Rupees to A and his Executors, Administrators and Assigns "

(*c*) —" I bequeath 2,000 Rupees to A and his representatives "

(*d*) —" I bequeath 2,000 Rupees to A for life and after the death of A to B or his proper representatives in case of his dying before A "

(*e*) —" I bequeath 2,000 Rupees to A and if he shall die before me the legacy shall not lapse."

(*f*) —" I give a legacy of 2,000 Rupees to A or his children."

VIII State briefly the principal points decided in the following cases

Ex parte Pye
Woollam v Hearn
Huguenin v Baseley
Stapleton v Stapleton.
Chesterfield v Janssen

IX In what cases, in whose favour and as against whom will a Court of Equity aid a defective execution of a " power "

X *A* —Define a legal and an equitable mortgage and explain the doctrine of tacking as against the mortgagor and as between the incumbrancers

B —A first hypothecates his house to B for 2,000 Rupees, afterwards to C for 1,000 Rupees and then to D for 1,000 Rupees. D obtains an assignment of the first mortgage from B Can D tack his mortgage of 1,000 Rupees to the first mortgage as against C? Would it make any difference if the third mortgage for 1,000 Rupees had been made to B himself?

XI State, giving reasons, whether specific performance will be decreed in any and which of the following cases

(*a*) —An agreement to let a house on a lease from year to year

(*b*) —An agreement to take a lease of lands in perpetuity.

(*c*) —An agreement to lend money on mortgage of real property with transfer of possession of the property to be mortgaged to the mortgagee

(*d*) —An agreement to enter into a partnership without specifying a term.

(*e*).—An agreement for the sale of the goodwill of a business.

(*f*).—A contract to write a book.

THURSDAY, 22ND JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MERCANTILE LAW.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. Distinguish between warranty and representation and the breach of the one and the other in reference to policies of marine insurance.

II. Unseaworthiness of the ship is under certain conditions a good defence to an action on a voyage or on a time policy. State those conditions and say what constitutes unseaworthiness.

III. Under what circumstances is an assured entitled or bound to give notice of abandonment, and to what principal may the necessity for abandonment be referred?. Give the name of the leading case.

IV. How does an unjustifiable deviation affect the liability of the shipowners for damage to cargo? Under what circumstances is a deviation justifiable?

V. Cargo, which is shipped on the terms of freight being paid on delivery at its destination, is sold by the master at an intermediate port for the purpose of raising funds for necessary repairs. The price fetched at the sale, which exceeds what would have been obtained at the port of destination, is on the general average statement being made paid over to the shipper. Is the shipowner entitled to recover freight *pro rata itineris* on the cargo so sold?

VI. Frame a general average statement for a case where there has been jettison of goods, showing the persons who have to contribute and the mode of valuing the interests in respect of which they contribute.

VII. State the rule for adjusting a particular average loss on cargo in the case of a valued as well as of an open policy.

VIII. Distinguish between the lien of a carrier and that of a salvor: how is priority determined where there are several maritime liens?

IX. When a collision takes place between two ships one of which is in charge of a pilot whom the master was by some special enactment compelled to take on board, what is the question which has to be determined in order to say whether the latter ship is liable for the damage?

X. How, if at all, is the unpaid vendor's right of stopping goods in transit affected by a pledge of the bill of lading to a third party? Under what conditions can the vendor effectively ratify the act of another in stopping the goods, such act not having previously been authorized?

XI. Under what circumstances can the premium paid by an assured to the underwriters be recovered from them? Illustrate your answer by referring to the case of a policy "at and from."

XII. State shortly the proposition affirmed by Sir W. Scott in the "Gratitudine."

FRIDAY, 23RD JAN., 10 TO 1 P.M.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. Point out some of the distinctions between the feudal system as it obtained in England and in France in the middle ages.

II. Mark the stages in the history of the British Army from the time of the Conqueror down to the date of the Bill of Rights, noting its relations in each stage to the Crown and Parliament.

III. What is the source whence the "Cabinet" has sprung? describe it as at present constituted in its relation to the Crown and to Parliament.

IV. Mention some of the measures by which the independence of Parliament has since the Revolution been secured.

V. What prerogatives of the Crown were given up on the Restoration?

VI. What provision relating to the Judges was made in the Act of Settlement and what had been their position previously?

VII. Mention the abuses against which the Petition of Right was directed.

VIII. What was the principle involved in the Sacheverell case and what line of argument was adopted by his advocates?

IX. What circumstances led to the passing of the Act for Triennial Parliaments and what subsequent legislation on the subject has there been?

X. What are the present judicial powers of the House of Lords? Name the cases which served to mark the limits of their jurisdiction.

XI. How far is the theoretic separation of the legislative executive and judicial powers not maintained in the English polity?

FRIDAY, 23RD JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. Mention the chief sources of public international law, and compare it in its relation to municipal law with private international law.

II. In what Court are questions of capture by an enemy determined? how far is the decision conclusive, and what redress has the condemned party if the decision is not in accordance with international law?

III. What are the conditions of a valid blockade and the consequences of a breach of it?

IV. Explain the term "free ships, free goods," and how far does the converse "enemy's ship, enemy's goods," hold good?

V. What consequences does the outbreak of war entail upon citizens of one belligerent state trading at the time in the country of the other?

VI. A foreign ship of war is not, like other foreign ships, amenable to the jurisdiction of the British Admiralty Courts. Give the reason for this exemption and mention analogous exemptions.

VII. Under what conditions and for what purposes may the right of visitation and search be exercised?

VIII. Define the offence of Piracy, mentioning the classes of acts which come under that designation and the tribunal in which such acts when committed on the high seas may be judicially investigated.

IX. Under what circumstances does the right of military salvage arise, and how may it be extinguished?

X. State the rules laid down by Lord Stowell in his judgment in the "Hoop" on the question of commercial intercourse with the enemy.

XI. What are the limits within which the Sovereign power of a State operates beyond its actual soil? Illustrate your answer by reference to decided cases.

XII. In the case of one province of a State revolting and separating itself from the rest, is a neutral Power justified in recognizing the independence of that province before it is recognized by the State itself?

SATURDAY, 24TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW.

V. BASHYAM AIYANGAR, B.A., B.L.

I. (*a*).—What are the principles which govern the distribution of the assets of a debtor, among his creditors when a conflict arises in respect of the priorities and privileges of such creditors between the laws of the domiciles of the debtor and of the creditors and of the place where the lands are situate or the goods lie and of the place where the contracts were entered into?

(*b*).—Suppose a contract made in Madras for the sale of lands lying in Pondicherry according to the law of which place the vendor would have a lien upon the lands sold for the unpaid purchase money. Would any lien attach on such a contract on the land, if according to the law prevailing in Madras a vendor would acquire no such lien, if the land were situate in Madras?

II Discuss the question whether in regard to the law of limitation and of prescription a suit is governed by the *lex fori* or the *lex loci contractus* and state the rule contained in the Indian law of limitation on the point.

III (*a*)—What are the exceptions to the rule that the validity of a contract is governed by the *lex loci contractus* and not the *lex fori*, and give illustrations in support of your answer.

(*b*).--Suppose a contract for the sale of goods which under the Statute of frauds is required to be in writing is made by parol in England and is sought to be enforced in the District Court of Tanjore. Is the suit maintainable? In the above case if the parol contract had been made in Tanjore and sought to be enforced in England what would be your answer?

IV (*a*).—A native of Madras who under the Indian Majority Act would attain the age of majority at 18 years of age proceeds to England when he is of the age of 16 years, for the purpose of studying for the Indian Civil Service Examination, and he enters into a contract in England when he is of the age of 20 years which contract is not of a nature which would bind a minor. He is sued in England upon the contract.

(*b*)—A person domiciled in England comes to Madras as a Clerk when he is of the age of 19 years and within a few months of his arrival he borrows from a Sowcar 20,000 Rupees. The Sowcar sues him in the High Court.

Discuss whether the action is or is not maintainable in either or both these cases and whether in the latter case it will make any difference if you substitute for Madras some European country in which the age of majority is also 18 as in Madras.

V. (*a*).—A who was born of Scotch parents in Scotland before marriage who afterwards intermarried in that state and B

who was born of them subsequent to such marriage claim succession to immoveable property lying in England which belonged to their father.

(*b*).—C was born in England of English parents before marriage and the parents subsequently marry in Scotland and D is born to them in England after such marriage. The father dies possessed of landed property in Scotland. C and D claim it.

How would you decide the claims in these two cases and would it make any difference in the latter case if the parents subsequent to C's birth change their domicile to Scotland, and then marry there and D is born in Scotland? Cite cases in support of your answer.

VI. (*a*).—A Sudra inhabitant of Madras who acquired ten acres of freehold land in England dies leaving an illegitimate son who as his heir claims the same.

(*b*).—A Hindu inhabitant of Madras possessed of personal and real property in England dies leaving A an adopted son and B a son begotten subsequent to such adoption. A and B claim the intestate's property in England.

(*c*).—A Hindu inhabitant of Madras possessed in England of ten acres of freehold which he inherited from his father, fifteen acres which he purchased from the sale proceeds of Government Securities inherited from his father five acres which he got in exchange for some lands in Madras inherited from his father, and three acres devised to him and his heirs by an Englishman in England, and twenty acres of leasehold purchased with his self-acquired funds, dies leaving him surviving C, D and E his sons who were all in existence at the time of their paternal grandfather's death Disputes arise among them in regard to the succession to the said properties in England.

Discuss and decide the claims advanced in each of these cases.

VII. Define "Origin," "Domicile" and "Citizenship" in the Roman and modern sense and state what principles determine the domicile of (*a*) An Ambassador and his servants, (*b*) A corporation having general places of business, (*c*) Children of unknown parents, (*d*) Prisoner.

VIII. State briefly the leading points decided in the following cases.

(*a*).—Saul *v.* His creditors.

(*b*).—Case of the Creole.

(*c*).—The Indian Chief.

IX. A native of Cuddalore goes to Pondicherry and there steals a horse and a sheep belonging to two different persons. He brings them to Cuddalore and there slaughters the sheep and sells the horse to a neighbour of his who buys the same with knowledge that it was stolen at Pondicherry. Are either or both these persons guilty of any and what offences for which they may be tried and convicted by the Magistrate at Cuddalore?

SATURDAY, 24TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ROMAN CIVIL LAW.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. State and criticize Austin's definition of positive law.

II. What is understood by the term "jus gentium" and in what relation did "jus gentium" stand to "jus civile"? Mention any general rules which are traced to the former.

III. Compare the distinction between written and unwritten law as obtaining in the Roman and in the English system.

IV. In what senses are the terms "causa" and "nudum pactum" used in Roman and English law respectively?

V. Write short notes explaining the meaning of the terms "persona," "res nullius," "novatio," "exceptio."

VI. Compare the Roman law with English law on the question when the property passes to a buyer and when the risk of destruction of the object sold becomes the risk of the purchaser.

VII. What is meant by a legal fiction? Illustrate the purpose for which legal fictions are used from Roman and English law.

VIII. What was "Mandatum" in Roman law, and to what actions did it give rise? Distinguish a Mandatum for the benefit of a third party from an equitable assignment.

IX. The grain belonging to A is with his consent, by accident, or without his consent mixed with grain belonging to B. What is the rule of Roman law for each of these cases?

X. Compare the law of pledge and its history in the Roman system with the law of mortgage and its history in the English system.

XI Within what limits is self help permissible in this country? point out any distinction between English law and the law here administered with regard to it

XII What advantages does good faith on the part of a person in possession give him according to Roman law?

XIII Name the special process prevailing in the Roman system for the recovery of lost possession, and mention the corresponding process which the law of this country provides

FIRST L. M. S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1879.

MONDAY, 7TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B., C.M.

I. Describe a Voltaic Battery.

II. Define Specific Gravity.

Describe experiments which prove that the relative densities of Hydrogen, Oxygen and Nitrogen are as the numbers 1, 16 and 14.

III. A powder is given you suspected to consist of Corrosive Sublimate. Write down the names of the Apparatus and Chemicals you would want to enable you to test it, and describe the tests you would apply.

IV. How is Sulphuretted Hydrogen made? What are its properties and chief uses?

V. How is Arrack manufactured? State the chief Chemical changes involved in the process. How is its strength ascertained?

TUESDAY, 8TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ANATOMY.

A. M. BRANFOOT, M.B.

I. Give a description of the sphenoid bone including its articulations, its connections with the soft parts, and its development.

II. Enumerate the arteries which supply the brain, and give their origin, course and anastomoses.

III. State the position which the heart and the arch of the aorta bear in reference to the walls of the thorax and to the lungs.

IV. What are the structures which will be exposed to view on a removal of the deltoid muscle?

V. Give a description of the muscles in the palm of the hand including their attachments in the palm, their relations, actions and nervous supply.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MATERIA MEDICA.

G. BIDIE, M.B.

I. How would you distinguish the following preparations:—

Pilula aloes socotrinæ,
" " barbadensis,
" colocynthidis composita,
Tinctura hyoscyami,
" jalapæ,
" belladonnæ,
" digitalis.

II. Define a narcotic, and give a list of the officinal remedies of this class and their doses for an adult and for a child one year old, respectively.

III. Name all the purgative salts of the pharmacopœia, and give the dose of each for an adult.

IV. Give the botanical and geographical sources and a description of the two kinds of aloes, and the formula for the preparation of Decoctum aloes compositum.

V. Give the pharmacopœia characters of and tests for chloroform, and explain the object of the latter.

VI. Give the proportion of the active ingredient in each of the following preparations:—

Mistura creasoti,
Tinctura opii ammoniata,
Pilula saponis composita,
Liquor arsenicalis,
Injectio morphiæ hypodermica,
Pilula phosphori.

THURSDAY, 10TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

PHYSIOLOGY.

A. M. BRANFOOT, M.B.

I. Give a detailed description of one revolution of the heart's action.

II. Give an account of the structure of arteries, both large and small, of veins and of capillaries.

III. Describe an air cell of the lung and state what changes occur in the blood as it passes through the capillaries of the lung, and also in the air which passes to and from the air cell.

IV Give an account of the functions of the Liver.

V What are the functions of the Spinal cord? What is the effect of

(*a*)—Division of the anterior half of the white matter in the dorsal part

(*b*)—Transverse division of half the cord

(*c*)—Longitudinal division through the exact middle of the cord?

SECOND L. M. S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1879.

MONDAY, 14TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MEDICINE.

A. M. BRANFOOT, M.B.

I. What are the causes of enlargement of the Liver? State the differential diagnosis between the various forms of enlargement met with.

II. What are the conditions which may give rise to obstruction of the bowels? State how you would proceed to make a diagnosis of the cause of obstruction and how it would affect your treatment of the case.

III. Give a description of Herpes Zoster. How would you distinguish Herpes from Sudamina, Eczoma and Varicella?

IV. Enumerate the various forms of Diarrhœa and describe the treatment appropriate to each.

V. Describe and explain the peculiar characters of the pulse in Aortic regurgitation and in Mitral regurgitation.

VI. Describe a case of Delirium Tremens giving the treatment.

TUESDAY, 15TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SURGERY AND OPHTHALMOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., B.M., C.M.

I. Describe the kinds of ulcers that are most commonly met with, and the best modes of treatment of each kind.

II. Define Cancer. What are the different kinds, and when are they most commonly found?

III. How is a fracture distinguished in a general way from a dislocation?

IV. What are the common dislocations of the shoulder joint? State the symptoms of each, and the modes of treatment.

V. What diseases, commencing in other parts of the eye, are liable to injure the Cornea in their course? How does each one act, and what effects may it produce on that structure?

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MIDWIFERY AND FORENSIC MEDICINE.

A. M. BRANFOOT, M.B.

I. Describe the management of a case of breech presentation.

II. What is placenta prævia? Give an account of the signs, diagnosis and treatment of this complication.

III. State how you would treat a case of threatened abortion in the fourth month of pregnancy.

IV. What abdominal enlargements may be mistaken for pregnancy? State how you would diagnose each.

V. What would be the evidences that a new born mature child has been still born?

VI. How would you treat a case of poisoning by Opium, by Prussic Acid, and by Carbolic Acid respectively?

THURSDAY, 17TH JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

HYGIENE.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B., C.M.

I. What are disinfectants? How are they usually divided? Men tion the most useful ones, and state the probable mode of action in each case.

II. What are some of the chief uses of an accurate system of registration of Births and Deaths? In regard to deaths, in Madras for example, under what headings would you wish for information? Construct a rough tabular form with one entry as an illustration.

III. A native laborer whose daily average diet has for years consisted of twenty-four ounces of raggy, two ounces of dholl, half a pint of tyre, half an ounce of ghee, and some salt and condiments, has the raggy suddenly stopped and an equal weight of rice substituted for it. What consequences are likely to result from this change, and why? Give a rough valuation of the former diet in albuminates, fats and carbohydrates.

IV. Cholera was very prevalent and fatal during the late Madras famine, especially during the early months of it: what explanation have you to offer of this fact?

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION, 1879.

MONDAY, 14TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

W. MACRAE, M.A., M.B., C.M.

I. What is believed to be the essential difference between a red hot ball of iron, and one at the ordinary temperature? If the former is suspended by a wire from the ceiling of a cold room, explain what follows.

II. Define Energy What is its source in a Voltaic Battery, and what becomes of it all.—(*a*) in the case where the electrodes are directly in contact.—(*b*) when they are separated by acidulated water which is decomposed.

III. Give reasons for the belief that the molecule of oxygen contains two atoms.

IV. Whence do we get Sodium? Describe the processes necessary to its separation and state its properties.

V. A sixpence is given you to separate the pure silver it contains· how would you do it?

VI. How is soap made? What is its use in water analysis?

TUESDAY, 15TH JULY, 10 A.M. 1 P.M.

BOTANY.

G. BIDIE, M.B.

I. In what parts of plants are starch, oils, sugar and chlorophyll stored up, and what are the uses of these substances in the economy of the plant?

II. How are the raw materials in the sap of the plant rendered suitable for its nutrition, and on what forces does their elaboration depend?

III. Explain the terms Thalamifloræ, Calicifloræ, Gamopetalæ and Incompletæ, and illustrate your remarks by references to Indian plants belonging to these classes.

IV. (*a*).—Describe the process by which the ovules are fertilised in plants, and mention the various agents which assist in the distribution of pollen.

(*b*).—Explain the meaning of the term dimorphism, name any plant in which it exists and state the object of this condition.

V. Give the botanical characters and general properties of plants belonging to the orders Cucurbitaceæ and Umbelliferæ, and a list of Indian plants belonging to the two families, which are used as food or medicines.

VI. Refer to their natural orders the following Indian plants, which are officinal in the British Pharmacopœia.

Capsicum fastigiatum,
Cannabis sativa,
Cassia fistula,
Strychnos nux-vomica,
Croton tiglium,
Ægle marmelos,
Aconitum napellus,
Mallotus philippinensis,
Hemidesmus indicus.

VII. Name and refer to their natural orders the four plants of which specimens are placed before you, and give a brief botanical description of each.

VIII. Give a brief sketch of the construction of a natural and of an artificial system of classification of plants.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JULY, 7 TO 10 A.M.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B., C.M.

I. The powder marked A is inorganic: what does it consist of?

II. Find out what inorganic substances are present in the solution marked B.

III. There is a poison in the organic mixture C: what is it?

N.B.—Describe everything you do in writing.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN.

G. BIDIE, M.B.

I. (*a*).—Give the derivations of the following words,—Miles, dies, haruspex, subsidium, vectigal, farrago, cogo, solemnis.

(*b*).—Give the Latin derivations of the following words,—Dismal, claim, dispute, prerogative, resignation, impute.

II. Write explanatory notes on the following,—Patricii, senatus equites, plebs, prænomen, nomen, cognomen.

III. Distinguish between the meanings of the following,—

(*a*).—Videre, cernere, spectare, aspicere.

(*b*).—Petere aliquem,
Petere aliquid,
Petere ab aliquo.

(*c*).—Hostis, inimicus, adversarius.

(*d*).—Tum, inde, deinde.

(*e*).—Dare pœnas
Sumere pœnas
Capere pœnas.

IV. Express the following in Latin,—

I am tired of work
I am tired with work.
Hannibal did wrong in wintering at Capua.

V. (*a*).—Translate into English the following sentence, explaining the difference in meaning between *usura* and *fenus* and giving the several meanings of *sors*,

Debitor usuram paritor sortemquo negabit.

(*b*).—Translate the following extracts, from your text books, into English, and explain any peculiarities which you observe in the uses of words,—

Nec modico tepore caret et nimios solis defendit ardores.

Qui statuit te triste lignum, te caducum in domini caput immerentis.

VI. Scan the following

Cedes coëmtis saltibus, et domo,
Villaque, flavus quam Tiberis lavit·
Cedes; et exstructis in altum
Divitiis potietur haeres.

VII. (*a*).—Explain the following titles of the Roman Emperors which we find recorded on their coins,—

Imperator (define the extent of power conferred by this title),
Pontifex maximus (what duties did this impose?)

Princeps senatus
Princeps juventutis } What do these titles imply?

(*b*).—What Roman Emperor was contemporary with Christ?

VIII. (*a*).—To what does this passage in the XXVII Book of Livy refer?

Hoc eodem anno et lustrum conditum est a censoribus P. Sempronio Juditano et M. Cognelio Cethego.

(*b*).—What were the chief duties of the office of censor?

(*c*).—At what intervals was it usual to take an estimate of the numbers and of the fortunes of the people?

IX. Translate into English

"Tam sollicitae ac suspensae civitati fama incerta primo accidit, duos Narnienses equites in castra, quae in faucibus Umbriae obposita erant, venisse ex proelio, nunciantes caesos hostes. Et primo magis auribus, quam animis, id acceptum erat, ut majus laetiusque, quam quod mente capere, aut satis credere possent: ipsa celeritas fidem impediebat, quod biduo ante pugnatum dicebatur. Literae deinde ab L. Manlio Acidino missae ex castris adferuntur de Narniensium equitum adventu. Eae literae, per forum ad tribunal prætoris latae, senatum curia exciverunt: tantoque certamine ac tumultu, populi ad fores curiae concursum est, ut adire nuncius non posset, trahereturque a percunctantibus vociferantibusque, ut in Rostris prius, quam in senatu, literae recitarentur, tandem submoti et coërciti a magistratibus dispensarique laetitia inter inpotentes ejus animos potuit."

X. "Aequam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem, non secus in bonis
Ab insolenti temperatam
Lætitia, moriture Delli,
Seu moestus omni tempore vixeris,
Seu te in remoto gramine per dies
Festos reclinatum bearis
Interiore nota Falerni.
Qua pinus ingens albaque populus
Umbram hospitalem consociare amant
Ramis, et obliquo laborat
Lympha fugax trepidare rivo:
Huc vina et unguenta et nimium brevis
Flores amoenos ferre jube rosæ,
Dum res et aetas et Sororum
Fila trium patiuntur atra."

XI. "O tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis!
Sed terrâ graviora manent. In regna Lavini
Dardanidæ venient; mitte hanc de pectore curam:
Sed non et venisse volent. Bella, horrida bella,
Et Tybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno.
Non Simoïs tibi, nec Xanthus, nec Dorica castra
Defuerint. Alius Latio jam partus Achilles,
Natus et ipse Deâ: nec Teucris addita Juno
Usquam aberit. Quum tu supplex in rebus egenis
Quas gentes Italûm, aut quas non oraveris urbes!
Causa mali tanti conjux iterum hospita Teucris;
Externique iterum thalami.
Tu ne cede malis; sed contra audentior ito,
Qua tua te fortuna sinet. Via prima salutis,
Quod minime reris, Graiâ pandetur ab urbe."

XII. Esse autem chirurgus debet adolescens, aut certè adolescentiæ propior, manu strenuâ, stabili, nec unquam intremiscente; eâque non minus sinistrâ quâm dextrâ promptus; acie oculorum acri clarâque animo intrepidus, misericors sic ut sanari velit eum quem accipit, non ut clamore ejus motus, vel magis quâm res desiderat, properet, vel minûs quam necesse est, secet: sed perindè faciat omnia, ac si nullus ex vagitibus alterius affectus oriatur. Potest autem requiri, quid huic parti propriè vindicandum sit, quia vulnerum quoque ulcerumque multorum curationes, quas alibi exsecutus sum, chirurgi sibi vindicant. Ego eumdem quidem hominem posse omnia ista præstare concipio: atque ubi se diviserunt eum laudo qui quam plurimum percipit.

XIII. Venio nunc ad voluptates agricolarum, quibus ego incredibiliter delector; quæ nec ulla impediuntur senectute, et mihi ad sapientis vitam proxime videntur accedere. Habent enim rationem cum terra, quæ numquam recusat imperium, nec umquam sine usura reddit, quod accepit: sed alias minore, plerumque majore cum fenore. Quamquam me quidem non fructus modo, sed etiam ipsius terræ vis ac natura delectat quæ quum gremio mollito ac subacto sparsum semem excepit, primum id occæcatum cohibet; ex quo occatio, quæ hoc efficit, nominata est: deinde tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffundit, et elicit herbescentem ex eo viriditatem: quæ, nixa fibris stirpium, sensim adolescit, culmoque erecta geniculato, vaginis jam quasi pubescens includitur; e quibus quum emersit, fundit frugem spici ordine structam, et contra avium minorum morsus munitur vallo aristarum.

XIV. Translate into Latin.

These affairs being settled and finding the weather favourable for sailing, Cæsar cast loose about midnight, and ordered the

cavalry to proceed to the more distant port, and there to embark and follow him. As this order was executed somewhat slowly by them he arrived by himself in Britain with the first ships, about the 4th hour of the day; and there beheld the enemy's forces, in arms, displayed on all the hills. This was the nature of this place: the sea was so hemmed in by steep hills, that a dart could have been thrown from the higher places to the shore. Thinking therefore that this was by no means a proper locality for landing, he waited at anchor, for the rest of the ships coming up, till the ninth hour.

FIRST M. B. & C. M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1879.

MONDAY, 28TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ANATOMY.

A. M. BRANFOOT, M.B.

I. Give a description of the os calcis indicating its relations with other parts, and the exact position of each structure attached to the bone.

II. The skull-cap having been removed, state in detail the steps of the dissection required to remove the Brain mentioning in their order the structures brought into view.

III. Give a description of the muscles of the Larynx, their attachments, uses and nerve supply.

IV. Detail the dissection necessary to expose the trunk of the internal maxillary artery and state the distribution of the branches of this vessel.

V. Describe the Rectus Abdominis muscle, its attachments, relations, structure and the arrangement of its sheath.

VI. Give a description of the adult male urinary bladder stating its connections with the surrounding parts and the manner in which it is kept in situ.

TUESDAY, 29TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

A. M. BRANFOOT, M.B.

I. What tissues in the human body manifest contractile characters? Describe the phenomena of a simple muscular contraction and the changes which occur in the muscle.

II. Give an account of the structure of the lacteals, lymphatic vessels, and glands. What are the characters of chyle and how does absorption by the lymphatics differ from that in the blood vessels.

III. State the chemical composition of Bile. What is the source and destiny of its various constituents?

IV. Describe a Malpighian body of the Spleen. What are the functions of this organ and what evidence can be brought forward in favor of such functions existing?

V. Give an account of the functions of the Glossopharyngeal, the Pneumogastric and the Spinal accessory nerves.

VI. Explain the formation of images in the eye, its power of accommodation for objects at varying distances and the appréciation of their size.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MATERIA MEDICA.

G. BIDIE, M.B.

I. Give the Pharmacopœia characters of Phosphorus, and the formulæ for the preparation of Ferri phosphas and Pilula phosphori.

II. Name the several officinal Sulphates, and state briefly the action, and dose of each.

III. Give the composition of the following preparations,

Infusum gentianæ compositum,
Pilula scillæ composita,
Tinctura benzoini composita,
Mistura sennæ composita,
Liquor arsenici hydrochloricus.

IV. Give a list of the doses of direct and indirect Emmenagogues.

V. Mention any of the therapeutic uses of Galvanism, and explain its immediate mode of action and the methods of applying the remedy.

VI. Write, without abbreviations, prescriptions for the internal administration of the following drugs:—

Ferri arsenias,
Calcis hypophosphis,
Ammoniæ benzoas,
Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum.

VII. (*a*).—Give the characters of the officinal Cinchona barks.

(*b*).—Mention the several alkaloids they contain and give the doses of their sulphates.

(*c*).—What quantity of powder of bark is equivalent to 5 grains of sulphate of quinia?

(*d*).—For what reasons are the cinchona alkaloids generally preferred in medical practice to the simple preparations of bark?

VIII. Mention any circumstances pertaining—

(*a*) to the medicine

(*b*) to the patient

which modify the action of medicines.

THURSDAY, 31ST JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P M

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

G. BIDIE, M.B.

I. Give the Zoological position of the following animals: bullock, flea, shark, cobra, seer-fish, crow, whale, oyster, tiger, koel, elephant.

II Give an account of the respiratory organs of Crustacea, Insecta and Reptilia.

III. Describe the alimentary canal of a bullock, commencing at the mouth and following it to its termination.

IV. Give an account of the structure of the mature tape-worm, and its life history from the ovum to maturity.

V. Describe the more important points in the structure of a sponge.

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B. C. E. DEGEEE EXAMINATION, 1880.

MONDAY, 19TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P M.

SURVEYING.

F B. HANNA, M.A., M.E

I. When the plan of a piece of ground is so irregular as not to admit of division into triangles how is its area found?

II. Describe the method of setting out curves by means of angles, A curve 594 feet long, and having a radius of 700 feet, is to be marked out by pegs placed 66 feet apart; find the length of the tangents, and the angle subtended by a 66 feet chord.

III. How are curves set out by offsets from the chords? If the springing point of the curve described in the last question were 40 feet beyond the last chain peg in the straight line, and the first chain peg in the curve had consequently to be put in 26 feet from the springing, what would be the lengths of the first three offsets?

IV. Prepare a field book representing a survey of a road AF as taken with a prismatic compass the variation of which was 3° 20' west of north.

From A the road runs North East for 400 yards to B,

then turns to	left	Angle ABC = 131°	Distance	BC = 605	yards
„	left	„ BCD = 145° 20'	„	CD = 363	„
„	right	„ CDE = 156°	„	DE = 510	„
„	right	„ DEF = 162° 40'	„	EF = 555	„

V. ABCDEF is an irregular hexagon of which the sides and internal angles are

AB = 997 feet	ABC = 130° 28'
BC = 533 „	BCD = 99° 40'
CD = 850 „	CDE = 119° 17'
DE = 722 „	DEF = 131° 4'
EF = 550 „	EFA = 126° 28'
FA = 490 „	FAB = 113° 3'

The side DC runs due north.

Prepare a traverse survey book, and plot the hexagon, by rectangular co-ordinates, to a scale of 200 feet to an inch.

VI Plot the survey, the field book of which is represented in the following diagram to a scale of 80 feet to an inch

		946		⊙ D.
		898		,,
	,,	773		,,
	Edge of road ..	750		crosses
	Edge of gravel.	738		⊙ H. [of garden
		682	35	Edge of gravel and corner
		653	17	,,
		600	24 44	,,
		510	38 58	,, 100 ,,
	,, 0	393	20	,, 40 ,,
	Edge of road 13	320	7	Edge of road 30 tank.
		254		⊙ G.
	Parapet of bridge 3	237		
	,, 28	220		
	,, 33	160		
	,, 17	115		
	Edge of stream 42	60		
Line No. 8.—⊙ F to ⊙ D		⊙ F		through ⊙s G and H
		466		⊙ B.
	,,	447		,,
	Edge of road	400		crosses.
		232		F.
	,, 30	165		
	,, 14	140		
	Edge of stream 22	50		
Line No. 7.—⊙ E to ⊙ B		⊙ E		through ⊙ F
		555		⊙ E.
	,, 38	535		
	,, 38	400		
	,, 29	300		
	,,	253		,,
	Sides of stream	226		crosses
Line No. 6.—⊙ C to ⊙ E		⊙ C		
		362		⊙ C.
	Sides of road 40 20	100		
Line No. 5.—⊙ D to ⊙ C		⊙ D		
		394		⊙ D.
	,,	336		,,
	Side of road	313		crosses
Line No 4.—⊙ A to ⊙ D		⊙ A		turns to left
		643		⊙ A.
		503	5	corner of garden
	Edge of gravel	255		crosses
		241		⊙ H

		209	33	centre of gravelled semi-circle 57 feet radius in front of house.
		205	25	„
„	23	195		
		188	34	„
Side of road	11	175	7	„
		135	25	corner of house.
		3	11	corner of stable.
Line No. 3.—⊙ C to ⊙ A		⊙ C		through ⊙ H.
		892		⊙ C.
		875	16	„
		835	14	stable.
		738	31	„
		715	12	„
		700	30	cook house.
		668	14	„
		650	14 60	godown.
Parapet of bridge	4	427		
		420		⊙ G.
		400	8	parapet of bridge.
		390	30	„
„	20 0	369	17	„
„	31 11	310	13	„
„	29 19	242	32	„
Sides of road	41 21	128	26	tank.
Line No. 2.—⊙ B to ⊙ C		⊙ B		through ⊙ G. Turns to right.
		985		⊙ B.
		890		„
Bank of stream		878		crosses.
		860	15	„
		775	28	„
		670	12	„
		620	50	„
		555	57	„
		470	23	„
		420	23	„
		387	55	tank
		197	8	corner of rectangular garden.
Line No. 1.—⊙ A to ⊙ B		⊙ A		bearing 31° East of North.

Measurements in feet.

MONDAY, 19TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LEVELLING.

F. B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

I. How are the different adjustments of a dumpy level tested, and how are they rectified if found incorrect?

II. Make a sketch of the instrument known as the "gunner's quadrant," and describe the way it is used for tracing hill roads.

III. Under what circumstances can a theodolite be used with advantage for taking sections? Give a description of the two methods of levelling in which use is made of vertical angles.

IV. Find the approximate height of a station on the Shevaroy Hills above the meteorological station at Salem from the following simultaneous observations.

Station on hill. Aneroid 25·36. Thermometer 75°
Salem. Barometer (reduced) 28 97. " 97°
For $T + t = 172°$ the value of k is 1·12.

V. Plot the section corresponding to the level book represented by diagram B to scales of 100 feet to an inch horizontal, and 20 feet to an inch vertical.

DIAGRAM B.

Back sight.	Intermediate.	Fore sight.	Rise.	Fall.	Reduced level.	Distance in feet.	Remarks.
12·21						0	
	8·17					50	
		4·31				140	
14 03	9 50					200	
	11·18					260	
		2·23				280	
13 81		1·17				360	
14·42		3·20				410	
12 06	3·12					500	
		8·16				546	
3·43	7·12					610	
		12·17				690	
2·73		11·91				740	
2 80	14·78					700	
		6 66				800	
8·17		11·98				870	
2·81		14·16				930	
4·66		9·19				1,000	

VI. Let ABCDEF be a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle 10 inches in diameter the centre of which is the point O. Let this circle represent, on a scale of 100 feet to an inch, the ground plan of a conical hill, and let the levels in diagram B represent sections taken on the lines A O D, C O F, E O B. Drawn contour lines corresponding to each 10 feet of height.

The remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to a practical examination in the use of Surveying and Levelling instruments.

TUESDAY, 20TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

F. B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

I. A horizontal braced cantilever, 2 feet deep, consists of a top flange AEB 6 feet long, bottom flange CFD 8 feet, and diagonal bracing CE, EF, FB, BD inclined at an angle of 45°. Find the stress on each part due to a load of 1 ton suspended at D.

II. Determine the curve for the flange thickness giving uniform strength in a wrought iron plate cantilever 10 feet long, and 18 inches deep, having flanges 12 inches wide, when loaded with 1 ton on each foot of its length, and 5 tons at the extremity. What will be the thickness of the top flange at the fixed end, and at 4 feet from it?

III. Draw a diagram showing the shearing stress on the various parts of a girder 80 feet long, supported at the ends, when four loads of 10 tons each are placed on it at 10, 20, 30, 40 feet respectively from the right abutment.

IV. If a beam the length of which is L, be supported at the ends and loaded with n equal weights placed at a uniform distance $\frac{L}{n}$ apart, show that when n is any even number the bending moment at the centre is constant for all positions of the load.

V. What will be the stress on each part of a king rod truss BAC, under a vertical load of 50 lbs. on the square foot of roofing, the trusses being placed 5 feet apart? Span BC = 20 feet; rise 7½ feet; king rod 7 feet; struts DE, DF, supporting the middle points of the rafters; camber of tie rod BDC 6 inches.

VI. Determine the scantling of the teak rafters and struts, and the diameter of the wrought iron tie rod, for the roof described in the last question, the rafters being calculated to resist both the direct and transverse stress.

VII A teak beam 20 feet long, 18 inches deep, and 15 inches broad, supported at the ends, bears in addition to its own weight a central load of 5 tons. Find its maximum bending moment, and by equating this to the moment of resistance find the greatest stress that can come upon the outer fibres.

For rectangular cross sections $I = \frac{bd^3}{12}$

VIII. What would be the proper thickness at the crown for a segmental stone arch of 30 feet span, and 7 feet rise, abutments 12 feet up to springing, and roadway 2 feet above extrados of arch at crown? Also the thickness of the abutment?

Wrought iron.	Tensile strength	25 tons on square inch.
„	crushing „	16 „ „
Teak	crushing „	12,000 lbs. „
„	cross breaking (18 p.)	12,000 „ „
„	weight of a cubic foot	50 „ „

TUESDAY, 20TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

F. B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

I. Draw an arch curve of three centres when

(i.) span = 3 rise. (ii.) span = 5 rise.

II. Make a sketch of the form of support known as "Best's centering," and give the scantlings, and other particulars, for the centres for a segmental arch of 30 feet span, and 7 feet rise. What are the best ways of slacking centres?

III. Two water channels, the bottoms of which are on the same level, cross each other at right angles. Sketch the arrangements which should be made at the point of crossing, the bottom widths of the channels being respectively 20 feet and 8 feet, the side slopes in each 2 to 1, and the depth of the water 3 feet.

IV. Draw a longitudinal section of an irrigation sluice passing through the bund of a first class tank. Depth of water in tank 16 feet; outside slope of bund 2 to 1.

V. Describe some of the most successful methods that have been employed in preparing foundations:—

(i). In soft marshy soil.

(ii). In places exposed to the action of running water 6 feet deep.

VI. Illustrate by sketches the meanings of the terms:—

English, Flemish, and herring-bone, bond. Show how the bricks should be laid in the alternate courses at the corner of a 1½ brick wall built in English bond.

The remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to viva voce examination.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HYDRAULICS

F. B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

I. Deduce the formula for the flow of water through a circular orifice in a thin plate

$$D = 3.9 d^2 \sqrt{h}$$

where D = discharge in cubic feet per second,

d = diameter of orifice in feet,

h = head in feet.

II. State the respective causes which make the actual discharge of water flowing through a cylindrical tube, and through an orifice in a thin plate, differ from the theoretic discharge. Sketch the adjutage which gives the maximum discharge, marking in figures the proportion between its principal parts, and give the value of the corresponding coefficient.

III. What length of calingula should a tank have for each square mile of a small catchment basin in order to carry off a rainfall of 1 inch an hour, of which 60 per cent. reaches the tank, it being assumed that the tank is full, that the supply from each square mile is uniform, and that the height of still water above the crest of the calingula is 4 feet?

IV. Draw the cross section of a trapezoidal channel of minimum borders being given

(i) Top and bottom widths,

(ii) Depth, and inclination of sides.

V. Find the bottom width of a channel having slopes of 2 to 1, and a fall of 5 feet per mile, which will discharge 120,000 cubic feet per minute when the depth of the water is 4 feet.

VI. What is the maximum aggregate width which can be given to the piers of a bridge crossing a river 200 feet wide, with vertical banks, and a fall of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile, so that the velocity of a flood 10 feet deep shall not be greater than 6 miles an hour when passing through the bridge? To what height would the water be headed back on the upper side of the piers if the latter were built of this maximum width?

VII. The discharge from a full pipe 20 inches in diameter is 597 cubic feet per minute, find the discharge when the depth of the water is 19 inches.

VIII. A lock 250 feet long and 20 feet wide is filled by means of two sluices, each 3 feet long and 2 feet deep, the bottoms of which are 6 feet below the surface of the water in the upper reach. If the lift be 12 feet, how much will the water in the lock have risen after the sluices have been open for five minutes?

IX. If it were found that 381 cubic feet of water passed in 15 seconds through a rectangular notch 10 feet wide, with a head of 10 inches, what would be the value of the coefficient?

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ESTIMATING.

F. B. HANNA, M.A, M.E.

I. Draw up a form of estimate for the repairs of a tank bund which has to be raised and widened. Describe how the measurements should be taken, and having filled in assumed dimensions for the repairs required at three places, calculate the quantities.

II What rates would you allow for:—

Earthwork in road embankments,	cubic yard
Rubble masonry, when stone costs Rs. 2 a cubic yard,	„
Good brickwork set in chunam,	„
Country brickwork set in mud,	„
Teak timber in beams,	cubic foot.
Venetian doors, including frames,	square „
Broken stone road metal,	cubic yard.
Laterite „ „	„

III. Make an estimate of the cost of the bridge a drawing of which is placed before you.

THURSDAY, 22ND JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EUCLID AND ALGEBRA.

F. S. EVANS, M.A.

I. Prove that if a straight line fall on two parallel straight lines, it makes the alternate angles equal to one another, and the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite angle on the same side; and also the two interior angles on the same side together equal to two right angles.

(a.)—AB, AC, AD are three straight lines meeting in A, such that the angle BAC is double of the angle CAD Through

B, any point in AB, a straight line BC is drawn parallel to AD meeting AC in C: and through B a straight line BD is drawn perpendicular to AD meeting AD in D, and AC in E Prove that CE is double of AB.

II. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, prove that the squares on the whole line, and on one of the parts, are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part, together with the square on the other part.

III. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, one of which passes through the centre, prove that the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.

(*a.*)—AB is the diameter of a circle, and BC is the tangent at B. From any point D in the diameter a straight line DC is drawn cutting BC in C so that DC is equal to AB. The straight line AD is bisected in E, and from E a straight line EF is drawn perpendicular to AB meeting the circumference of the circle in F. Prove that BC is double of EF.

IV. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

V. If three straight lines be proportionals, the rectangle contained by the extremes is equal to the square on the mean; and if the rectangle contained by the extremes be equal to the spuare on the mean, the three straight lines are proportionals.

(*a*). ABCD is a rectangle, two of whose opposite angles are A and C. With C as centre and radius CD a circle is described cutting AB in E, and AE is bisected in F. From AD is cut off AG equal to twice AE, and through G a straight line is drawn parallel to AB meeting FC in H. If HK be drawn perpendicular to AB meeting AB in K, prove that FK is equal to BC.

VI. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given plane, from a given point without it.

VII. If $\sqrt{a+\sqrt{b}}=\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}$, prove that $\sqrt{a-\sqrt{b}}=\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}$.

(*a*).—Find the square root of $4+\sqrt{15}$.

VIII. The first term of a series in Arithmetical Progression is 12, the common difference 4, and the sum to n terms 132. Find n, and give a meaning to the negative value of n.

IX. Sum to n terms, and to infinity

$$1+2x+3x^2+4x^3+\&c.$$

X. Assuming the Binomial Theorem to be true for any positive quantity, prove that it is true when the exponent is any negative quantity.

(*a*).—Prove that

$$(1-x)^{-n} = (1-x)^{2n} + 2nx\,(1-x)^{2n-1} + \frac{2n\,(2n-2)}{1\cdot 2}x^2\,(1-x)^{2n-2} + \&c.$$

XI. Find the number of homogeneous products of n things of r dimensions.

(*a*).—There are three dice, each die having six faces marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. If the three dice are thrown together, how many different throws can be made.

XII. Find the Present Value of an annuity for n years at Compound Interest.

(*a*).—What is the Present Value when the annuity lasts for ever?

THURSDAY, 22ND JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MENSURATION.

F. S. EVANS, M.A.

(In the following questions π may be taken as $\frac{22}{7}$.)

I. The sides of a triangular field are 43, 875 and 888 yards respectively, and the field is let for Rupees 903. Find at what price per acre the field is let.

II. A road runs round a circular field: the outer circumference is 396 feet, and the inner circumference 154 feet. Find the number of square feet in the road.

III. A ditch 24 feet broad at the top and 16 feet broad at the bottom, and 1,562½ feet long, is made by digging out 250,000 cubic feet of earth. Find the depth of the ditch.

IV. The length of the diagonal of a cube is 36 inches. Find the volume of the pyramid formed by cutting off a corner of the cube by a plane which bisects two edges and cuts the third edge at a distance of 8 inches from the vertex of the pyramid.

V. The weights of two solid spheres of different substances are as 9 to 49; and the weights of a cubic inch of the substances are as 7 to 3. Compare the radii of the spheres.

VI. A tent is made in the form of a right circular cylinder surmounted by a right cone, the radius of the cylinder being 6 feet, the height of the cylinder 9 feet, and the height of the cone 8 feet. Find the number of square yards of canvas required for the tent.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

I. Assuming the formula

$$\text{Sin}\,(A + B) = \text{Sin}\,A \cos B + \cos A \sin B,$$

deduce the formula for cos (A — B).

II. Prove the following formula:

$$2 \sin \frac{A}{2} = \pm \sqrt{1 + \sin A} \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin A}$$

(1.) Explain, *from first principles*, the reason of the four results.

(2.) By means of the above formula, having given $\sin 60° = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ find sin 210°.

III. Find a general formula for x in the following equation:

$$\tan (45° + x) = 1 + \sin 2x.$$

IV. In any triangle, prove the following formulæ:

(1.) $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$;

(2.) $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C + 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C = 1$;

(3.) $bc \sin (B - A) = (b^2 - a^2) \sin B$.

V. Prove the rules for finding the characteristics and mantissæ of numbers to base 10.

VI. Given $a = .1565$, $c = .05394$,

$B = 15° 13' 14''$, find the angles A and C, by logarithms.

VII. Given $a = 734$, $b = 679{\cdot}5$, $c = 631{\cdot}5$, find the angle A, by logarithms.

VIII. If the sides a, b, c, d of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle be in Arithmetical Progression prove that

$$\frac{\tan \frac{A}{2}}{\tan \frac{B}{2}} = \frac{a}{c}.$$

IX. Find the perimeter and area of a regular polygon of n sides in terms of the radius of the circumscribing circle. Deduce the perimeter and area of the circle.

FRIDAY, 23RD JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

F. B. HANNA, M.A., M E.

Make a drawing shewing elevation, plan, and sections, of either

(i).—A bridge to carry a public road across a river 100 feet wide. Foundations on hard gravel 8 feet below bed of stream; banks 15 feet high; depth of water during floods 10 feet; height of roadway dependent upon design of bridge,

or (ii).—A canal lock 200 feet long, 20 feet wide, lift 12 feet; foundations as above. Drawing to shew arrangement of sluices for filling and emptying the lock, and the construction of the gates.

FRIDAY, 23RD JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING.

F. B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

Copy the plan of part of Palamcottah cantonment which is placed before you on a scale of 250 feet to an inch.

SATURDAY, 24TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

F. S. EVANS, M.A.

I. Enunciate and prove the Polygon of Forces. Why is not the converse true?

II. If a body be suspended freely from a fixed point, prove that the vertical line through the point of suspension passes through the Centre of Gravity of the body.

(*a*).—Two equal rods AB, BC rigidly united at B, and suspended freely from A rest inclined at angles α, β to the vertical. Prove that $\sin \beta = 3 \sin \alpha$.

III. What is meant by the coefficient of friction? Shew how it may be practically determined.

(*a*).—A solid hemisphere rests with its convex surface partly on a rough horizontal plane, and partly against a rough vertical wall, and is on the point of slipping. If the coefficient of friction between the hemisphere and the ground be $\frac{2}{15}$, and between the wall and hemisphere $\frac{1}{2}$, find the inclination of the base of the hemisphere to the horizon.

IV. Find the ratio of P : W in the second system of pullies.

(*a*).—If each set of pullies consist of circular grooves cut in a single block, in what ratio must the radii of the grooves be that there may be no slipping of the rope?

V. Shew how to graduate the Danish Steelyard.

(*a*).—Prove that the sensibility at any point varies as the square of the distance of the point from the end from which the weight is suspended.

VI. Four equal heavy rods are connected by smooth hinges at their extremities so as to form a square. A bar without weight connects two opposite angles, and the square is then hung from one angle so that the bar may be horizontal. Find the tension of the bar

VII. Enunciate the third law of motion.

(*a*).—What is the Dynamical unit of weight understood in the formula $W = Mg$?

VIII. Two particles are moving with given velocities in given directions; explain what is meant by their relative velocity.

(*a*).—A man standing on horse-back leaps over a board of length a held just above the horse's back, the horse running underneath parallel to the length of the board with a velocity v. In what direction, and with what velocity must the man leap, in order to alight at the same spot on the horse's back?

IX Prove the formula $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$.

(*a*).—A particle rolls down a smooth inclined plane of 45°, and length a, and when it arrives at the foot of the inclined plane, it rolls along a horizontal smooth plane for a distance a, when it is struck by another particle projected from the top of the inclined plane in a direction making an angle θ with the horizon, both particles starting at the same instant. Prove than $\tan \theta = 2$.

X Shew that generally there are two directions in which a particle may be projected with a given velocity from a given point so as to pass through another given point.

(*a*).—Find, *Geometrically*, the locus of all points for which one direction of projection only is possible.

XI. Find a formula for Centrifugal Force.

(*a*).—A particle descends from rest from the highest point of a cycloid whose base is horizontal. Prove that the pressure at the lowest point of the cycloid is double the weight of the particle.

SATURDAY, 24TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HYDROSTATICS AND PNEUMATICS.

F. S. EVANS, M.A.

I Define density and specific gravity.

(*a*).—In the equations $W = g\rho V$, $W = SV$, under what circumstances is $g\rho$ equal to S?

II Define whole pressure: and find a formula for the whole pressu of a fluid on a surface immersed in it.

(*a*).—A cubical vessel with its base horizontal and sides vertical is filled with equal volumes of n fluids, which do not mix of densities ρ, 2ρ, 3ρ,..... $n\rho$. Compare the whole pressure on the base with the whole pressure against one of the vertical sides.

III. Shew how to find the resultant vertical and horizontal pressures of a liquid on any surface.

(*a*).—PP′ is the double ordinate of a parabola whose vertex is A A vessel in the form of an open cylinder with a parabolic base PAP′ is held with its ends vertical, and is filled with water. If the resultant pressure on either of the portions of the curved surface into which it is divided by a vertical plane through the axis of the cylinder be inclined at an angle of 45° to the horizon, find the abscissa and ordinate of the base in terms of the latus rectum of the parabola.

IV. What is the effect on liquids of a decrease of temperature?

(*a*).—Explain the process of the formation of ice on the surface of a lake.

(*b*).—Explain the process of making water boil. Can water be made to boil by applying heat to the top instead of to the bottom of the vessel?

V Find the ratio of P to W in the Bramah Press, explaining the construction of the machine.

VI. Find the density of the air in the receiver of a double-barrel air-pump after n strokes, explaining the construction of the machine.

(*a*).—Why is it impossible to pump out all the air?

VII. Distinguish between High-Pressure and Low-Pressure Steam Engines. By what other names are they called, and why?

(*a*).—What is the use of the Governor in a Steam-Engine, and on what Dynamical Principle does its use depend?

VIII Compare the Specific Gravities of a solid and a liquid by Nicholson's Hydrometer

IX A piece of wood which weighs 57lbs in vacuo, is attached to a bar of silver weighing 42lbs, and the two together weighs 38lbs. in water If the specific gravity of water be 1, and that of silver 10½, find the specific gravity of the wood

X A hollow cylinder whose length is $\frac{9}{7}h$ open at the top and closed at the bottom is immersed mouth downwards in water. By inclining the vessel a certain quantity of air is allowed to escape The cylinder is then held vertically with the open end immersed until one-fourth only of its length is below the surface, when the water stands within the cylinder at an altitude $\frac{h}{2}$, where h is the height of the water barometer at the time Find how much common air was allowed to escape

APPENDIX.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 10 A M TO 1 P M.

URIYA : GRAMMAR, &c.

BABU B. C. CHATTERJEA.

All candidates (except Europeans and Eurasians, who may answer in English) must give their answers in the language of the question-papers

I. ନମ୍ବରଡ଼ ବାକ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଅଂଶର ଅର୍ଥ ଓ ଭାବ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ କର ବୁଝାଇ ଲେଖ ।

a ଯାବତ୍ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାର୍କ ଗଗନମଣ୍ଡଳରେ ଥିବେ ତାବତ୍ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ମହାରାଜ ଜୟୀ ହେଉନ୍ତୁ । ଆମ୍ଭେ ଦୁର୍ଗାମ୍ବାଦାସୀ, ଆମ୍ଭେ ରକ୍ତ-ମାଂସ-ଲିପ୍ତ ଦ୍ୱାରବାଟରେ ଶତ୍ରୁ ପ୍ରବେଶ କରନ୍ତୁ ।

b ହେ ମହାରାଜ, ଆଜ୍ଞା ଯାଇ ଯଦ୍ଧ ଦେଖୁନୁ ; ଜଁପାଳ ରାଜା ଦେଶି ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଆଗେ କରି ଯଦ୍ଧ କରିଛନ୍ତି ।

c ଗୃଧ୍ର କହୁଅଛି, ହେ ଦେବ, ଶୁଣୁନୁ, ଅଳ୍ପ କାଳ-ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ଓ ଅତ୍ୟଳ୍ପ-ମୂର୍ଖ ବ୍ୟସନ-ସେନାପତି-ଆଶ୍ରୟ ଓ ସୁଗପ୍ତ ଆଉ ଭାର୍ଯ୍ୟୋଦ୍ଧା, ଏହି ସବୁ ଦୁର୍ଗ-ବ୍ୟସନ ଏଠାରେ ନାହିଁ ; ମାଣ, ଭେଦ, ଅବରୋଧ, ଆକ୍ରମଣ, ଆଉ ଉଗ୍ର ଘୁରୁଷ, ଏହି ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଦୁର୍ଗ-ଲଙ୍ଘନର ଉପାୟ କହିଅଛନ୍ତି ।

d ଯାହାର ହର୍ଷ ଓ କ୍ରୋଧ ସମାନ ଆଉ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରରେ ଦୃଢ଼ ଜ୍ଞାନ ଆଉ ସଦ୍ଦା ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟଙ୍କର ଅନୁପେକ୍ଷା, ପୃଥ୍ୱୀ ତାଙ୍କର ଧନଦା ହୁଏ ।

e ଅସ୍ଥାନ ସ୍ଥିତ ପାଞ୍ଚ ଗଣ୍ଡା କୌଡ଼ିକୁ ସହସ୍ର ନଷ୍କଠୁଲ୍ଲ ଜ୍ଞାନ କର ଯେ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରେ ଅଉ ସମସ୍ୟାନୁସାରେ କୋଟି ଧନ ବଉରଣ କରେ ସେହି ରାଜ-ସିଂହକୁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ତ୍ୟାଗ କରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ ।

f ସ୍ଖଳନ-ବଶିଷ୍ଟ ରାଜା ମଦାନ୍ଧ ଉଦ୍ବିଗ୍ନ ହସ୍ତୀସ୍ୱରୂପ ; କୌଣସି ବନ୍ଧୁ ବଶେଷ ଚେଷ୍ଟା ନ କଲେ ତାଙ୍କ ହସ୍ତ କିଛି ଅବଲମ୍ବନ କର ପାରେ ନାହିଁ ।

g ଦୁଷ୍ଟ ଲୋକଙ୍କଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରିୟ ଅଥଚ ସତ୍ୟର କଥିତ ହେଲେହେଁ ଅକାଳ ପୁଷ୍ପ ନ୍ୟାୟ ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତି ଜନ୍ମାଏ ।

h ଶୌଣ୍ଡିକା ହସ୍ତରେ ସ୍ଥିତ ଦୁଗ୍ଧକୁ ସୁରା ମଦର ବୋଲନ୍ତି ।

II. ନମ୍ନୋଦ୍ଧୃତ କଥାମାନଙ୍କର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ଅଥଚ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବବରଣ ଦେଖ ।

a ମୂଢ଼ ବାନରମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପଦେଶ ଦେବାରୁ ପକ୍ଷିମାନେ ସ୍ଥାନଭ୍ରଷ୍ଟ ହେଲେ ।

b ବ୍ୟାଘ୍ର-ଚର୍ମାବୃତ ଗର୍ଦ୍ଦଭ ଅନେକ କାଳ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଚର ନଉଁ ଶସ୍ୟ ଖାଇ ବାକ୍ୟଦୋଷରେ ହତ ହେଲା ।

c ଦେଖ, ଶଶାମାନେ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସମ୍ମକ୍ଷ ଛୁଲୋଲିଦ୍ୱାରା ସୁଖରେ ବାସ କରନ୍ତି ।

d ଦେଖ, କାକସଙ୍ଗେ ହଂସ ଥିବାରୁ ଓ ବର୍ତ୍ତକ ତାହା ସଂଙ୍ଗେ ଗମନ କରବାରୁ ଦୁହେଁ ନଷ୍ଟ ହେଲେ ।

III. ଚଳ-ଲେଖିତ ପଦମାନଙ୍କର ଅର୍ଥ ଲେଖ ।

ଅଦୃଷ୍ଟ-କର୍ମା, ଚଢ଼ାଣ, ପ୍ରାକାର, ପରଖା , ପ୍ରତାକାର, ଅନୁରକ୍ତି, ବ୍ୟଭିଚାର, ବବର୍ଜ୍ଜିତ, ମଦାଦର, ଗୁଣ୍ଡ୍ର-ବପ୍ଳବ ।

IV. ନମ୍ନ-ଲେଖିତ ବାକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ପଦମାନଙ୍କର ପରସ୍ପର ଅନ୍ୱୟ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର । ଆପଣମାନଙ୍କର ହସ୍ତୀ ଅଶ୍ୱ ପଦାତିକଦ୍ୱାରା କଦାପି ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ନ ହେଉ ; କନ୍ତୁ ମାତ-ମନ୍ତ୍ରଣାରୂପ ପବନଦ୍ୱାରା ଶତ୍ରୁ ସକଳ ଆହତ ହୋଇ ଗିରି ଗହ୍ୱରକୁ ଆଶ୍ରୟ କରନ୍ତୁ ।

V. *a* ମସ୍, ଯାକ, ହେଁ, ଟ୍ଟ, ଟା, ଗୁଡ଼ାକ, ଏ, ପଣ, ଓ୍ୱା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ଏହି ଭାଷା ଉଦ୍ଭିତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ମାନଙ୍କର ଅର୍ଥସହିତ ପ୍ରୟୋ ବୁଝାଇ ଲେଖ ।

b ଯଶସ, ଭାସ, ଏ ଦୁଇ ଶବ୍ଦରେ କାନ୍ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ହୋଇ ସିଦ୍ଧ ପଦ କ ପରି ହେବ ଲେଖାଯାଏ କ ଅର୍ଥରେ କାନ୍ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟର ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ହୁଏ ? ଦଣ୍ଡୀ, ସ୍ରଗ୍ୱୀ, ଏ ଦୁଇ ପଦର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀଲିଙ୍ଗରେ ଓ କ୍ଲୀବଲିଙ୍ଗରେ କ ପରି ରୂପ ହେବ ? ଏ ଦୁଇ ପଦ କ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟାନ୍ତ ?

VI. ଗରିଷ୍ଠ, ଲଘିଷ୍ଠ, କୃପାଳୁ, ମଧ୍ୟମ୍, ଔପଗବ, ସୌର, ଦ୍ୱୈମାତୁର, ସୌମ୍ୟ, ଗୌରନର, ଏ ପଦମାନଙ୍କର କେଉଁ ଅର୍ଥରେ କ ପରି ସାଧନ ହୋଇଛି ।

VII. *a* ସମାସମାନଙ୍କର ନାମ ଓ ଲକ୍ଷଣ ଲେଖ ଏବଂ ଉତ୍କଳ ଭାଷାରେ ସେମାନଙ୍କର କୀଦୃଶ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ତାହା ମଧ୍ୟ ଉଦାହରଣ ଦେଇ ଲେଖ ।

b ଅବୋଧ, ଅନଲ୍ପ, ଏ ପରି ପଦମାନଙ୍କରେ ଥିବା ସମାସର ନାମ କ ? ସେ ସମାସ ଅନ୍ୟ କେଉଁ ସମାସାନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ହୋଇ ପାରେ ? ବ୍ୟଧିହାର କାହାକୁ କହେ ?

VIII. *a* ମହର୍ଷି, ପିତୃହୀ, ସଞ୍ଚୟ୍, ସାୟକ ଜଗଚ୍ଛରଣ୍ୟ, ମାରବ, କୃଷ୍ଣଚ୍ଛାୟା, ତେଜୋ ସନ୍ଧି-ବିଚ୍ଛେଦ କର ଯଥାଯୋଗ୍ୟ ସୂତ୍ର ନର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ।

b କନ୍ଦ-ଦତ୍ତ ପଂକ୍ତିମାନଙ୍କରେ ଉତ୍ତେଗୀରବ, ଗତ ଦୋଷ ଥିଲେ ସଂଶୋଧନ କଲେ ଭଲେ,
ସେନାପତି ଗଜାଙ୍କର ବ୍ରଣନା ଅଧିପର,
ମାଘ ଦୁଜୋଗ ବଶ୍ୟର ରେଣ୍ଟ ଥିଲେ ।
ଜବା ପୂଜାରେ ତାହାଙ୍କର ଶ୍ୟ ପଡ଼ି ଥିଲେ,
ଭାର ସାଦାବାଦ୍ୱାରା ଗଜା

ପଇଁ ଥିଲେ । ଏରୂପ ପଢ଼ନାରେ ରାଜାର ଏରୂପ ବ୍ୟାକୁଳ ଜନ୍ମିଲା ଯେ ରାଜାର ବଶେଷ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନ ଥିଲେ ସେ ସୀନ ରାହାଙ୍କର ଲୋକମାନେ ସଙ୍ଗଲକାମ ହୋଇ ଥାନ୍ତେ ପୁନଃକୁ ଆସି ଅଧୁନା କ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ତାହା ସ୍ଥିର କରି ସେ ପୁନରପି ରାଜାଙ୍କ ସାଖ୍ୟାତ ନମନ୍ତେ ଶଂବାଦ ପଠ୍ୟାଇଲେ ।

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 2 TO 5 P M

URIYA TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

BABU B C CHATTERJEA.

I Translate into Uriya —

King Henry set sail in the afternoon, and on the following morn-
rese land, but Prince William remained till night had
t the intervening hours in feasting and dancing
his companions At last the white ship left the
w excited by a liberal allowance of wine, rowed
t light of the moon to overtake the king, when
pon a rock, and in a short time sank to
hundred persons who were on board
st families of England and Nor-
ped was a poor butcher of Rouen,
nd was picked up next morning

m the following lines —

we weave
receive."

II. ଉତ୍ତର-ତ୍ରେଗିଉକୁ ଇଂରାଜୀରେ ଅନୁବାଦ କର ।

ଦଶରଥ ଏମନ୍ତ ବଚନ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ମୁନଙ୍କି ନମସ୍କାର କର ପୁଣି ଦୁହିଙ୍କି ସମର୍ପଣ କରନ୍ତେ, ବଶ୍ୱାମିତ୍ର ପରମ ସନ୍ତୁଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇ ମହାଶୀର୍ବାଦକର ଜସ୍ତ ହେଉ ଏ ପର ଆଶୀବାଦ କର ରାମ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣ ଦୁହିଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗରେ ଉପୋବନକୁ ଗମନ କଲେ । ବଶ୍ୱାମିତ୍ର ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର-ଙ୍କର ସାହସ ଏବ ପରାକ୍ରମ ବୁଝିବା କାରଣ ବନମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏକ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଦୁଇ ଗୋଟି ମାର୍ଗ ଦେଖି କହଲେ, ହେ ୱାର ! ଏ ମାର୍ଗରେ ଗଲେ ଚାରିଙ୍କା ରାକ୍ଷସୀର ଉସ୍ତ ହେବ ଆଉ ଏ ବାଟେ ଗଲେ ଅକ୍ଲେଶରେ ଯାଇ ଆମ୍ଭ ଆଶ୍ରମରେ ପହଞ୍ଚିବା, ଏଥିକୁ ତୁମ୍ଭର ବଶ୍ୱର କ କହ । ବଶ୍ୱାମିତ୍ରଙ୍କ ମୁଖର ଏମନ୍ତ ଶୁଣି ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କହଲେ, ହେ ମୁନେ ! ଯେବେ ଏକ ରାକ୍ଷସୀ ଉସ୍ତରେ ପଥ ଚାଲି ଅନ୍ୟ ମାର୍ଗରେ ଯିବା ତେବେ ଅନେକ ଅସୁରମାନଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ କର କ ପର ଯାଗ ରକ୍ଷା କରିବା ? ତାହାଙ୍କର ବାକ୍ୟାବସ୍ତାରେ ଏ ପର ଅସମ ସାହସ ଦେଖି ମୁନ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଆହ୍ଲାଦରେ ତାହାଙ୍କୁ ଆଶୀବାଦ କଲେ ।

ଏ ଭୁରତ ଭୂମି ଆମ୍ଭର ଜନମ୍ଭା,
ପୁଣ୍ୟ ଭୂମି ନାହିଁ ସର ସଦ୍ଦାର,
ଅମୂଲ୍ୟ ଦୁର୍ଲଭି ରତନର ଖନ,
ସବୁ ଦେଶ ମଧ୍ୟେ ଏ ଦେଶ ସାର । ୧ ।
ଏ ଦେଶ ଜାରତ, ଏ ଦେଶ ଗୌରବ,
ଏ ଦେଶ ବଭବ, ଏ ରବ ଉଲେ,
ଆଉ କାହିଁ ନାହିଁ ସମସ୍ତ ନଷ୍ପ୍ରର,
ହେଲାଣି ମନୁଷ୍ୟ କରମ ଫଲେ । ୨ ।
ଏମାନ ଆମ୍ଭଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରଭୁ ଦେଇ ଥିଲେ,

ଦେଇ ଥିଲେ ବାନ୍ଧୁ ଦେଶ ରକ୍ଷଣେ ।
ଯେ ଦନ୍ତ ହନ୍ତୁ ଏକତା ଛୁଡ଼ିଲେ,
ପ୍ରମାଦ ପଡ଼ିଲେ ଦୁଷ୍ଟ ଯବନେ । ୩ ।
ସେହି ଦନ୍ତୁ ଆର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଗୌରବ ଉପନ୍ତ,
ଦାସ୍ୟ ତମଃ ସିନ୍ଧୁମାରେ ବୁଡ଼ିଲେ,
ସେହି ଦନ୍ତୁ ଆର୍ଯ୍ୟେ ଲଭିଲେ ବନ୍ଧନ
ଅଜ୍ଞ ହୋଇ ଆର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଧର୍ମ ହୁଡ଼ିଲେ । ୪ ।

IV. ତଳ-ଲେଖିତ ପଦମାନଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରି ଗୋଟିଏ ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ଲେଖ—

ଦନ୍ତମଣି, ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାଗମନ, ଜଗତ୍, ନେଏ, ଉତ୍କୀଳନ, ବହୁଜଂମ ସଂଗୀତ, ମନ୍ଦ, ଶୀତଳ, ସମୀରଣ, କୁସୁମ, ପରମଳ, ମଧୁମକ୍ଷିକା ଭୁଣ, ପଏ, ଶିଶିର ବନ୍ଦୁ, ମୁକ୍ତା, ଶୋଭାଦର୍ଶକ, ପହଏ, ଉତ୍କି ।

ଚରିତ୍ରର ଉତ୍କର୍ଷ ମନୁଷ୍ୟର ସର୍ବପ୍ରଧାନ ରତ୍ନ (Character—a man's best possession) ଏହି ବିଷୟରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଦୁଇ ପୃଷ୍ଠାବ୍ୟାପୀ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ଲେଖା ବାକ୍ୟ ବନ୍ୟାସ ବିଷୟରେ ବିଶେଷ ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ରଖିବ ।